

NEWS NOTES CONDENSED

A Boiling Down of the More Important Events Here and There

Foreign.

The pope appointed Rev. James O'Reilly, now rector of St. Anthony of Padua, Minneapolis, Minn., to the bishopric of Fargo, N. D., and Rev. F. M. Fallon of the provincial oblates of Buffalo, N. Y., to the bishopric of London, Canada.

The Reichsrat at Vienna rose after a continuous sitting of eighty-six hours and after passing a bill modifying the rules of procedure which authorizes the president of the chamber to suspend from one to three sittings any deputy insulting him or disobeying the rules.

Commander Robert E. Peary smiled broadly when informed that a Copenhagen dispatch had been received quoting a paragraph of the University of Copenhagen in its preliminary examination of Dr. Cook's records, and failing to find proof that the physician had found the North pole.

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Gabriel Hanotaux, in an article appealing for public support of the recently organized Franco-American committee designated to improve the economic and social relations of the two countries, and of which he is president, predicts that the United States, which now holds the balance of power in the Pacific, is destined some day to intervene in the quarrels of the great nations of Europe.

An official telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the authorities having the 1910 exposition in charge have set apart a special building for American railway exhibitors.

At St. Petersburg, the publisher of Tolstol's book, "The Kingdom of God Within Us," was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a fortress.

W. G. Spitzer, an American, proprietor of the Astor house at Colon and alleged owner of the Cuban steamer Otori, was expelled from Panama territory. He was put aboard the Royal Mail steamer, Magdalena, bound for Jamaica and New York, by a decree of President Obaldia. He is charged with enticing employes on the Panama canal to leave their work.

General.

The Interstate commerce commission ordered a reduction in charges of the Omaha & Council Bluffs railroad.

Reports from the east say Mr. Willard has been offered the presidency of the B. & O. railroad.

President Taft has promised to speak at the next meeting of the farmers' national congress, which meets in Lincoln October 5 to 11, 1910. Leslie M. Shaw declared there is no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the proposed central bank that such an institution would be owned, or at least controlled, by the Standard Oil company.

Aside from having hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property involved in marine disasters, the United States life saving service managed to render assistance to many unfortunate persons in distress.

Eight persons were fatally injured and a number of others less seriously hurt in the wreck on the Southern railway near Greensboro.

The attendance at the Omaha Corn show the last day was 9,353. This makes a total attendance for the entire show of 118,503, as against a total last year of 95,897.

Senator Burkett of Nebraska and Representative Hull of Iowa are in a contest for next fall's military tournament.

A comprehensive enlargement of the activities of the department of agriculture in the administration of the pure food act is contemplated in orders just issued.

St. Paul has begun a fight for lower telephone rates.

Every American who takes his cup of coffee might like to know that in the ten months of this year he has helped use up just \$64,000,000 worth, or \$45,000,000 pounds.

Senators Burkett and Brown may split on the selection of a new district attorney for Nebraska.

The Rev. David C. Hughes, father of Governor Hughes of New York, died at the executive mansion, following a recent stroke of apoplexy.

Testimony of the Brokaw divorce went to show that the plaintiff made the money of the millionaire fly.

Red Cloud, Sioux Indian warrior, who died on the Pine Ridge agency, will be buried according to the ritual of the paleface and not above ground as he requested.

The state occupation tax upon corporations was upheld by the supreme court of Nebraska.

Four leading saloons in Omaha have lost their licenses for violating the 8 o'clock law.

The Nicaraguan insurgents are growing tired of awaiting attack, according to advices received in Washington.

Ex-Senator Deltrich of Nebraska is reported better and hope is now entertained of his recovery.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company announced the adoption of a pension system for its veteran employes.

News of the resignation of Zelaya was received with seeming satisfaction at Washington.

Congress, before adjournment for the holidays, is doing some work at night sessions.

President Taft said at Hartford, Conn., that the time might come when a civil pension list will become a necessity.

George A. Puckett, five years editor of the Roswell (N. M.) Daily Record, died from tuberculosis.

Another failed bank in Oklahoma is giving state officials much concern. Nebraska hogs topped the market at Denver, bringing \$8.47 1/2.

Iowa has a candidate for the United States supreme court when there is another vacancy. He is Judge Horace E. Deemer, of the supreme court of that state.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., came back to the United States from England. He denied the report that he would take charge of his father's great interests. The 5-cent fare proposition on Omaha street railway has gone glimmering.

