



William Mills Ivans was nominated by the republicans to be mayor of New York.

General William T. Clark, who was adjutant general and chief of staff under General Grant, is dead.

The Boston board of trade has unanimously adopted resolutions asking congress to revise the tariff.

John S. Summersgill, aged twenty-one years, was killed in a football game at Chester, Pa.

W. V. Wilcox has been appointed pension chief for Iowa and Nebraska to succeed the late Richard P. Clark-son.

Charles E. Hughes, council of the insurance investigating committee at New York, has declined the republican nomination for mayor. Mr. Hughes declines in order to be able to continue the insurance investigation.

Wheeler H. Peckham, who in 1904 was appointed a justice of the United States supreme court by President Roosevelt and refused confirmation by the United States senate, is dead. He was rejected on account of his "youth and inexperience."

The Adams Express company was victimized of \$100,000 through an employe at its Pittsburg office.

Officers of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York admitted that they contributed to the republican campaign fund, amounts as follows: In 1896, \$15,000; in 1900, \$35,000; and in 1904, \$40,000.

Sir Henry Irving, the famous English actor, died suddenly on Friday night, October 13. His manager, Bram Stoker, declares that Sir Henry died of a broken heart because of recent losing ventures in the theatrical business. The financial failures were nothing as compared with the failure of the people to appreciate the artistic productions.

Five Omaha councilmen, backed by the mayor, stationed police officers at the council chamber to prevent the other three councilmen from

Faint Spells

are very often attributed to biliousness, and the stomach is treated to cathartics. That's wrong.

Faint spells are often accompanied by biliousness, but you will also notice shortness of breath, asthmatic breathing, oppressed feeling in chest, weak or hungry spells, which are all early symptoms of heart weakness.

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will strengthen the nerves and muscles of the heart, and the fainting spells, together with all other heart troubles, will disappear.

"Four years ago I was very low with heart trouble, could hardly walk. One day I had a fainting spell, and thought I would die. Soon after I began using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and after taking three bottles I feel that I am cured."—MRS. EFFIE CLOUGH, Ellsworth Falls, Maine. The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

breaking the quorum, while the majority passed a ten year contract with the Omaha Gas company.

The American Association of Bankers in session at Washington, declared in favor of a ship subsidy bill.

Charges have been filed with the civil service commission that Federal Judge Baker of Indiana levied campaign contributions on postoffice employes.

William R. Hearst has accepted from the Municipal Ownership League, the nomination to be mayor of New York.

Judge Tucker, recently appointed to the territorial supreme bench of Arizona, has resigned at the request of the authorities at Washington.

James W. Osborne, formerly assistant district attorney under Jerome, was nominated for district attorney by the democrats. Nicholas J. Hays was nominated for sheriff.

Prince Sergius Troubetskoj was stricken with paralysis at St. Petersburg and died in two hours. He was considered the foremost liberal in Russia.

J. E. Markel of Omaha was given the contract for feeding and caring for the employes on the Panama canal. The contract was to run five years. It has now been cancelled.

Washington dispatches say that in his annual message President Roosevelt will ask that congress authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$60,000,000 to cover the Panama canal expenditures already made.

In a newspaper interview, Senator Allison declared that congress will pass some measures providing for railroad legislation.

A Washington dispatch to the Denver News follows: The character of the republican flim-flam is brought prominently to the fore by the semi-official announcement of what is known as the "president's policy." It has to do with the things that the president will urge as necessary in his forthcoming message for congress to take action on. Singularly enough, the plan does not consider tariff revision as a need. This is direct opposition of Senator Lodge's attitude in getting into the Massachusetts platform a tariff plank. The president declared at the cabinet meeting Friday that rate legislation would be the paramount matter for congress to consider. He is alleged to have taken the position that congress cannot be expected to devote its energies to both rate legislation and tariff lest both fail and the republican forces be scattered to the four winds of heaven. The fact is, the standpatters will not hear of any tariff tinkering. This they assert positively. Many of these are in favor, however, of giving the country a decent rate legislation measure. To force the tariff upon them would be to lose their support on the rate bill. Hence, while the state and local campaigns the spellbinders are talking the tariff, it is with the knowledge that nothing of the kind is in actual contemplation by the national government from which it must proceed.

Trip Through Northwestern Canada

(Communicated)

During the last few years the agricultural region of northwestern Canada has attracted the attention of farmers all over the United States and from the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Wonderful stories have reached these people concerning the excellent character of the land in this new country, its capability of producing large crops of everything grown farther south except corn, of its wearing qualities where this has been tested, of the founding principles of its fattened grasses, of the moderate climate when the North latitude is taken into consideration—and many other things, which go to make up a first class agricultural region.

Two years ago the railroad and companies interested in that region took a party of agricultural editors over the grain and stock growing sections of Manitoba, Kassinibolia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was a revelation to every member of the party. These men were familiar with agricultural conditions in older settled portions and were capable of judging of the agricultural possibilities of a new country. They examined the wheat and oats fields, the irrigated regions, the ranging provinces, the new towns, railroad facilities and in fact everything which is a factor in the successful development of a country. This party decided that the regions were remarkable, that the governmental and social conditions were very satisfactory and that northwestern Canada had a great future.

August 21 of the present year another part of agricultural editors, under about the same auspices differing somewhat in personnel, made another trip of the same character and for the same purpose. They saw part of the country viewed two years before, but in addition were taken over much that they had not seen before. The result of the trip was not the same as the first. Those who had visited the country two years ago were more deeply impressed than ever. They noted the remarkable progress that had been made during that time. Hundreds of new towns were observed on land that two years ago was a boundless prairie; thousands and thousands of acres of what was then prairie land was now bearing great crops of wheat, oats and barley, containing root crops, vegetables and even small fruits growing luxuriantly. They found that the class of settlers that were going into that country were of the highest order; farmers of experience and with money had purchased farms and were developing them; men with little money but of good principles and ambitious had taken up homesteads and were happily situated. The agricultural editors representing most of the great agricultural papers of the states grew more and more enthusiastic as the tour of inspection progressed and upon their return were all convinced that this new country offered remarkable advantages, for the poor as well as the rich men and industrious men can go into that country, take up land as a homestead or buy it from the railroads or big land companies at from \$7 to \$12 an acre and in a short time be wealthy.

As an example: An Iowa farmer familiar with wheat raising settled in southern Kassinibolia, now a part of the province of Saskatchewan. Four years ago he had a few thousand dollars to start with. He was ambitious and bought a small tract of land. This he increased rapidly and in addition dealt in land. Now after four years he owns four thousand acres, part of which is covered with wheat at the present season and

besides has many thousand dollars in money in the bank.

Another example: Two years ago a couple of Chicago men purchased a section of raw prairie land, paying \$7.50 per acre, near Davidson. Not being in a position to develop, nothing was done. In early September these men, visiting their section, they found large wheat fields in the vicinity. The owners of one of them offered them \$12 an acre cash. This represents the profit if they had sold out, this time due solely to the advance in price of land. Had this land

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