

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.



Sidney Justus, fruit dealer of Mentor, Ohio, writes: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the day time, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50c.

Never go crazy over a horse; go broke. It's easier.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1904.
W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Jersey's Mild Police Court.
The police court of St. Heller, the principal town of Jersey, England, is remarkable in several respects. First, the proceedings are always opened with prayer, second, it frequently happens that after prayers there is no more business, and every one goes home. There is so little crime committed in the island that the police force (twenty strong), is kept up only for visitors.

FREE TO TWENTY-FIVE LADIES.
The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round-trip ticket to the St. Louis exposition to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a 10-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Dean Stanley's Impression.
Dean Stanley of Westminster wore home from his first visit to America an expression of amazement which only time could efface. He was at once beset by interviewers, who asked the usual questions. "What was the thing which most impressed you in America?" was one of these. Without a moment's hesitation, Dean Stanley replied: "My own ignorance."

Less Than Half to St. Louis and Return via Wabash R. R.
Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays in August; rate from Omaha \$8.50. Daily round-trip rate \$13.80. Correspondingly low rates from your station.

The Wabash is the ONLY line landing all passengers at its own station main entrance World's Fair grounds, thus saving time, annoyance and extra car fare. All World's Fair maps show Wabash station, main entrance. For all information address Harry E. Moores, G. A. P. D. Wab. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

Taking Chances on Battle Field.
It is estimated that less than one in one thousand of the rifle balls fired in a modern battle hits anybody, and if one is hit the chance is but one to five that the wound will be fatal.

Woman Ascends Mont Blanc.
Miss Beatrice Tomasson, an English woman, accompanied by guide Joseph Demarchi, has made a successful ascent of Mont Blanc, in spite of a heavy fall of snow.

Insist on Getting It.
Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.
Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for the same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

The things we leave undone are likely to worry our conscience even more than the things we do.

Why It is the Best
is because made by an entirely different process. Defiance Starch is unlike any other, better and one-third more for 10 cents.

Some mothers spare the rod and spoil the slipper.

GREAT LIBERALITY

DEMOCRATS FAVOR LIBERAL TRADE ARRANGEMENT.

They Are Always Extremely Liberal to People of All Countries Excepting Their Own When Intrusted with the Responsibility of Tariff Making.

"We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.—Democratic platform, 1904."

Liberal to whom? Why, to the Canadians and peoples of other countries, of course. The Democratic party has an unbroken record of liberality to foreigners in the shape of low duties and no duties on importation from foreign countries that compete with domestic production.

A liberal trade treaty with Canada, for example, would mean free trade in natural products only. Canada has given ample notice that she will not consent to free trade in, or even to any reduction of tariff upon, manufactures from the United States. So, if the Democratic party is going to be liberal in making a trade treaty, it is restricted to the removal of tariff duties upon Canadian products of the farm, the fishery, the forest and the mine.

The Democratic party would be liberal toward the growers of Canadian wheat in enabling them to dispose of their cheaper-grown crops across the border instead of being obliged to ship them to Liverpool. But what about the wheat growers of the United States who farm higher-priced lands and pay double the Canadian wages for farm labor—how would they fare under this avalanche of cheaper wheat from the cheaper and more productive soil of the Canadian Northwest? How would the New England and New York market gar-

some time ago the manufacturers of that country were commended for their enterprise in forcing their goods in foreign markets by cutting rates, on the ground that they were thus enabled to keep their factories going and to furnish employment to their workmen. Instead of reviling the manufacturers for such conduct, it was held that it was sound economy, and that the net result of the process was a lower rate to home consumers than would otherwise be the case. The same reasoning holds good in this country also.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

As Maine Goes.
The Republicans of Maine, who are right on the border and know just what is involved in the proposition to enter upon free trade with Canada in natural products only, adopted the following resolution at their state convention in Bangor a few days ago:
"The Republican party stands for the reciprocity of Blaine and Arthur and Harrison and McKinley and Dingley, which covers the interchange with foreign countries of articles which we do not produce, and our own products needed in such countries. It opposes such reciprocity with Canada as will flood our market with Canadian lumber, fish, hay, potatoes and other farm products, as it would seriously embarrass many of Maine's important industries and especially that of agriculture. Under present arrangements our trade with Canada is constantly increasing, with the balance largely in our favor. We believe in letting well enough alone."
"As Maine goes, so goes the Union," used to be said regarding national elections. The saying is true today regarding reciprocity in competitive products.