The proposed plan to abolish the isthmian canal commission met with vigorous opposition.

Arbuckle brothers admit failure to pay all the money due as customs charges and settle with government.

New York hears that Daniel Willard is to leave the Burlington.

Every depositor of the First State bank of Kefler, Oklahoma, which closed as a result of the failure of the Farmers' National bank of Tulsa, who demanded his money, was paid in full.

Three women were slain by an unknown person at Savannah, Ga.

The president sent to the senate the names of William J. Mills and William H. Pope, both of New Mexico, to be governor and chief justice, respectively, of that territory.

Four hundred and forty thousand of the Red Cross stamps, the profits of which are to be used for the war on tuberculosis, have been placed on sale in Nebraska.

The only orders issued by the Navy department to the "Nebraska" are for it to rejoin the battleship fleet. That is the statement made by officials.

Notwithstanding his unpopularity, there seems to be much mourning over the death of the king.

After ten-rounds of furious fighting "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson of Sycamore, Ill., was awarded the decision over "Fighting Dick" Hyland of San Francisco, before the Empire Athletic club in Kansas City.

Henry W. Blodgett, United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, has resigned.

Four persons were killed and a number of others injured when a Central of Georgia passenger train collided with a passenger train on the Macon & Birmingham road.

Washington.

News of the resignation of President Zelaya at Nicaragua was received with evident satisfaction at the state department and elsewhere but not one syllable of comment could be elicited from any responsible officer of the administration.

The estimates of expenditures of the war department for the coming year amount to \$94,799,067, and were favorably acted on by the house committee on military affairs and the bill is ready to be reported to the house.

"Hands off Hawaii in liquor matters" is substantially the protest received by congress from the Hawaiian legislature. The secretary of Hawaii transmitted to the two houses of congress a resolution declaring that any legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in that territory, as proposed in a pending bill, would brand Hawaii as incapable of self-government.

By a joint resolution offered in congress a commission of seven persons to investigate the prospects for a semi-centennial celebration of the emancipation proclamation in 1913, is provided.

On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the death of George Washington the Alexandria-Washington lodge of Masons, in accordance with its annual custom, placed a memorial wreath on the tomb at Mount Vernon.

General Leonard Wood, now in command of the department of the East, will be the next chief of staff of the army.

Severely attacking Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, the Guggenheim interests, and the administration of the land office in general, Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska urged upon the house the necessity of appointing a special committee to investigate "the notorious land frauds of recent years."

Conservation of all the timber lands lying within the bounds of the Yosemite National park in California is urged by Major Forsythe, acting superintendent of the park, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior.

Zelaya is said to be untruthful as well as inhuman.

Personal.

Horace H. Lurton has been appointed associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Rev. J. Albert Hyden, whose father was with General Washington when General Cornwallis surrendered, died at his home in Ottawa, Kansas, aged 83 years.

George Dudley, former commissioner of pensions, died in Washington. Vigorous denunciation of President Zelaya was made by Senator Rayner.

NO FAITH IN DR. COOK

COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY PROCLAIMS HIS FAILURE.

BRADLEY VERY MUCH DISGUSTED

The Explorer Fails to Make Good When His Records Are Investigated by the Learned Men of Denmark.

Copenhagen.—The University of Copenhagen, the first institution of learning to recognize Dr. Frederick A. Cook as the discoverer of the north pole, Tuesday solemnly declared that the explorer had failed to establish the claim on which his high honors had been based.

The committee appointed by the university to examine Cook's records recently presented its report to the consistory of the university, which reviewed the deductions of the experts with the greatest care and discussed the findings from every standpoint. That both the committee and the consistory were disappointed was soon known.

The consistory met Tuesday and adopted a written report to the effect that the alleged records submitted for examination by Dr. Cook failed to prove his claim.

The report of the committee, of which Professor Stromgren was chairman, as presented to the consistory, states that Cook's papers are without any value; that his report to the university is practically as that published in the New York Herald on his return from his arctic expedition.

The copies of his notebooks submitted, says the committee, contain no original calculations of observations, but only results thereof. Accordingly the committee concludes that he is claimed no proof of having reached the pole.

New York.—News that the University of Copenhagen had declined to accept Dr. Cook's claim that he had reached the north pole came as no surprise to scientific circles here and to many of his friends who had been prepared for the result by the early indications that the claims would not be favorably passed on.

Dr. Cook is now in Christiansand, Norway, according to William L. Cook, his brother.

