

The Ligonier Banner

LIGONIER, INDIANA.

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Hughes filed his certificate of election expenses with the secretary of state of New York, giving his total expenditures as \$369.65.

Prof. Richard MacLaurin, head of the physics department of Columbia university, was appointed president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Emperor William was severely censured by leaders of all parties during the debate in the reichstag on the interpretation of the conversations published with the permission of the emperor in the London Daily Telegraph.

Emperor William conferred on Count Zeppelin the Prussian order of the Black Eagle.

President Castro of Venezuela has been advised by his physicians to go to Europe for medical treatment for the malady from which he has been suffering recently.

Lord Sholto Douglas, brother to the present marquis of Queensbury, is held in the provincial jail at Nelson, B. C., for shooting a man named Rowland, probably fatally.

King Edward spent his sixty-seventh birthday at Sandringham.

John W. Kern announced that he is a candidate for United States senator from Indiana.

Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, was sentenced to serve 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of North America and making false entries in the books of the bank. Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the defunct bank, who was jointly tried and convicted with Morse, was given his liberty on a suspended sentence.

President-elect William H. Taft, Mrs. Taft and Fred W. Carpenter, private secretary, left Cincinnati for Hot Springs, Va., where Mr. Taft will remain for rest and recreation until Thanksgiving.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eleven persons were killed and many injured when a Great Northern express crashed into the rear of a New Orleans & Northeastern local at Little Woods station, a fishing and hunting camp on Lake Pontchartrain 12 miles from New Orleans.

C. E. Sweet of Dowagiac, Mich., defeated candidate for prosecuting attorney, sued T. J. Bresnahan, his successful opponent, for \$10,000 damages for libel and slander.

The names of 20 Nebraska newspaper men holding Western Union Telegraph Company franchises were certified to the attorney general by the state railway commission for prosecution under the anti-discrimination clause of the commission act. Among the defendants is Victor Goodwater, chief of the publicity committee of the Republican national committee.

Ex-Senator Carmack of Tennessee, who was killed in a street duel in Nashville by Robin Cooper, was buried at Columbia, large delegations from all over the state being present.

Nine men were killed in a collision of two Union Pacific freight trains at Borie, Wyo.

Goaded by the fear that his name was to be used in connection with an attempt to blackmail his father for \$40,000, J. Edwin Stein of Chicago, 22 years old, son of David Stein, head of the firm of Ederheimer, Stein & Co., clothiers, committed suicide in the Lexington hotel.

B. Frank Hall, a wealthy resident of St. Mary's, Pa., shot and killed himself on a railway train.

A bill providing for universal suffrage in Hungary was presented to the chamber of deputies by Count Andrassy, minister of the interior.

A report that the body of Prof. Andree, who tried to reach the pole in a balloon in 1897, had been found on the Labrador coast was discredited by authorities on Arctic exploration.

Rev. French E. Oliver, a revivalist, has issued an open letter to William J. Bryan urging the Nebraskan to become an evangelist, and predicting that he would become an equal of the apostle Paul.

Alberto Costa, a former member of the Portuguese chamber of deputies and one of the most prominent of the republican leaders, committed suicide.

Dr. S. E. Cotter, a prominent physician and head of the Corning (Ia.) hospital, was instantly killed in an automobile accident.

France and Germany signed an agreement for the arbitration of the "Casablanca incident."

Clarence Kitchell, 17 years old, son of Joseph Kitchell of Minneapolis, and John Conrady of Chicago were drowned while hunting in Pelican lake, Wright county, Minn.

The London Daily Express asserts that the wedding of the duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins will take place in Rome or Turin some time in 1909.

The stock brokerage firm of Burnham, Bennett & Co. of Boston made an assignment.

It was announced in Kansas City that W. H. Ridgely, president of the reorganized National Bank of Commerce, is to be replaced. Dr. W. S. Woods, the deposed president of the bank, and his friends having succeeded in buying up a majority of the bank's stock.

Republican members of the Bulgarian national assembly and even several members of the government majority made a most sensational attack on Emperor Ferdinand during the debate on the address in reply to the royal message.

Edward Bestwick, 68 years old, and a former state senator of Michigan, committed suicide in Syracuse, N. Y., by strangling himself with a silk scarf.

Otto C. Snyder of Kansas City, Mo., a stockholder in the Dubuque Telephone Company (independent), filed suit in the United States court at Dubuque in behalf of minority interests asking that the purchase of stock of the Dubuque Telephone Company by the Bell Telephone Company, the Iowa Bell Telephone Company, and their local representatives be set aside on the ground that it is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The petition by the United States government for a rehearing of the appeal of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana from the \$29,240,000 fine of Judge Landis was overruled by Judges Grosup, Baker and Seaman in the United States circuit court of appeal at Chicago.

The battleship North Dakota was successfully launched from the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass.

William Oswald, president of the Telegram Publishing Company of Lawrence, Mass., committed suicide.

The woman who tried to compel Mrs. Phipps of Denver to give her \$20,000 and threatened her with dynamite was found to be the wife of Allan Reed, a Denver August, and Edw. Lynch in New York resulted in Vanderbeck's death from heart trouble.

In a fit of jealousy 84-year-old Elond Olson killed his wife, one year his junior, and then attempted suicide in their home on a farm, near Esoska, Wis.

Five persons were killed and many hurt by a boiler explosion on a steamer at Temiskaming, Ont.

A fight with boxing gloves between John Vanderbeck and Edward Lynch in New York resulted in Vanderbeck's death from heart trouble.

An encounter between two warring factions of students attending the University of Vienna resulted in injury to about 100 of the young men.

A mob of white men stormed the jail at Biloxi, Miss., and lynched a negro accused of assaulting a white girl.

