

THE LETTER WAS GENUINE

And Contained Facts—A Former American Settled in Western Canada

Flooded with Inquiries.

A short time since a letter appeared in these columns signed by Mr. W. H. Kinkadee of Alameda, Assiniboia, Western Canada, which caused that gentleman to receive a great many inquiries, most of them anxious to know if the letter was genuine. To a large number of the inquiries answers were sent, but it was impossible to reply to all. We take pleasure in submitting to our readers a specimen of replies sent by Mr. Kinkadee:

"Yes, the letter dated December 22, 1899, supposed to have been written by me, which you saw in your local papers, was genuine and contained facts. I will say of the information received from the Canadian Government Agents prior to coming here, I did not find a single untrue statement. The Canadian Government is honorable and its Agents dare not misrepresent this country or they would lose their jobs. There is quite a bit of land for homesteading yet, a very little close to market, but mainly from 6 to 20 miles from stations. The country, hereabouts is a prairie, nearly level, slightly rolling, not a rough country by any means. Homestead entries cost \$10; on land that has been cancelled there is a \$5 cancellation fee extra and in some cases an inspection fee of \$5 and where the former occupant has made any substantial improvements there are small amounts to pay for improvements. This is a poor place for a poor man unless he has brains and muscle and 'git and grit,' but with these requisites he can succeed. The population of this part of Assiniboia has doubled during the past two years. There has been as much prairie broken the past two years as was already broken previous to 1898. C. P. R. land (odd sections) joining homestead land sells at \$2 per acre. Improved quarters within four to five miles of town sell at \$1,000 this spring. This is not a Garden of Eden at all, no man need think he can come here and get rich in a short time without much labor, but if he will work and be saving he can soon be an independent farmer tilling his own soil and getting good returns for his labor.

"We burn coal, which costs us \$1.85 per load at the mines, which are 20 miles southwest of us.

"People with stock and machinery should come in May so as to have all June to break in. Those who expect to work for wages for the first year or two should come by the end of July to work through harvest and threshing and then go to the coal fields and work all winter and by spring he could be ready to improve homestead.

"A quarter section of railway land sells at \$5 per acre. The interest is all figured up and a man has about \$71 to pay cash, and if he breaks at least 10 acres first breaking season his \$21 interest for the first year is thrown off and the second fall following purchase he has \$60 to pay and then \$60 to pay for 8 more falls, which makes a total of \$411 the quarter costs him, including all interest. Paying for a quarter of land that way is like keeping a life insurance policy paid, only it does not take so long to do it. By a man homesteading one quarter and buying another quarter gives him a chance to have a 320-acre farm all his own and have it paid for in ten years, and after that he is sure of an easy living if he is any good at all.

"(Signed) W. H. KINKADEE."

The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 2,064.

Magnetic Starch is the very best laundry starch in the world.

A director of the Standard Oil company has recently published in The Independent an article declaring trusts to be good for the workingman. To the May Century, Andrew Carnegie of the Carnegie company, which rivals the Standard Oil for first place among the world's great corporations, will contribute an essay taking the same ground. In this article, which bears the title "Popular Illusions about Trusts," the great steel manufacturer argues that the evils of trusts are generally self-corrective; that no trust can live long unless it secures a virtual monopoly of the commodity it deals in; and that "the only people who have reason to fear trusts are those who trust them."

The entertainment of royalty costs British society each year fully £2,000,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Spotting Syrup.

In the Review of Reviews for May, there is editorial comment on Admiral Dewey's candidacy; on the government of Puerto Rico under the law recently passed by Congress; on the proposed government of Alaska; and on the developments of the month in financial and industrial circles. Other topics treated in "The Progress of the World" are the rush to Cape Nome, fox-breeding in Alaska, the April elections, the epidemic of strikes, the opening of the Paris fair, the military operations in South Africa, and the Delagoa Bay award.

1900
There is every good reason why
St. Jacobs Oil
should cure
**RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA**
for the rest of the century. One permanent reason is—it does cure,
SURELY AND PROMPTLY

THE CAUSE OF THE BATTLING BOER

View of Montagu White, Representative of the South African Republic in the United States.

Mr. Montagu White is the able representative of the South African Republic in the United States, and although he takes an active part in the discussion of the situation relative to South Africa, he has done so in such a diplomatic manner as to give no offense to the United States government. To avoid such complications he has been obliged to exercise a great deal of discretion. Mr. White was consul general of the Transvaal in London previous to the war. Since it began he has served his country in various capacities.