Canada's Protectionism.
The Canadian Parliament showed sound sense in adopting a resolution to the effect that British goods, to secure the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariff, should be restricted in landing to Canadian ports. In other words, British goods coming

WESTERN CANADA

Three Divisions Affording Great Chances for Settlement—Ranching, Wheat-Growing and Mixed Farming.

The old Romans used to say that Gaul was divided into three parts; so is the Canadian North West. Gaul's divisions were political; those of the Western Canada prairies are created by the unerring hand of nature.

The First Division.
Chiefly because of the elevation of the country, the absence of large lakes and rivers, and the operations of the "Chinook" or Pacific ocean winds, which readily cross the Rocky mountains in Southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian prairies is regarded as somewhat arid, and less fertile than other portions of the country.

Although this has been a prevailing idea in the past, it has been left for American settlers, who have invaded this district within the past two or three years, to prove that splendid



crops of grain can be grown on the land.

While there are no large lakes or rivers in this whole country there are numerous fast running streams fed the year round by melting snows in the mountains, furnishing an abundance of the coolest and purest water, the best for beast as well as man.

Englishmen and Americans in the western territories are bringing in their herds as fast as they can and leasing or purchasing land in lots from 1,000 to 20,000 acres from the Dominion government. An idea of the growth of the industry will, however, be gathered from the fact that in 1899 there were but 41,471 head of cattle shipped and sold from the ranches. These figures ran to 55,129 in 1900, and to 160,000 in 1903, averaging \$40 per head for the owners. But it takes a great many ranchers and a large number of cattle to cover an area of 200,000,000 acres, the area available for ranching in the Canadian Northwest.

It is not at all necessary that large investments should be made at the outset. Many men commenced with small capital and small herds, and have worked themselves into large herds and great wealth. There is still in the country plenty of room for those who desire to go and do likewise.

The Second Part.

The second part of the Canadian prairies embraces the great wheat growing belt of the country, which is easily a half larger than any other in the world. It includes about 150,000,000 acres. As it is comparatively free of broken land, large lakes and rivers, about 125,000,000 acres of it can be brought under the plow. Placing a farmer on every half section (320 acres) it can comfortably locate 800,000 farmers, or 4,000,000 of an agricultural community. The territorial government's reports show that in 1903 there were raised 16,529,149 bushels of spring wheat off 837,234 acres, an average of 19.86 bushels per acre; off 440,662 acres of oats there were grown 14,179,705 bushels, an average of 32.17 bushels per acre;



69,667 acres produced 1,741,209 bushels of barley—24.65 to the acre, and 32,431 acres produced 292,853 bushels of flax seed, 9.03 to the acre. As but 1,383,434 acres, or a little better than one per cent of the entire wheat growing area of the territories was under crop, a little figuring shows that 13 per cent of the entire country under wheat will raise the 200,000,000 that Great Britain annually requires from the outside countries. It is a fairly safe statement to make that in twelve or fifteen years the Canadian prairies will be supplying the entire demands of the mother country.

Throughout this entire belt there is an enormous length of railway mileage, branches radiating in every direction from the trunks until they scarcely leave a grain field more than six or seven miles from a road, and they are all required, for in the fall and early winter the sight of the trains passing to and from the elevators at the railway depots makes the entire country look like one hive of industry. In 1880 there were but few white settlers in the entire country, outside of those connected with the Hudson Bay Company's posts, and scarcely a dollar's worth of anything outside of buffalo hides exported till 1883, twenty years ago, and now the country has a white population of over half a million, the immigration of 1903 being 128,364, 40 per cent of the number being Americans brought over by

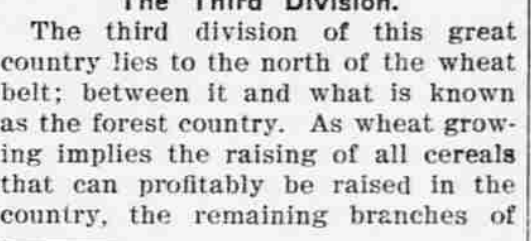
the representations of their countrymen who preceded them in settlement.