Dr. Cook mysteriously left the Hotel Grammatan in the Bronx November 24, where he had gone to prepare his records supporting his claim that he had reached the north pole. It now appears that he sailed November 27 on the steamship Caronio for Naples, where he remained for several days. This information was contained in a letter the explorer sent to his brother, who said:

"Dr. Cook has authorized me to announce that he is in Europe trying to gain a much needed rest and that is all I can say. At the proper time my brother will make a statement for publication and until he sees fit to do so there will be nothing for his friends to do but respect his wishes and allow him to remain in seclusion."

"He has fooled us all, from the king of Denmark down," was the exclamation of John R. Bradley, Dr. Cook's backer in his arctic trip, when apprised of the news from Copenhagen. "And he fooled me with the rest," Mr. Bradley added.

"As a matter of fact," continued the sportsman, "I long ago lost all interest in Dr. Cook, the north pole and everything connected with it. Polar bears and the wild life of the arctic in general are the only things that have ever interested me much in that connection."

"As for Dr. Cook, I haven't seen him or heard from him since he left the Waldorf-Astoria to go to Bronxville to 'prepare his records' for submission to the University of Copenhagen. I wasn't in communication with him while he was at the Crammatan and, as a matter of fact, hardly had an hour's solid conversation with him all the while he was here after his return from the Arctic."

"I discounted this decision from the University of Copenhagen some time ago," continued Mr. Bradley. "In company with the rest of the world, I was delighted with the first news from Dr. Cook that he had discovered the pole. His actions, however, and his failure to make more than the meagre statements regarding his trip which early followed his return to civilization took some of the smack off of the supposed triumph."

"I began to weaken decidedly when Dr. Cook left us all without so much as a word of good-bye. When a man runs away you can't expect his friends to fight for him, and Cook's flight—for that's what it seemed to amount to—killed all my interest in him and his affairs. Before that I had never had reason to doubt Cook, and his whole course in this matter seems inexplicable to me."

Bridgman Knew It.

"From my personal knowledge of Dr. Cook and my knowledge of the work in the Arctic, I never wavered in my belief that Dr. Cook could never prove the claims he made," said Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, when informed of the verdict of the Copenhagen scientists. "I thoroughly believed in the story of Peary and the Esquimaux that Cook had not gone far north. Again, Dr. Cook's story was filled with holes so that anyone who had knowledge of Arctic conditions could plainly see that no faith could be placed in it."

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL CITY

Items of Interest Around the State House

Street Car Merger.

A preliminary argument was heard by the railway commission Monday in the matter of County Attorney Tyrrell's complaint against the merger of the Traction company and the Citizens' Street Railway company of Lincoln.

One result was the consent of the Traction company to an investigation of its physical valuation and service by Edward R. Bemis, an accountant who spent two years investigating the street car company of Cleveland, O. Mr. Tyrrell sent for Mr. Bemis.

Mr. Allen, of the Traction company, took the position that the face value of stock amounted to nothing, that it was worth what investors cared to pay after they had looked into the company's affairs, and that the value placed upon it might be too low or too high.

The right of the railway commission to order stock cancelled is questioned and no such power by the commission has been shown.

Mr. Tyrrell alleges that the company is not worth the value of the Traction company and the Citizens' company combined.

"One horse may work single and the other may not work double," he said. "The two companies were getting along fairly well in single harness and no complaint was made. When the companies were put in double harness people had to wait half an hour for a car and no heat is provided in cars. I assert that the consolidated company is not worth as much as the sum of the two car companies. Let them make good their capital stock before issuing more stock."

The physical value of the Traction company as determined by the railway commission, was \$1,400,000. The company had stock outstanding to the amount of over \$1,000,000, but it is claimed to have put into the plant \$2,500,000 in all.

The commission will await the testimony of Mr. Bemis before it acts. Mr. Bemis is now in the city and will get to work at once.

Mr. Tyrrell in his complaint asks that the merger be dissolved, that better service be granted and the stock heretofore issued be cancelled. Mr. Allen alleges that the commission has general control of street railways, that it can determine the rates, to be charged and the service rendered and that the public is not interested in the amount of stock issued. If the commission will determine the rate it matters not to the public what amount of stock is issued because the value of the stock is made by the judgment of investors.

Mr. Tyrrell alleges that the company must make good its capital stock before it issues additional stock; that its stock has been issued in violation of law and that if additional stock is issued it will not be sold on the open market at the market value, but will be sold secretly to unwary investors.

