

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 roidly cross the Rocky mountains in Southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian provinces 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 16,629,149 bushels of spring wheat off 837,234 acres, an average of 19.86 bushels per acre; off 440,862 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 are 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 1885, twenty years ago, and now the country has a white population of over half a million, the immigration of 1902 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 \$3.50 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.

MRS. KRAUSS HELD FOR THE MURDER OF STEPDAUGHTER AT HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA

Aug. 5, Coroner William A. Hollis rendered his verdict in the inquest held at Hartford City, Ind., to determine the cause of the death of Miss Crystal Krauss, who died suddenly. The verdict was that Crystal Krauss came to her death by strychnine poison administered by Rae M. Krauss, her stepmother.

Mystery in the Case.
The poisoning of the girl, with its mysterious and remarkable features, has stirred intense local feeling.

The stepmother, accused of the murder of the girl by poison, sat in her jail cell cool and collected, talking freely of the tragedy, without a tear or a quaver. Though the chief figure in the absorbing tragedy, and accused of murder, she was utterly complacent. She denied everything and declared herself without fear.

In striking contrast, the father of the dead girl, though not accused or under suspicion, was in a state of utter collapse, nervous and physical.



At the top is a photograph of Crystal Krauss, the dead girl. At left is a picture of the Krauss home in Hartford City, Ind. Below is a reproduction of the note sent to Druggist Logan and the bottle of strychnine alleged to have been found in the girl's bed. Below at right is a photograph of Mrs. W. R. Krauss, the girl's stepmother, who is charged with her death.

PRINCIPALS IN CASE.
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He had to be carried bodily from his room to the carriage that bore him to the funeral.

Both the stepmother and father of Crystal made extended statements concerning the tragedy. Neither wife nor husband offered anything to clear up the mysterious features of the girl's death, or reconcile the conflicting statements previously made by the woman. In their story for publication both said they did not believe the girl committed suicide, though they gave the coroner a note alleged to have been found beside her body which bids the father farewell and says she "cannot live without Jim." Also both declare their disbelief that she was murdered.

But the most sensational development was the declaration of a niece of Krauss that the husband told her privately that he believed his wife guilty.

Crystal Krauss was taken sick on the morning of Aug. 2nd died in convulsions without speaking. Mrs. Krauss insisted upon the physicians, who were called just before the girl expired, making out a death certificate giving as the cause acute indigestion and heart trouble. The physicians refused, and analysis by Coroner W. A. Hollis showed death was due to strychnine poisoning.

The coroner searched the death chamber and found nothing. Later Mrs. Krauss produced a bottle partly filled with strychnine and a note, which she said were found beneath the covers of Crystal's bed after the coroner's party had gone.

"Papa, I cannot live without Jim; good-by," was all that was scrawled on the note.

"Jim" was supposed to be James Cronin, a young suitor whom the father had forbidden to pay attentions to Crystal.

Then appeared a Lloyd Sommerville, a boy who carried milk to the Krauss home, who declared that Mrs. Krauss had sent him for strychnine to Logan's drug store, giving him a note reading:

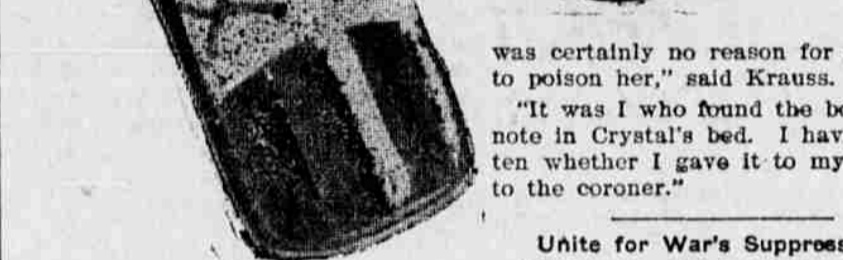
"Give bearer 15 cents' worth of strychnine. I want to clean out some mice. (Signed) Mrs. Showalter."

The boy Sommerville knew Mrs. Krauss well. Mrs. Krauss denied having sent him for strychnine. Mrs. Showalter, who lives across the street, denied having written the note. Krauss, the woman's husband, is a druggist, his store being much closer than Logan's. But Sommerville says Mrs. Krauss very explicitly told him to go to Logan's.

The police declare the farewell note attributed to Crystal and the message to Druggist Logan were written by the same hand.

Mrs. Krauss stoutly denied writing the notes or sending for strychnine.

"I do not see how they can prove me guilty on the word of a mere boy," she said.



Lloyd Sommerville sticks stoutly to his first story, and has rehearsed it several times to the police. Mrs. Krauss is a remarkable woman—a remarkably strong woman—in mind, nerve and body. "It is mere spite work," the woman declared, pursing her lips and raising her eyes with an angry gleam. "I know the prejudice against stepmothers. I hesitated a long time before assuming the responsibility. I see now that I should have waited longer. There is no evidence against me."

"They say that the farewell note you claimed was left by Crystal and the note asking Druggist Logan for strychnine were in the same handwriting—and that resembled yours."

Mrs. Krauss showed neither anger nor surprise at the pointed observation. She paused a moment, raised her head, looked her questioner straight in the eyes and said with positiveness:

"I did not write those notes. I did not send for strychnine. I deny it all."

"Well, what about the boy, Sommerville, who says positively that you gave him the note to Druggist Logan?"

"I did not know him, and I doubt if I could tell him if I saw him," came the reply, rather uncertainly, with the quick addition: "I do not see how they can prove me guilty on the testimony of a mere boy. I am innocent and am not afraid but that I can prove myself so," she added, rather defiantly.

"We had a happy home," she resumed. "Everything ran along smoothly. Crystal and I never had a word. I did for her all a mother could. I sewed for her and helped her all I could. Mr. Krauss will tell you that is the truth."

Krauss, the husband, who conducts a drug store, was seen and talked of his daughter's death and the accusation of murder against his wife.

He declared there was no truth in the report that the removal of the stepdaughter, Crystal, would give Mrs. Krauss \$2,000 additional of his estate. He said he and his wife had entered into a contract for the disposal of their property, and that he had made a will, neither of which could be affected by the daughter's death.

The \$2,000 addition to her possible inheritance was forwarded as a motive for the alleged poisoning of the girl by her stepmother. The police declare Krauss' explanation unsatisfactory, and say that the death can be proved to make a difference in the property interests.

"I don't know why Crystal should have committed suicide, and there

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 despicable 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, Ohio, and State of Ohio, 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 to in my presence, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1904.

J. GLASBURN,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sent for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Jersey's Mild Police Court.

The police court of St. Helier, 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 14 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 Tomason, 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 13 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 13 oz. for same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

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

Why It Is the Best
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 stiffer.