He would be taken for an Englishman almost anywhere, and his name indicates British rather than Dutch blood, but then there are many men of English blood who are working and fighting for the Boer cause.

Mr. White was asked for an interview concerning the military situation in South Africa. He replied by saying that, not being a military man in any way, he was not competent to discuss military affairs. Besides, it took about six weeks for communications from the Transvaal to reach him. Naturally such communications, bearing more particularly on diplomatic affairs, did not disclose military conditions or probable movements.

"The relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith," said Mr. White, "were not serious reverses for the Boers. It is because of the serious effect they have on the wavering more than anything else that they are to be regretted. I believe that there was a minority in the Free State opposed to the war, and there are always some who determine their position according to the successes of the cause. It was believed from the beginning that we must at one time or another fall back upon our strongholds in the Transvaal. Our resources are excellent. We had supplies of arms and provisions both for offense and defense. That set apart for the defensive has not been exhausted and the defensive stores have not yet been drawn upon. It is quite plain that the Boers can make a strong defensive campaign and extend the war for a long time."

"Time is of great importance to us. The longer we hold the British forces in check the greater opportunity there is for something to happen which will help us and embarrass the English. Who can tell what will happen in Afghanistan? Not long ago there was a little flurry on the Canadian border at Esquimaux. Possibly that did not amount to much, but it showed how many things may occur which might trouble Great Britain."

"While I do not know what is to be the plan of the campaign, I should think that there will be no resistance to the British advance before it reaches the neighborhood of Pretoria, although a sufficient force will be in the field at all times to make it impossible for the British to move forward with any speed. They will have to fight at every point where resistance can be made."

"I have been criticised for saying that Johannesburg would probably be destroyed as a preliminary to the defense of Pretoria. Of course, when war occurs there are certain laws to be observed, and there should not be a needless destruction of property. Johannesburg, on account of its proximity to Pretoria, will make an excellent base of attack for the British. It will furnish barracks and quarters, storehouses and a most favorable base of supplies. If left intact it would make the campaign most comfortable and charming for the British. The buildings would be used for the soldiers, thus avoiding tents and other camp

accessories. If you are at war, you cannot provide cozy corners for your enemies. The burning of a city as a military necessity is not a rare occurrence. It has always been regarded as a legitimate means of defense. Everybody knows that Moscow was burned for that reason. It was a desperate, but heroic, undertaking, and accomplished the purpose. The burning of the American capitol by the British in 1814, on the other hand, was described by Historian Greene as a disgraceful and wanton act, and no doubt for no military advantage.

"I cannot see how the Boers can be expected to furnish the British with a very pleasant camp, with all the necessities for prosecuting a siege within a short distance from the capital where the main defense is to be made.

"The important matter for the Boers now is time. The longer they hold out the greater will become the sympathy with the Boers in all parts of the United States. The people of the United States naturally sympathize with the oppressed, and under prolonged oppression their sympathies will rise. Even now this feeling of sympathy is growing in strength. But I think there is nothing like a well-organized campaign in their behalf."

Mr. White's attention was called to the recent demonstration in England on St. Patrick's day, when the English people outdid the Irish in the "wearing of the green."

"England will not succeed in capturing the Irish by the demonstration," he said, "but it will naturally entice the soldiers. The Irish members of parliament and the priests will not be caught by the shadow. They will not agitate for the substance."

"Whatever may be the outcome of the war," said Mr. White, "it will have a very far-reaching effect. It will tend to strengthen the military power of England. It will for a time consolidate the empire, but I think it is bound to have a disintegrating effect. It will give rise to problems that will be difficult to solve. The colonies, knowing their strength, will make demands that cannot be complied with by the home government. The inevitable tendency will be toward the independence of the colonies, and it will be difficult to check this."

"In England itself this war is bound to have unexpected results. Under the influence of yellow journals and Caesarism the character of the English seems to be undergoing a change, and that for the worse. There will be a rude awakening some day."

Washington, D. C.

TURKISH BOYS IN SCHOOL
Some Astonishing Yarns Taught the Young Students.