State Collects Nearly \$70,000.

State Treasurer Junkin has collected \$69,026.25 as a result of the state occupation tax law passed by the last legislature. The act was introduced by King of Polk, a republican. This collection includes \$25,835.30 paid under protest by more than 600 corporations. It also includes penalties for failure to pay on time.

Some alleged that the secretary of state had no right to accept fees under protest. He did so and will now be obliged to pay such fees into the state treasury. The constitution of the state provides that all fees shall be paid in advance to the state treasurer, but this provision has been ignored considerably since the conviction of Auditor Eugene Moore for embezzlement. In the Moore case the supreme court reversed the conviction on the ground that Moore had not embezzled public funds, the constitution requiring the state fees to be paid in advance to the state treasurer and not to any state officer. The state occupation tax law appears to set aside the constitution in that it permits the secretary of state to accept fees.

The collection of \$69,026.25 by the secretary of state under the state occupation tax law will be increased a few hundred dollars if the secretary accepts all the money that has been offered by delinquents. He is accepting such funds and will continue to accept all that is offered till about the first of the year.

Appeals to Supreme Court.

The question whether or not the Omaha fire and police commission can grant a license beyond May 25, 1910, when their terms expire, has been appealed to the supreme court. The case of Peter Johnson has been appealed. The board granted him a license from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, and the anti-saloon league appealed the case. District Judge Lee Estelle decided that the board could grant a license for any period within its term of office and January 1, 1910 and January 1, 1911, both being within that term he held that the license could be issued.

State Dairymen's Meeting.

State Food Commissioner Mains has returned from Omaha, where he attended a meeting for the discussion of plans for the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Dairymen's association, which is to be held in Lincoln, January 19, 20 and 21. The sessions will be held at a hotel in Lincoln on the evening of January 20. The use of ensilage to encourage winter dairying will be discussed at this meeting. It is said ensilage can be manufactured for \$1.50 a ton and that it is worth \$5 a ton for feed.

COUNTRY WHOSE SOIL SPELLS

WHEAT AND OUT OF WHOSE FARMS THOUSANDS ARE GROWING RICH.

WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT AND OTHERS THINK OF CANADA.

Another Fat Year for the Canadian West.

Our Canadian neighbors to the north are again rejoicing over an abundant harvest, and reports from reliable sources go to show that the total yield of 1909 will be far above that of any other year.

It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will this year go into the pockets of the Western farmers from wheat alone, another \$60,000,000 from oats and barley, while returns from other crops and from stock will add \$40,000,000 more. Is it any wonder then that the farmers of the Canadian West are happy?

Thousands of American farmers have settled in the above mentioned provinces during the past year; men who know the West and its possibilities, and who also know perhaps better than any other people, the best methods for profitable farming.

President Taft said recently in speaking of Canada:

"We have been going ahead so rapidly in our own country that our heads have been somewhat swelled with the idea that we are carrying on our shoulders all the progress there is in the world. We have not been conscious that there is on the north a young country and a young nation that is looking forward, as it well may, to a great national future. They have 7,000,000 people, but the country is still hardly scratched."

Jas. J. Hill speaking before the Canadian Club of Winnipeg a few days ago said:

"I go back for 53 years, when I came West from Canada. At that time Canada had no North-West. A young boy or man who desired to carve his own way had to cross the line, and to-day it may surprise you—one out of every five children born in Canada lives in the United States. Now you are playing the return match, and the North-West is getting people from the United States very rapidly. We brought 100 land-seekers, mainly from Iowa and Southern Minnesota, last night out of St. Paul, going to the North-West. Now, these people have all the way from five, ten to twenty thousand dollars each, and they will make as much progress on the land in one year as any one man coming from the Continent of Europe can make, doing the best he can, in ten, fifteen, or twenty years."

It is evident from the welcome given American settlers in Canada that the Canadian people appreciate them. Writing from Southern Alberta recently an American farmer says:

"We are giving them some new ideas about being good farmers, and they are giving us some new ideas about being good citizens. They have a law against taking liquor into the Indian Reservation. One of our fellows was caught on a reservation with a bottle on him, and it cost him \$50. One of the Canadian Mounted Police found him, and let me tell you, they find everyone who tries to go up against the laws of the country."