Large Quantity of Free Homestead Lands.

There is yet a large quantity of government land for homesteading in this country, and as in everything else, "the early bird catches the worm." Those who come first are first served. When it is preferred to purchase railway or other company lands they can be got at from \$5 per acre up. This section cannot be better closed than by showing practically what is made by wheat growing in this district. The average from the first of operations is twenty bushels per acre. Breaking the prairie, as first plowing is called, is of course, an exceptional expenditure, as when it is once done, it is done for all time. This costs about \$2.50 an acre. After the breaking, plowing and seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing—all expenses combined amount to about \$5.25 per acre, that is if a man likes everything done it will cost him \$5.25 per acre. If he does the work himself he is earning wages while producing at that figure. Now, as the average yield is twenty bushels, and the average price 60 cents—\$12 per acre—the difference between the result and cost, \$6.75, is the profit of grain growing year in and year out in the great wheat belts of the Canadian prairie country. If a man has a half section of land and puts half of it, 160 acres, under wheat, which is a very common occurrence, he makes \$1,080 on wheat alone and should make, if he is a capable farmer enough, out of other crops, sale of cattle, dairy and other products, to keep himself and family the year round besides.

The Third Division.

The third division of this great country lies to the north of the wheat belt; between it and what is known as the forest country. As wheat growing implies the raising of all cereals that can profitably be raised in the country, the remaining branches of



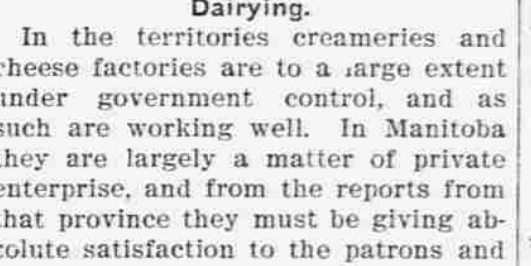
mixed farming are dairying and the raising of farm stock. It must not be supposed that dividing the prairies in this way is saying that any one portion of the country possesses better soil than another, for such is not the case—all districts are equally fertile. But the topography and climatic influences, etc., differ, as well as the conditions for production. Ranching and grain growing are carried on quite successfully in this northern zone; but it is found more profitable to combine all the features of the industry.

An authority on the subject has stated that agriculture in any country never reaches the maximum of development until the farmers engage at least proportionately in dairying, though the surroundings must always determine the extent to which any feature of the industry may be prosecuted.

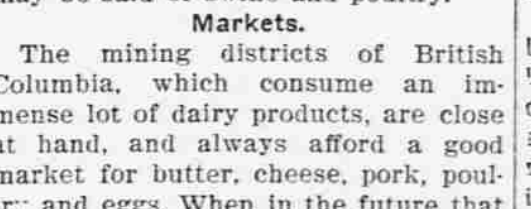
Dairying.

In the territories creameries and cheese factories are to a large extent under government control, and as such are working well. In Manitoba they are largely a matter of private enterprise, and from the reports from that province they must be giving absolute satisfaction to the patrons and promoters. If a settler's farm is not specially adapted to extensive cropping, or if seasons or other conditions are against the proper development of large crops, he has always plenty of pasture and an abundance of native hay for winter feed. A small sum of money buys a couple of cows, and he can soon be in possession of a fine herd of dairy cattle, and the same may be said of swine and poultry.

Markets.
The mining districts of British Columbia, which consume an immense lot of dairy products, are close at hand, and always afford a good market for butter, cheese, pork, poultry, and eggs. When in the future that



country is overstocked Great Britain offers as now a ready market for whatever may be produced. Taken for all in all, the Canadian Northwest is the country for the man acquainted with, or willing to learn any branch of farming. In the industry, with a few years of care and enterprise, he can soon consider himself and his family in easy and comfortable circumstances.



This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Imminency of North Forests.
The northern belt of forests is perhaps greater in extent than all the other timber belts and reserves of Canada combined. It extends from the eastern coast of Labrador north of the fiftieth parallel in a northwesterly direction to Alaska, a distance of some 3,000 miles, with an average width of perhaps 500 miles.