The beginning of a Mohammedan boy's school life is always made an occasion for a festival. It occurs on his seventh birthday. The entire school goes to the new scholar's home, leading a richly caparisoned and flower bedecked donkey. The new pupil is placed on this little beast, and with his hodia, or teacher, leading the children form a double file and escort him to the schoolhouse, singing joyous hymns. To a stranger the common Turkish school presents a singular scene. The pupils are seated cross-legged on the bare marble pavement in the porch of the mosque, forming a semicircle about hodia, who is, as a rule, an old fat man. He holds in his hand a stick long enough to reach every student. By means of this rod he is enabled not only to preserve order among the mischievous, but to urge on the boy whose recitation is not satisfactory. But as

plunged into the sea, the Christian god followed him, the shock splashed the water out, and it fell to the earth in rain." The young Turks, believing the teachings of their hodia, grow up without further investigating the causes of rain, the true source of which is taught an American child in the kindergarten.

—Boston Globe.

Long Delayed Letter Appears.
The long arm of coincidence and the delays of the postoffice are curiously illustrated by the following story. A family took a house one autumn at the seashore. The husband went down first of all to see that all was well. His wife wrote to him. That letter did not arrive. It never transpired why. Perhaps the missive hitched on to a ledge inside a wallbox, as has been known to occur, and remained there till the box was cleaned or itself was knocked off by other letters. The next year for the same family took the same house for the same time. Before they had been there a week the missing letter arrived. It bore the postmark of the day before, and there was no explanation.

—Chicago News.

Art and Religious Faith.
The art of a people, says Annetta Halliday Antona, in an article in Self-Culture, on "Easter-Fide Art and its Makers," is the outcome of its religious faith; the details of that art are the result of observation of surrounding scenery and objects. If it is easy to recognize the superb physical vigor and beauty of the ancient Greeks in their sculptures, and in Hellenic frieze and bas-relief, to discover the mythological legends of their faith.

Hindoo Philosophy.
The six great systems of Hindoo philosophy contain all that the western world has yet learned of philosophy and metaphysics, together with an inexhaustible fund of knowledge whence may be dug many a mental and spiritual treasure. Thus it is written that Brahman is concealed in the Upanishads (the heart of the Vedas), as the Upanishads are concealed in the Vedas. The oldest religion of the Aryans (the fifth race is Brahmanism). According to ancient traditions this race had its rise in the northern part of India, or according to some authorities, about the region now called the Desert of Gobi, in Thibet. The lawgiver of this ancient faith is called the Manu and in the books of Manu we find the foundations for the morality and ethics peculiar to the Hindoos.

Catholic Priest on Cuba.
The Rev. Charles Warren Currier has an interesting article on the history of the church in Cuba in the Conservative Review. He speaks about the appointment of Mgr. Sharetti, and has little sympathy for those who wanted a Cuban-born bishop. He holds that Bishop Sharetti's appointment was a wise one, and that he will be absolutely impartial, and should therefore prove a link to bind together the Cuban and Spanish priests. He is tactful and prudent, and his administration will undoubtedly promote harmony.

On Schedule Time.
"Put hit down dar," said the colored citizen to the obituary writer, "dat he arrived in heaven at 12 o'clock sharp." "I wouldn't put that in if I were you. How do you know anything about when she got there?" "Why—goodness gracious, Marse Tom, she lef' heah at 10 minutes after 11."—Atlanta Constitution.

Christianity inspired by renaissance art, rent the veil of heathen tradition, and gave to the world its Madonnas, its Crucifixions, its Assumptions, Entombments, Last Suppers, and various studies of the Christ. Christian mythology, replacing the gods and heroes of Greek fable, brought forth a new school of interpreters in the place of those who had so long and so grandly translated in art the beauties and the teachings of Hellenic mythology.

Telegraphed Up One Flight.
That New York is a big city which the stranger seldom learns very well, was quite forcibly impressed upon a certain well known Californian a few days ago. He was charging about in the business district and suddenly remembered that he wanted to telegraph to a friend whose offices are at 195



MONTAGU WHITE.

Broadway. The Californian dashed into the nearest telegraph office, wrote out his dispatch, and covering it with a coin, passed it through the wicket to the receiver. The receiver smiled. "What is the matter?" demanded the Californian. "Why this is 195 Broadway," said the receiver, "and your man is up just one flight of stairs." There was a confused period that lasted about a second, and when the Californian got his nerve back he calmly said: "I know that. Let it go anyway. I guess I can telegraph across this room or this counter if I want to and have the money. We do that thing out in California every day for a joke."

