

ONLY POSSIBLE WITH A LARGE CONCERN

The experiments of Bondy & Lederer of New York in transplanting young Cuban Vuelta sprouts to American soil might have been attempted by a smaller house; but only so large a concern could have brought the attempt to such complete success for the American smoker's benefit.

After the final success of the first experiments the difficulty had but started. Extension of the planting to large proportions was a matter of extreme difficulty.

Only a concern of large capital could have carried this enterprise to success. The very choicest of this growth of American Vuelta tobacco is now used in the old Bondy & Lederer 5 cent brand,—the TOM KEENE. For the first time in America the highest, real exquisite pleasing effect is presented in a 5 cent cigar, it gives you exactly the same fine, delicate aroma and taste peculiar to the milder type of choice imported cigars.

PEREGOY & MOORE CO., Distributers, Council Bluffs, Ia.



Enterprising efforts which have resulted in developments of highest importance to all who make cigars.

The exactly right conditions of soil, land elevation and sea mists are rare on our Southern coasts. Instead of one or two large plantations, a score of small ones, miles apart, were necessary. Difficulties innumerable were encountered and overcome before a total crop of any size was accomplished. And still then the burden of the undertaking had only started. The sorting and treatment of all this tobacco from those scattered spots for three years process of natural curing followed.

NICARAGUA ENDS TREATIES

Serves Notice of Discontinuance of Those of 1867 and 1870.

GIVES UNCLE SAM NO EXPLANATIONS

Minister for the Little Neighbor Says Friendly Relations Are Not to Be Impaired, but Gives No Motive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the State department by the Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs. That officer declares that the renunciation in no way affects the friendly relations between the two countries and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties. Besides the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1867 which is renounced, the same note conveys the renunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the renunciation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date the notice was received at the State department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention. The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to renounce these two treaties, neither has Mr. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon the subject. It may be recalled as affecting the

FEAR REJECTION OF TREATY

British Public Believes Senate Will Raise Some Objections to Its Terms.

CANVASS TO BE MADE BEFORE SIGNING

Dental from All Sides that Sues Company is Taking a Hand in the Opposition to the American Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua canal has been obtained by the Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York will have with him the draft of a new treaty abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet. Since a representative of the Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefoot in London not one word officially authorized has been given out here with reference to the canal. The editorials which have appeared in England have been based entirely upon dispatches from the United States. This is explained by the rather astonishing announcement that all negotiations up to the present day have been entirely unofficial from a strictly diplomatic point of view and that on parliaments only depend the hopes generally expressed for a successful opening over of the diplomatic difficulty. These parliaments, however, have been particularly searching. The State department does not require to see a copy of the important document Lord Pauncefoot carries in order to learn its terms, though official negotiations will only commence when the ambassador reaches Washington. Until then the exact conditions of the new convention are withheld. Though it is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to one side and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States this concession from Lord Lansdowne's original contention has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It would not be fair to say that a quiet pro quo constituted the main feature of the protracted parliaments, but that it will directly or indirectly result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the cabinet. Object Only to Method. One of the most responsible officials connected with these and the earlier negotiations said: "I never really objected to the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States. It was in that spirit that Lord Lansdowne couched his reply to the United States senate's rejection of the last Hay-Pauncefoot treaty. It was not what you wanted to do, but that it will do what you said it would do. The chief reason for our opposition. Since then we have been approached in a rational, polite manner and we have again endeavored to substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a treaty that will enable America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, will doubtless benefit the whole world." The mollification of the Foreign office has doubtless done more than anything else to secure the assent of the British government to a new treaty. But aim at in the same breath must be mentioned the State department's willingness to agree to a re-

DAY FOR RENDERING THANKS

President Issues His Annual Proclamation, Fixing it on November 28.

COMES IN SHADOW OF GREAT SORROW

Spite of National Calamity United States Has Abundant Reason to Observe Time-Honored Custom.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt today issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national Thanksgiving. The season is nigh, when, according to the time-honored custom of our people, we pause to give thanks to the Almighty for the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God. This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley, we also honor him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which as a nation we have thus far safely trodden. Yet in spite of this great disaster it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have, the last year in particular having been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us. True nobility comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time such of us does his duty to his fellow men. Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all Good for the countless blessings of our nation. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the White House to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the 129th. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the president, JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

DISPATCHES NOT FOR PUBLIC

British War Office Indisposed to Sit Up Controversy Any Further Than Necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The exact terms in which General Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised General White to surrender Ladysmith, are not yet published nor are they likely to be in the near future. The message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The War office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man it has already so severely disciplined, but, as a matter of fact, the question of publication of all the dispatches relating to General Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith has now passed out of War Secretary Broderick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the cabinet. Lord Russell, the under secretary of war, pointed out to the representative of the Associated Press that it would be eminently unfair to publish this one dispatch which has so much stirred up General Buller, his critics and the country, without publishing others, which are vital to an understanding of the one on which the national controversy hinges. To publish the hundreds of messages now on file at the War office, directly bearing on

SULTAN AGREES TO PAY UP

Dispatch of the French Fleet Has the Desired Effect on Turkey.

MAY HAVE OTHER SCORES TO SETTLE NOW

While it is in the Coercing Business France Likely to Insist on Stoppage of Search of Legation Mail Bags.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral Gaillard's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French Foreign office today received a telegram from M. Bates, chancellor of the French legation at Constantinople, announcing that the sultan yesterday sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Lorendo claim. The price also telegraphed to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, informing him that the Lorendo claim had been settled and that the sultan had signed an article accepting the figure fixed by France for the payment of the claim. M. Delcasse proceeded to the Elysee palace and to the minister of the interior and consulted with President Loubet, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the minister of marine, M. Delannoy. He afterwards had another conference with M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is understood the French government also will demand an understanding that Turkey will not renew the recent interference with the diplomatic mail bags. LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the British Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey with the object, it is said, of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration.

GETS HIS REVENGE AT LAST

Rejected Suitor, After Release from Prison, Kills His Rival and Rival's Wife.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Frederick Banker, having gained access at 2 o'clock this morning to the apartments of William Green, who lived in the second story of a house on Elizabeth street, killed Green by shooting him in the neck with a revolver and splitting his head open with a hatchet. Banker also shot Mrs. Green and cut her head open with the hatchet, inflicting fatal wounds, and then shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. Banker gained entrance to Green's apartments by climbing up a rope ladder on the outside of the building and entering a window. He was a suitor of Mrs. Green before her marriage, but his love was unrequited. For this reason he shot her on November 28, 1898, and cut her with a razor, but she recovered from her wounds. Banker was sent to prison for this and was released from there about six months ago.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES THE KIDNEYS

THE COMMON ENEMY ...

Kidney disease is the enemy we have most to fear as a result of the feverish restlessness of our modern civilization. It is a treacherous enemy, working out its deadly effect under cover of the most trifling symptoms. The first indication of changes in the urine, frequent headaches, digestive troubles, should be the signal for prompt remedial measures. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a kidney remedy of great merit. It is soothing, healing and strengthening, quickly relieves the aching or soreness that always appears in the advanced stage, checks the progress of the disease, and through its excellent cleansing and regulating effect in the liver and bowels, it brings back the strength and ruddy glow of vigorous health.

Sold at Drug Stores. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

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