

**NEW ARRIVALS IN CANADA
NEARLY 300,000 IN 1907.**

**ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND FROM
THE UNITED STATES.**

Now that it is known that in the year just closed nearly sixty thousand from the United States declared their intention of making their homes in Canada, it might not be out of place to search for some reasons that would bring this about. These people are but following the example of the fifty-five or sixty thousand who did the same thing the year previous, and an almost equal number who the year before that but followed the example of the thousands of the year preceding. An excellent climate, certain and positive crops of grain of all kinds, good markets for their produce, land—and good land, too—at low prices, easy terms of payment, (not forgetting the 160 acres of land given free by the Government, particulars of which the Canadian Government Agent whose name appears elsewhere will tell you about) and then the splendid social conditions. The situation is pretty well sized up by a writer in one of the magazines. Quoting from this article, we find this: "Those of us who made good in the States," interjected another settler as if to continue the story of his neighbor, "have had it easy from the start; a little money is a mighty good thing on coming into a new country. But those who make an entry, or even buy lands at low rates, are able to square things in two or three seasons' crops. There are hardships in building shanties, and then with increasing prosperity getting things into shape for better homes. But affairs go much as in the States. We have the largest liberty in the world; there is more home rule in the Provinces than in the several states of the Republic. Taxes are light and with only a few million people west of Winnipeg we don't get in each other's way. One's friends over the line probably thought we would not live through the winter; and while it is cold, real cold, it is free from the moisture experienced in the east. Schools are good as encouraged by the Government; the enterprising American promoter and Yankee drummer see to it that we take notice of the latest improvements and best agricultural machinery. Altogether we are as near to affairs as we would be on our own farms in the States. Winnipeg bears the same relation to us as Chicago did at home; and Edmonton with the surrounding region advances as Omaha did in the days when we were as young as the boys yonder. We get together much as they did in the granges over the border; the government has established experimental schools of agriculture, and progress in every line is stimulated. This is a great region for grazing," we hear the Calgary citizen continuing, "and then with building elevators of wheat at one dollar a bushel, many of us find time to go over to the live stock exhibition in Chicago or visit old friends during the course of the winter. Every man is taken for what he is worth or for what he can raise; and in this good air and on this fertile soil we intend to show our old friends that we are made of the right stuff—that we are chips of the old block who built up the American West."

Hope.

Walter Damrosch tells of a matron in Chicago who, in company with her young nephew, was attending a musical entertainment.

The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the youth; but when the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn was begun he began to evince more interest.

"That sounds familiar," he said. "I'm not strong on these classical pieces, but that's a good one. What is it?"

"That," gravely explained the matron, "is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'—Harper's Weekly.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Gladstone's Thrift.

Gladstone's liberality . . . was very great, and was curiously accompanied by his love of small economies—his determination to have the proper discount taken off the price of his second-hand books, his horror of a wasted half sheet of note paper, which almost equaled his detestation of a wasted minute.—Recollections of Sir Algernon West.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, to E. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Great Fault.

"Yes," said the would-be author, "I've taken a home in the country, but it will be necessary for me to engage a gardener. There's quite a plot of ground around the house; too much for me to handle."

"Yes," replied Crittack, "you never could handle a plot, could you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MAY STIR UP CIVIL WAR



Augustus Everett Wilson, governor of Kentucky, will endeavor the annuity of thousands in his state if he puts into execution his threat to veto the McChord bill forbidding any trust to carry on operations within the state, or to employ agents therein. If this bill becomes law the tobacco trust will be placed at the mercy of the tobacco growers, for it will have to buy its tobacco through middlemen, and its immense factories in Kentucky will have to be closed down. The governor is said to have a feeling of sympathy for the trust whose legal representative he has been in the past. Should he veto the bill it is declared that it will result in civil war, the planters declaring that the first law of nature, the law of self-preservation, is to be obeyed rather than the man-made law of the land.

The difficulties encountered by the governor in his endeavor to stamp out lawlessness will be appreciated, when it is stated that a detective whom he sent to Russellville appeared before the grand jury with a list of persons guilty of night riding, and discovered that four or five of those accused were on the jury. The detective left the important part of his story untold, and before he left town by the earliest train he made a speech to the farmers advising them in their own interest to stand by one another and fight the trust.

