

NEW DISTRICTS AND NEW RAILWAYS

WESTERN CANADA AFFORDS BETTER CONDITIONS THAN EVER FOR SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor—Sir:—Doubtless many of your readers will be pleased to have some word from the grain fields of Western Canada, where such a large number of Americans have made their home during the past few years. It is pleasing to be able to report that generally the wheat yield has been good; it will average about 20 bushels to the acre. There will be many cases where the yield will go 35 bushels to the acre, and others where 50 bushels to the acre has been recorded. The oat and barley crop has been splendid. The prices of all grains will bring to the farmers a magnificent return for their labors. An instance has been brought to my notice of a farmer in the Pincher Creek (Southern Alberta) district—where winter wheat is grown—who made a net profit of \$19.55 per acre, or little less than the selling price of his land. 30, 40, and 50 bushel yields are recorded there. The beauty about the lands in Western Canada is that they are so well adapted to grain-raising, while the luxuriant grasses that grow everywhere in abundance make the best possible feed for fattening cattle or for those used for dairying purposes.

The new homestead regulations which went into force September, 1908, attracted thousands of new settlers. It is now possible to secure 160 acres in addition to the 160 acres as a free grant, by paying \$3.00 an acre for it. Particulars as to how to do this and as to the railway rates can be secured from the Canadian Government Agents.

"The development throughout Western Canada during the next ten years will probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history," is not the statement of an optimistic Canadian from the banks of the Saskatchewan, but of Mr. Leslie M. Shaw of New York, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury under the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and considered one of the ablest financiers of the United States. "Our railway companies sold a good deal of their land at from three to five dollars an acre, and now the owners are selling the same land at from fifty to seventy-five dollars, and buying more up in Canada at from ten to fifteen."

The editor of the Monticello (Iowa) Express made a trip through Western Canada last August, and was greatly impressed. He says: "One cannot cross Western Canada to the mountains without being impressed with its immensity of territory and its future prospects. Where I expected to find frontier villages there were substantially built cities and towns with every modern convenience. It was formerly supposed that the climate was too severe for it to be thought of as an agricultural country, but its wheat-raising possibilities have been amply tested. We drew from Ontario many of our best farmers and most progressive citizens. Now the Americans are emigrating in greater numbers to Western Canada. Seventy-five per cent. of the settlers in that good country located southeast of Moose Jaw and Regina are Americans. Canada is well pleased with them and is ready to welcome thousands more."

Colombia's One Iron Foundry.
The only iron foundry in Colombia, South America, is at Bogota. It is known as La Paradera and is operated on a small scale, native ores being smelted, the iron being subsequently remelted for casting purposes. There are several commercial iron deposits in the interior of the country, and one ore body situated near the coast of the Caribbean sea is now being drilled by American engineers.

320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MAKE YOU RICH

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at \$3 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to
Superintendent of Immigration
Ottawa, Canada
or to the authorized Canadian Gov't Agent
W. V. BENNETT,
601 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

GOLDEN RULE PAYS

EXPERIMENT WITH CLEVELAND POLICEMEN SUCCESSFUL.

Decrease of 65 Per Cent. in Arrests Under Plan Tried by Chief Kohler Based on Common Sense.

Cleveland.—After more than eight months' trial of the new Golden Rule policy of making arrests in Cleveland, Chief of Police Kohler has pronounced it unqualifiedly a success, and accordingly has given the policemen still greater power of discretion. The number of arrests in Cleveland in eight months of this year has shown a decrease of more than 65 per cent. over the same period last year, while, at the same time, no greater number of serious crimes than usual have been reported, despite the large number of first offenders allowed to go who, under the old regime, would have been arrested. However, Chief Kohler says that there are still too many arrests, and he is urging that further care be exercised in keeping the number down.

The Golden Rule policy, which Chief Kohler put into effect last January, provided that policemen should use judgment and common sense in dealing with offenses which are merely a violation of city ordinances and punishable by a small fine. They were told to take into consideration the intent to violate a law or an ordinance, and also the question of maliciousness on the part of the offender. They were instructed to warn a drunken man and send him home, rather than drag him to jail on his first offense, and that two men fighting, if for the first time, should be separated, reasoned with, and not arrested.