The receiver may have been bluffed, but as receivers go they are hard to impress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Why Americans Win.
One of the many reasons why American manufacturers are so successful competing in foreign markets is to be found in the following episode, which occurred recently: An American manufacturer of steam specialties was visiting an English firm which made similar goods. A certain article which both firms made was under discussion. "What is your price on this thing?" asked the American. "Well, in your money, about \$19," replied the Englishman. "What does it cost you?" "I'll deliver at your door all you want at \$7 apiece," said the American. "How in the world do you do it?" "Well, I'll illustrate," answered the American. "Look out of that window and across the street. See that man painting a sign? 'Yes.' 'He's on a ladder, isn't he?' 'Yes.' 'See that other man sitting on the sidewalk holding the foot of the ladder?' 'Yes.' 'Now, in America we have ladders that stand up by themselves—don't need a man to hold 'em. So, you see, in this instance, we divide your cost of labor exactly by two.' 'I see,' remarked the Englishman.—Electrical Review.

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ALABASTINE is entirely self-cleaning. It is the only material on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to insanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which, paper strongly condemned kalsomine. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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IN THE LAKE COUNTRY
of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, there are hundreds of the most charming Summer Resorts awaiting the arrival of thousands of tourists from the South and East.

Among the list of near by places are Fox Lake, Delavan, Lauderdale, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Palmyra, The Delis at Kilbourn, Elkhardt and Madison, while a little further off are Minocqua, Star Lake, Frontenac, White Bear, Miametonga and Marquette on Lake Superior.

For pamphlet of "Summer Homes for 1900" or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled "In the Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage, Geo. H. Heatford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

In beginning the second year of his editorship of the North American Review, Mr. Harvey makes it clear that, so far from lowering the standard he has set for that great magazine, he aims at even higher achievements than he has yet accomplished. It is safe to say that there is now no publication of its kind in the world which compares with the Review in its prompt and illuminating discussion of the more important topics of the times, and in the commanding authority of its contributors.

Carter's Ink Is the Best Ink
made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

There is a church in Boston which is popularly known as "the church of the holy beanblowers," in allusion to the fact that on its tower are angels with trumpets at their mouths. Another goes by the name of "the church of the holy thermometer," because there is a big thermometer on its front; and still another is called "the church of the kindergarten steeples," because it has one tall spire surrounded by several small ones. And an edifice in New York was called "the church of the holy oilcloth," because the ornamental tiles about the towers closely resemble pieces of floor covering.

Send for "Choice Recipes."
by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Settlers are beginning to flock into Manitoba in large numbers.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption
has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The locomotive of today weighs about 120 tons, and hauls from 1,200 to 1,800 tons.

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then use no other.

There are five automobile clubs in Belgium and their combined membership is 740.

Use Magnetic Starch—it has no equal.

Sawyer Was a Peacemaker.
Few men were in a peaceful life at Washington longer than the late Senator Sawyer, and few ever exercised the influence that he did. He was a great peacemaker. He had a remarkable talent for bringing antagonists together. He probably adjusted more quarrels and decided more disputes than any man who ever lived in Washington.

It's a lonely day in a yellow dog's life when nobody tries to kick him.

ALABASTINE is a durable and natural cement—base wall coating. In 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use in white and fourteen beautiful tints by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before reworking.

Serious Ills of Women
The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness and disposition.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Beutelschlag
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SACRIFICE SALE First Class Music.
50 PIECES, \$2.

For sixty days we will send FIFTY PIECES OF FIRST CLASS, FULL SIZED, high grade, standard Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, carefully selected, including Solos, Duets, Quartets, Waltzes, Polkas, Operas, Negro Melodies, Hymns, etc., etc. charges prepaid by post or express to any part of the United States or Canada, upon receipt of two dollars in cash, stamps or money order. The regular price of this music is \$20. Address: FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN & CO., 149 Broadway, New York City.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE.
Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.

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Examine the Package!
In view of the many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of "Baker's Chocolate" which have recently been put upon the market, we find it necessary to caution consumers against these attempts to deceive, and to ask them to examine every package they purchase, and make sure that it has on the front a yellow label, with our name and place of manufacture.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER, MASS.,
and our "La Belle Chocolatiere" on the back.

If your grocer does not keep the genuine article, please let us know, and we will endeavor to put you in the way of getting it. Send for a copy of our Choice Recipe book, mailed free to any applicant who mentions this paper.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

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