The tobacco trust has apparently very little hope of the governor killing the bill, for it has made an offer to purchase 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco from the association at 12 cents a pound—the very same tobacco which before the formation of the organization was selling for four cents. The farmers refused the offer and stated their terms, which were that the price should be 15 cents, and that the buyers should take the crop of 1905 first, then the crop of 1906 and then they would be allowed to buy the crop of 1907. The trust is said to have refused this offer, and there may be a recrudescence of night riding any moment. The militia is in full sympathy with the farmers and will not interfere with them if it can be avoided or evaded. Meanwhile the governor's position is a critical one.

MINERS' CHIEF RETIRES



After ten years of leadership of the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell has retired from the head of the great labor organization and has been succeeded by Vice-President Thomas L. Lewis of Ohio.

Mr. Mitchell will devote his time to regaining his health, which has given way under the strain of office. He has been called to Washington by President Roosevelt, who wants to send him to Panama as an investigator of conditions, but it is understood that he does not favor accepting the position. It is said that in future he will devote his attention to a labor paper which he will establish in Indianapolis. The object of the paper will be the securing of industrial peace between the miners and operators of the country.

Mr. Mitchell's work for the miners has been detailed at length many times. When he became the head of the organization about ten years ago there were only 43,000 members in the organization; to-day there are 350,000; wages have been advanced almost 100 per cent.; living conditions in the mining camps have improved several hundred per cent.; the company store has been driven out of the mining settlements and men are now paid in money, not brass checks redeemable only in trade at the "black-me" store run by the employer. Children of tender age have been taken out of the mines and put into school, and in most states in which the organization is now established boys under 14 or 15 years of age can not enter the mines. The miners have received favorable standing before the people of the country because of their advocacy of peace in preference to strike, and their adopted policy of keeping inviolable contracts when made with the operators.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR



Frank R. Gary, who has been elected United States senator from South Carolina to fill an unexpired term, claims among his ancestors, Robert Bruce, king of Scotland; John Knox, founder of the Presbyterian church; John Witherspoon and other Scotch worthies. He is a nephew of the late Gen. Mark Gary, a picturesque character of the secession and reconstruction periods, who was a major-general of cavalry in Wade Hampton's legion, a brilliant soldier, a reckless leader and a hard fighter. He was famous for his profanity and his ungovernable temper. There was no fiercer fire-eater in all the south, and he was mixed up in a dozen duels.

After the overthrow of the Republican government in South Carolina and the establishment of what is known as the Hampton oligarchy, Gen. Gary quarreled with his former commander because he did not receive the political recognition that he thought he was entitled to, and, although the family belonged to the old slave-holding aristocracy, Gen. Gary and all his relatives joined the Tillman and the "wool hats" in the overthrow of Hampton. Under Gen. Hampton's "oligarchy" none but the aristocracy of the state and those who had distinguished themselves in the confederate army were recognized by appointments to office. The ordinary farmers were ignored, although they were in a very large majority. Tillman organized them through the Farmers' alliance; he aroused them to a sense of their rights, and he swept Hampton, Butler and all the rest of the aristocrats out of power. Since then the Gary family have enjoyed unusual political prosperity, and it is declared that they have held more offices than any other family in the state.

Frank Gary has pledged himself not to be a candidate for election next year, but it is expected that he will do what he can to secure the election of his cousin, former Gov. John Gary Evans.

WILL WELCOME FLEET



Alfred Deakin, premier of the commonwealth of Australia, was probably quite sincere in his delight when his invitation for the American fleet to visit Australian ports was accepted, for Mr. Deakin is a warm admirer of the United States and its people. He has been in America several times studying the irrigation question in the western states. Australia has a problem that is exactly similar, the interior of the continent being absolutely waterless for the greater part of the year. With a good system of irrigation Deakin hopes to make the interior as habitable as the seacoast.