The object of the new plan was to dispose of trivial misdemeanors without arrest and prevent the humiliation and disgrace of persons who through thoughtlessness, passion or temper or in a spirit of frolic or mischievousness violated the law. Likewise, it is intended to prevent the humiliation and disgrace of near relatives of such offenders. It was thought, too, that it would lessen the work of the police



CHIEF OF POLICE KOHLER

department and the attaches of the police courts.

How well the plan has succeeded in reducing the number of arrests is shown in the following table, which covers the period from the time it was put into effect to September 1:

ARRESTS IN 1907.	ARRESTS IN 1908.
January.....2,158	January.....911
February.....2,257	February.....829
March.....2,714	March.....839
April.....2,431	April.....867
May.....2,731	May.....888
June.....2,563	June.....882
July.....2,900	July.....1,010
August.....2,898	August.....1,015

The assertion was made at the first that the Golden Rule policy placed a dangerous discretionary power in the hands of the police. This has not proved true. In his bulletin to the police on July 1 Chief Kohler said:

"The members of this department have accomplished results even beyond my expectations in this common sense policy, which must be gratifying to you as well as myself, and I am sure it is to the general community. With your long and varied experience in police matters, I know that you are competent to judge. The last six months have shown that your judgment is good, and you have accomplished the results expected by me in our first instructions."

The police themselves are much interested in and are in hearty accord with the new plan. Some of them say that they tried to exercise judgment in making arrests for intoxication under the old regime, but did so on their own responsibility, while now they are supported by official indorsement. Now no person is arrested for intoxication on his first offense unless it be necessary for his protection or for the protection of another, or unless he is disturbing the peace and quiet of the city.

KEPT GETTING WORSE.

Five Years of Awful Kidney Disease.

Nat Anderson, Greenwood, S. C., says: "Kidney trouble began about five years ago with dull backache, which got so severe in time that I could not get around. The kidney secretions became badly disordered, and at times there was almost a complete stop of the flow. I was examined again and again and treated to no avail, and kept getting worse. I have to praise Doan's Kidney Pills for my final relief and cure. Since using them I have gained in strength and flesh and have no sign of kidney trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS MANAGER FOR CHURCH

Cleveland Institution Plans to Try a New System.

The Epworth Memorial Methodist church in Cleveland has decided to try a new system of church management. A business manager has been appointed who will give his entire time and attention to the finances of the church. As executive secretary he will collect the benevolences, dues of members, subscriptions, etc., and pay all expenses. He will serve as secretary of the standing committees of the church and keep a record of their business for transmission to the official board. This, it is expected, will leave the pastor free to give attention to the larger plans of the work and to his pulpit and pastoral duties. Epworth Memorial has the largest membership of all the Protestant churches in the city. It has an extensive charity work and handles over \$25,000 in contributions every year. Dr. G. K. Morris, district superintendent, strongly commends the innovation. "To my mind," he says, "it is the ideal of church government. I expect to see the plan adopted in many other cities."

The Doctor's Fee.

The average man will give a lawyer \$350 to \$500, together with a lifetime's praise, to keep him out of the penitentiary for from two to ten years, and at the same time he will raise a phosphorescent glow and a kick that can be heard around the world if a doctor charges him \$50 to \$100 to keep him out of hell for a lifetime. We are the only people under God's ethereal tent to-day who keep open shop 24 hours each day and 365 days in each year. We are also the only laborers to keep on working for people who do not pay. I can carry my part of charity with as good a grace as most men. I can go through rain, snow or mud and do my best, provided the case is one of worthy need, but to reward continually downright rascality, willful drunkenness and wanton laziness is getting out of my line.—Texas State Journal of Medicine.

Pennsylvania Statesmen.

The Pennsylvanians in George Washington's first cabinet were Timothy Pickens, secretary of state, and for a time secretary of war and postmaster-general, and William Bradford, attorney-general. Pickens was the only Pennsylvanian in his second administration.

PUZZLE SOLVED.

Coffee at Bottom of Troubles.

It takes some people a long time to find out that coffee is hurting them. But when once the fact is clear, most people try to keep away from the thing which is followed by ever increasing detriment to the heart, stomach and nerves.