Bird Killed by Golf Ball.
As a member of an English golf club drove, a wagtail was observed flying across the line of fire. The golf ball was seen to hit the bird at a distance of about forty paces from the striker. The wagtail fell at once to earth, and was found to be not only stone dead, but absolutely decapitated.

Brides Who Stay at Home.
According to old and established custom in Japan, the eldest child, whether male or female, must, under all circumstances, abide at and inherit the home. By this means a continuous succession is assured, and the estates cannot pass into the hands of strangers.

Still More Evidence.
Bay City, Ill., August 8 (Special).—Mr. K. F. Henley of this city adds his evidence to that published almost daily that a sure cure for Rheumatism is now before the American people and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Henley had Acute Rheumatism. He has used Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says of the result:

"After suffering for sixteen years with Rheumatism and using numerous medicines for Rheumatism and more medicines prescribed by doctors, I at last tried Dodd's Kidney Pills with the result that I got more benefit from them than all the others put together.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were the only thing to give me relief, and I recommend them to all suffering from Acute Rheumatism."

Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.



deners fare as against the competition of cheaper Canadian produce sent over the line free of duty? How would the border state farmers fare who depend upon the home market for their hay, oats, barley, poultry, eggs, etc.?

The Democratic party would be liberal toward the Canadians who want to sell their lumber, their coal, their iron ores and their fish in the American market. But how about the lumber workers of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington? How about the coal miners of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Washington? How about the thousands of New England families who are supported by the fishing industry? Every one of the interests named would suffer sorely from the unrestricted competition of cheaper labor and lower market values in Canada.

It is known that the liberal policy of the Democratic party with reference to foreigners, as carried out in the Democratic tariff law of 1894, cost the farmers of the United States five billion dollars in four years.

Foreigners have reason to admire Democratic liberality. There is not a foreign producing country in the world to-day that would not rejoice over a Democratic victory in the election of 1904. Every one of them knows that such a victory would mean lower tariffs and the privilege of taking possession of the greatest of the world's markets. Americans, however, have no such cause to welcome the advent of Democratic liberality. The Democratic party never yet passed a tariff law that was liberal to American producers, and it never will.

Sound Economy.

The very fact that our manufacturers can invade the foreign market is a proof of the success of protection in firmly establishing the iron and steel industry. It has reached the position in which it can use foreign trade as a sacrifice market in which to dispose of surplus production. Of course, that means a bargain price, but it does not follow that the home consumer is really disadvantaged. If production is not steadily maintained, prices would fluctuate severely, and the chances are that domestic buyers would have to pay more than they do even if paying more than they are charged upon occasional lots sold abroad. In the German Reichstag

through the United States in bond must not be allowed the preferential tariff rates. That is protectionism straight and square. It gives the preference to home ports, as it should do. It is the policy of the United States, and no fault can be found with it. If Canadians choose to pay the higher cost of long railroad hauls to the interior from the only open winter ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, instead of cheaper hauls from Portland, Boston and New York, that is their privilege. That they elect to do this, however, does not promise well for reciprocity. Canada is learning a thing or two.

High Average.

There is constant increase in railroad mileage. According to the Railway Age of Chicago the amount of track laid during the first half of the year indicates that the mileage to be constructed during the year will approximate 5,000. This, though not equal to the new mileage of 1903, is still above the average of protection years, the average of low tariff years being about 1,700.

Why Change It?

The policy that has made the country prosperous beyond the wildest dream of the most sanguine a score of years ago is that of a protective tariff. If that policy is right why change it? If it is wrong, we all should shout for its abolition, but the conditions, the facts and figures are all in favor of it and against Mr. Lucking's free trade policy.—Clinton (Ind.) Clintonian.

Railroad Gains.

The gain in gross and net earnings of many railroads for June was most satisfactory and indicates that the tide has again turned. The total gross earnings of the Wabash road was nearly \$2,000,000 more during the fiscal year 1903 than the preceding year. The passenger earnings show a gain of 14.7 per cent, and the freight earnings a gain of 5.5 per cent.

Prosperity and Pianos.

Pianos to the number of 150,000 and valued at \$50,000,000 were made and sold in this country the past year. This would indicate prosperity indeed, and among the farmers and wage earners, most of whom were able to possess such an instrument for the first time.