Premier Deakin is a warm sympathizer with the United States and Canada in their attitude towards the Asiatic. From its geographical position off the coast of Asia, and its remoteness to Australia. The northern part of the island continent would be an ideal country for Chinese and Japanese, but the Australian government will not allow them to land, preferring to retain the northern part of the island in a state of nature rather than allow it to get into the hands of any but a white race.

Premier Deakin is also an admirer of the American system of government, and in the confederation of Australia he followed the American rather than the Canadian ideal. Thus the colony is a commonwealth rather than a dominion, and is composed of states instead of provinces. The powers of the central government are not nearly so wide as those of the Canadian government and resemble more those of the United States government. This system he urges for adoption in the confederation of the British empire, each colony to be represented in the federal council, and to have a say with the mother country in questions of inter-imperial or international nature. If his plan is adopted the British empire will become another United States.

**HANDLING YOUNG TREES
AT TIME OF SETTING**

Ideas Differ as to Extent the Roots and Branches Shall Be Trimmed Back.

In the accompanying illustration, we show four methods of handling young trees at setting time. Horticulturists differ very greatly as to their notions on the trimming back of trees at transplanting time. Some object to any trimming and some trim off everything.

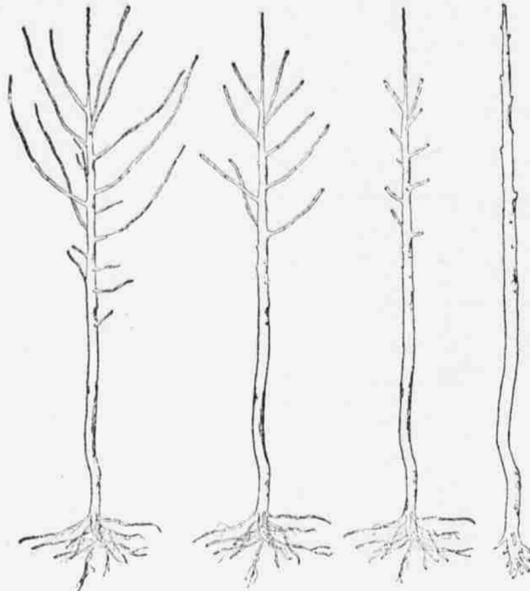
The men that do not trim at all say that a tree should be taken out of the ground with the greatest of care, that its roots may not be injured. They advocate digging a circular ditch far from the little tree and gradually working out the roots, so that all the small, fibrous roots may be saved or at least most of them. Then they would save the top because that has plant food stored up in it. They advocate setting out each tree with

worked in around the fibrous roots sufficiently to leave no air spaces below the tree. The careful man will, however, set a quicker growth in this way than in any other way.

The second tree is pruned at the top to correspond with the loss in volume of roots. It will have to be well set and taken care of to enable its small root system to collect enough plant food to supply the leaves that will develop on the limbs.

The third tree has about the same amount of roots as the second, but the branch system has been greatly reduced. This makes it easier for the roots to gather enough food to supply the requirements of any branches that may develop from the stubs.

The fourth system is the form into



FOUR METHODS FOR HANDLING YOUNG TREES.

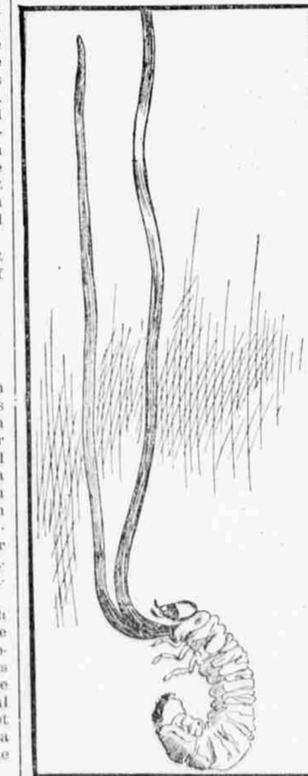
Showing methods of cutting back trees at planting time. Beginning at left: No. 1, unpruned; No. 2, pruned sufficiently if the tree is well planted in moist ground; No. 3, showing extent of pruning necessary for weakened trees and trees set in dry weather; No. 4, Stringfellow method.