"On Saturday night, every bar-room is closed, at exactly 7 o'clock. Why? Because it is the law, and it's the same with every other law. There isn't a bad man in the whole district, and a woman can come home from town to the farm at midnight if she wants to, alone. That's Canada's idea how to run a frontier; they have certainly taught us a lot."

"On the other hand, we are running their farms for them better than any other class of farmers. I guess I can say this without boasting, and the Canadians appreciate us. We turn out to celebrate Dominion Day; they are glad to have us help to farm the country; they know how to govern; we know how to work."

Another farmer, from Minnesota, who settled in Central Saskatchewan some years ago, has the following to say about the country:

"My wife and I have done well enough since we came from the States; we can live anyway. We came in the spring of 1901 with the first carload of settlers' effects unloaded in these parts and built the first shanty between Saskatoon and Lumsden. We brought with our car of settlers' effects the sum of \$1800 in cash, to-day we are worth \$40,000. We 'proved up' one of the finest farms in Western Canada and bought 320 acres at \$3 per acre. We took good crops off the land for four years, at the end of which we had \$8000 worth of improvements in the way of buildings, etc., and had planted three acres of trees. Two years ago we got such a good offer that we sold our land at \$45 per acre. From the above you will see that we have not done badly since our arrival."

Prof. Thomas Shaw of St. Paul, Minnesota, with a number of other well known editors of American farm journals, toured Western Canada recently, and in an interview at Winnipeg said in part:

"With regard to the settlement of the West I should say that it is only well begun. I have estimated that in Manitoba one-tenth of the land has been broken, in Saskatchewan one-thirtieth and in Alberta, one-hundred and seventy-fifth. I am satisfied that in all three provinces grain can be

grown successfully up to the sixtieth parallel and in the years to come your vacant land will be taken at a rate of which you have at present no conception. We have enough people in the United States alone, who want homes, to take up this land.

"What you must do in Western Canada is to raise more live stock. When you are doing what you ought to do in this regard, the land which is now selling for \$20 per acre will be worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre. It is as good land as that which is selling for more than \$100 per acre in the corn belt."

"I would rather raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. You can get your food cheaper and the climate is better for the purpose. We have a better market, but your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Winter wheat can be grown in one-half of the country through which I have passed, and alfalfa and one of the varieties of clover in three-fourths of it. The farmers do not believe this, but it is true."

Keeping pace with wheat production, the growth of railways has been quite as wonderful, and the whole country from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains will soon be a network of trunk and branch lines. Three great transcontinental lines are pushing construction in every direction, and at each siding the grain elevator is to be found. Manitoba being the first settled province, has now an elevator capacity of upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, Saskatchewan 20,000,000, and Alberta about 7,000,000, while the capacity of elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, on the Great Lakes, is upwards of 20,000,000 more.

Within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are flour and oatmeal mills with a combined capacity of 25,000 barrels per day, and situated along some famous water powers in New Ontario, there are larger mills than will be found anywhere in the Prairie Provinces.

Last year the wheat crop totaled over 100,000,000 bushels. This year the crop will yield 30,000,000 more. A recent summary shows that on the 1st of January, 1909, the surveyed lands of the three western provinces, totaled 134,000,000 acres, of which about 32,000,000 have been given as subsidies to railways, 11,000,000 disposed of in other ways and 38,000,000 given by the Canadian Government as free homesteads, being 236,000 homesteads of 160 acres each. Of this enormous territory, there is probably under crop at the present time less than 11,000,000 acres; what the results will be when wide awake settlers have taken advantage of Canada's offer and are cultivating the fertile prairie lands, one can scarcely imagine.

Just Like Him.

Howell—Do you think that Dr. Rowell will make much of a record in the legislature?

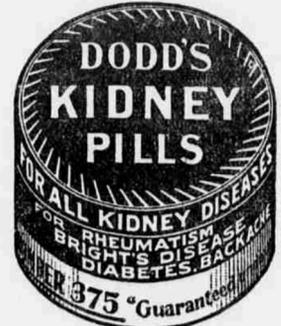
Powell—Sure; the first thing he will try to do will be to perform an operation on the foot of the calendar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who can win old a reputation for wisdom in the presence of a youth just out of college is a wonder.

Levis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is made to satisfy the smoker.

Don't worry, and you'll have nothing to worry you.



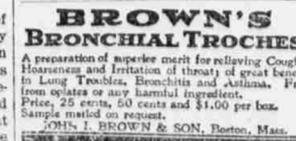
Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.

Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them just once. You'll see. 684

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