"Until two years ago I was a heavy coffee drinker," writes an ill. stockman, "and had been all my life. I am now 56 years old.

"About three years ago I began to have nervous spells and could not sleep nights, was bothered by indigestion, bloating, and gas on stomach affected my heart.

"I spent lots of money doctoring—one doctor told me I had chronic catarrh of the stomach; another that I had heart disease and was liable to die at any time. They all dieted me until I was nearly starved but I seemed to get worse instead of better.

"Having heard of the good Postum had done for nervous people, I discarded coffee altogether and began to use Postum regularly. I soon got better, and now, after nearly two years, I can truthfully say I am sound and well.

"I sleep well at night, do not have the nervous spells and am not bothered with indigestion or palpitation. I weigh 32 pounds more than when I began Postum, and am better every way than I ever was while drinking coffee. I can't say too much in praise of Postum, as I am sure it saved my life."

"There's a Reason."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

FIGURED IN OIL DISCLOSURES



ested had an important contract for furnishing supplies to the postoffice department.

Sibley was born 57 years ago in New York, and after teaching school, farming, merchandising and selling goods on the road he struck a paying lead as an oil producer and amassed considerable wealth through the medium of a signal oil.

He went into politics while still comparatively young, and was elected mayor of Franklin, Pa., at the age of 29. He was a Democrat in those days, and it was that party which sent him to congress in 1892. He was one of the original free silver boomers, but his convictions underwent a pronounced change later on, for in 1900, while still in congress, he reversed himself and became a Republican. A little incident like that did not, however, appear to affect his grasp upon his constituency, for he continued to be elected to congress by his new partisans.

He has been active in various cattle breeding, agricultural and dairymen's organizations, and it appears from the recent revelations that he also took something more than a mere passing interest in the affairs of the Standard Oil Company.

MAY GET SENATE TOGA



Ollie M. James, congressman from the First Kentucky district, will undoubtedly succeed Senator Thomas H. Paynter if a Democratic legislature is elected in that state. Here is the interesting pen picture a prominent Democratic paper paints of him:

"He stands six feet four inches in a pair of No. 11 shoes that are filled completely by a pair of old-fashioned feet, shaped in the rows of the corn-field to tread the paths that lead to future greatness.

"He has size without symmetry, sort of thrown together carelessly as if nature in a good-humored, convulsive mood had done a big thing and did not have time to carve it into the shapeliness of an Apollo Belvedere. A party of Lilliputians could dance a minuet on his broad

back. No Kentucky thoroughbred is wider through the heart than he.

"James is not the ordinary southern orator, smothering his audiences in flowers of rhetoric and blowing bubbles of wit and fancy just to amuse the crowd. His speeches are models of clear-cut, vigorous English.

"Whether in congress measuring merits with the Republican leaders on great national questions, before a chancellor arguing an intricate question of law, facing a jury in whose hands the life or property of his client is held or on the hustings with thousands of Democrats anxious to hear the word proclaimed, he is equally effective, his presence magnetic, his manner engaging and his resonant voice a never ending delight. He is 'Big Ollie' to his intimates and 'Plain Ollie' to every one else. He is easy to get acquainted with. There are no frills about him, no affectation and a wholesome welcoming atmosphere surrounds him."

AUTHOR IN POLITICS



Edward W. Townsend is another literary man who has broken into political life recently. He has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of one of the New Jersey districts.

The Seventh New Jersey district, which will be the scene of his political efforts, has been represented in congress by a Republican for the last 15 years, but it is a close district and Townsend will only have a majority of a few hundred votes to overcome.

By the average reader Townsend is remembered chiefly as the creator of that unique and slangily interesting young gentleman, "Chimmie Fadden," whose self-told adventures and experiences made interesting reading a dozen years ago. He also wrote the "Major Max" sketches, as well as several novels, sketches,

plays and poems of varied sort. Although he was born in Cleveland, O., he lived much of his life in San Francisco, where he worked as a newspaper writer and where he first made a reputation as an author of clever special articles and humorous bits that were widely copied and quoted. For some years past he has worked on the New York newspapers, and has made his home in the pretty town of Montclair, N. J., within easy reach of the metropolises. The present is his first serious venture into politics.

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