the greatest care, so that the soil may be brought at once into contact with all of the fibrous roots. Water is used for working the soil down between the little roots, which should be spread out in every direction so that they may cover the greatest possible area of feeding ground. That this method gives good results in many cases can not be denied, but it requires extraordinary care in digging and setting the trees. The nurseryman that sells his trees at little price cannot afford to spend on diggers each tree the amount of time this would require. On the part of the tree setter, it is exceedingly difficult to get the soil

which a tree is pruned by the so-called Stringfellow method. All the roots and all the branches are removed. The setting of the tree is reduced to the least possible work. A man goes along with a crowbar and jabs a hole in the earth. Another man follows with an armful of trees and pushes a tree into each hole. This method is found to be serviceable in many parts of the south, where an abundant sunshine and moisture hasten growth. It is also more adapted to fast growing trees, like the peach, than to any other kind. In the colder parts of the country, where growth is slow, it has not proved very satisfactory.

**FUNGUS OF
CATERPILLAR**

The Cordyceps melolonthae is a parasitic fungus which has on a few occasions been of great use in wiping out severe attacks of the injurious white



Grub with Fungus Growth.

and then form another kind of spores inside the body of their host, which increase very rapidly indeed, and soon permeate all parts of the insect, the caterpillar gradually becomes sluggish and then dies, finally becoming a dried up hard mummy, which is really a storehouse filled with resting spores of the fungus, which may remain in the ground unchanged for many months. Under favorable conditions, however, one or sometimes two of the long club-shaped or stick-like bodies often several inches long are produced, generally from beneath the neck of the grub. Sometimes instead of these club-like bodies the whole caterpillar is covered with a white mouldy growth which is spoken of as the Isaria form. This is the first form of the fungus and the club-shaped or Cordyceps form, which does not always appear, is the second fruiting stage. Both forms give off spores from which infection may take place. There are three or four of these fungi at any rate which attack many kinds of insects. Plant lice are particularly susceptible to the attacks of some of these fungi. The common house fly is another frequent victim and specimens in large numbers may every autumn be seen clinging to ceilings or walls surrounded by a circular cloud of spores. Wireworms are also much attacked by one species of Cordyceps. Indeed the greatest help farmers have in fighting against white grubs and wireworms comes from fungi of the genus Cordyceps. For almost all of the worst injurious insects there are some remedies which will, at any rate, mitigate the attack, but with these troublesome grubs very little can be done.

Feeding Corn.—How to use corn for best results should be our study. It is a well-known fact that corn of itself does not contain all the elements, or those elements in right proportion to produce best growth in animals. It contains too much of the fat-forming properties and too little of protein or the property that goes to make up the solid flesh—the lean meat, tendons of the nerves, etc., and the growth of the animals.

Feed Only the Hog.—It is a mistake to try to feed both the pig or hog and the worms that may be in him or the lice that may be on him. And the hog would tell you so if he knew how.

STUDY NOT A NECESSITY.

End and Aim of Woman's Life, as Understood by Rosie's Mother.

In one of the Philadelphia public schools is a little girl pupil whose ancestors and principalists have ever held that the principal end and aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient by her seeming unwillingness to learn her geography lesson, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however, and the teacher asked Rosie whether she had delivered the note.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "And did your mother read the note, Rosie," said the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am." "What did she say?" "My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' you know geography, an' you didn't get married."

An End Missing.

An Irishman who served on board a man-of-war was selected by one of the officers to haul in a towline of considerable length that was towing over the taffrail. After pulling in 40 or 50 fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself:

"Surely it's as long as to-day and tomorrow. It's a good week's work for any five in the ship. Bad luck to the leg or the arm it'll leave at last. What, more of it yet? Och, murder! The say's mighty deep, to be sure!"

After continuing in a similar strain and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and, addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed: "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it!"—The Pathfinder.

Her Kick.

"John, I wish you would not be quite so polite, and so considerate of me when we are in company."

"Why, dear, I want them—the whole world—to see how I love you."

"That's all right but they—the whole world—thinks I've got you scared."—Houston Post.

Omaha Directory

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