In deciding the case of Berea college vs. the state of Kentucky favorably to the state, the supreme court of the United States held that the states of the union may constitutionally legislate to prevent the coeducation of the white and black races.

Cloyd Gray Hershley, aged 25 years, of Logansport, Ind., a graduate of DePaul university and a junior in the Boston University School of Theology, committed suicide by shooting himself in Boston.

William A. Adler, former president of the defunct State National bank of New Orleans, returned from Honduras to stand trial on the charge of misapplying the bank's funds. He was arrested and released on bail.

An average yield of 26.2 bushels of corn per acre and an increased total production of 2,642,687,000 bushels of corn are preliminary estimates announced in the report of the department of agriculture.

In a letter in answer to many correspondents, President Roosevelt replied to inquiries concerning Judge Taft's religious convictions, and in doing so sharply rebuked bigotry and religious intolerance.

Invitations to a second meeting in Washington of the governors or their representatives have been sent out by the National Conservation of Resources commission. The date announced is Tuesday, December 8.

Albert Roubick, who confessed that he had murdered Emil Kvasnicka, a Chicago jeweler, because of infatuation for his victim's wife, whom he expected to marry, was given a sentence for life imprisonment by a jury at La Porte, Ind.

Gov. Lagone of Cuba issued a decree providing an annual pension of \$5,000 during her life to the widow of the late President Tomas Estrada Palma and \$50 monthly in addition during the minority of her four children.

Thrilling escapes and heroic work by a Costa Rican student, Ruben Herrera, marked a fire which burned to the ground the Bliss Electric school in North Takoma, a suburb of Washington.

The United States circuit court at New York decided the American Tobacco Company is operated in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, but refused to appoint a receiver.

An express train was derailed near Grisselles, France, and ten persons were killed and many were injured.

The Japanese steamer Taishu Maru sank in a storm and 150 persons were drowned.

Mount McCulloch, which last year thrust its head up from the center of Bogoslov island, 60 miles west of Unalaska, has disappeared in the throes of another volcanic change.

Whisky valued at \$125,000 and buildings worth \$15,000 were destroyed by fire at Deatsville, Ky. The government loses \$450,000 in taxes on the whisky.

Edward M. Morgan, postmaster of New York city, was wounded in the abdomen by a bullet fired by E. H. B. Mackay, an eccentric English stenographer, who then committed suicide.

The world's production of cotton for mill consumption during the year ending August 31, 1908, exceeded by 2,340,000 bales the production of the previous year, according to the census bureau's report.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Josefa Nelson Osborn, once prominent in New York society, but more widely known as the modiste of the women of New York's "Four Hundred," is dead.

Rear Admiral James M. Miller, governor of the United States naval home in Philadelphia, died at that institution after a brief illness.

Dr. David D. Thompson, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, published in Chicago, died at St. Louis as the result of an injury sustained by being struck by an automobile.

TWO INDIAN GRIDIRON STARS



AFRAID-OF-A-BEAR AIKEN

For several years Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian school has produced football teams that have ranked very favorably with the best of the eastern university eleveners. Two of Warner's stars this year are Afraid-of-a-Bear and Aiken.

PITCHERS WITH NOTHING GET AWAY OFTEN—JOSS

Star Cleveland Twirler Gives Reason Why Those Who Deliver Goods Deserve Credit.

How many times does one hear the expression in regard to certain pitchers: "I can't for the life of me see how he gets away with his games? Why, he hasn't a thing," says Addie Joss, the Cleveland twirler.

To a good many fans, and especially those who are not close students of the game, the pitcher who is not blasted with tremendous speed and a fast-breaking curve ball is always called lucky whenever he wins a game.

In reality, the twirler who can win consistently and who is not fortunate enough to have been endowed with the natural ability some of his more fortunate fellow pitchers possess, is entitled to at least as much, if not more credit, than the other slabster.

In order to accomplish the same results he must have developed something which he can use that will even up his effectiveness to the same standard of the other twirler.

This is usually accomplished by three things: Control, a change of pace, and, last of all, plenty of nerve. A pitcher of this class is termed by the baseball fraternity "a mixer."

By not relying is meant a pitcher who is constantly mixing them up on the batter.

One of the greatest examples of the successful twirler of this type is none other than Clark Griffith.

"Griff" was never accused of having enough speed to knock the mitt off the catcher's hand, nor did he have a wonderful curve ball. Still, he managed to win a handsome percentage of his games every year, simply because he knew how to pitch and had the nerve to hand up a slow one any time he thought he could outguess the batter with it.

There are any number of major league pitchers who depend on this style of work to win their games, and they are about as hard to beat as any one.

Instead of being called lucky, they should be given credit for the wonderful work they accomplish, and are to be complimented for the advantage they have taken of a few things nature has endowed them with, thus putting them on an equal footing with their fellow twirlers who have more natural ability.

Career of "Iron Man" Walsh. Pitcher Eddie Walsh has been Comiskey's stand-by for three seasons. He was born in Plains, Pa., on May 22, 1882, and learned to play ball between shifts while working as a coal miner.

He made his debut as a professional with the Meriden club of the Connecticut league, in 1902, and advanced to the Newark club of the Eastern league the following season, near the close of which he was drafted by President Comiskey.

He was practically worthless to the White Sox in 1904 and part of 1905, but in 1906 he acquired the "split" ball, which he has mastered and uses more effectively than any of his rivals. Walsh's value to his team is as much for the quantity as for the quality of his work.

He always responds with alacrity to a summons to the club from Manager Jones and has pitched all or part of every game of a series. He has worked 65 games this year, in one-third of which he went to the relief of a twirler who was in difficulties, and often averted defeat.

O'Day Opposes Double Umpire System.

Hank O'Day, considered by many the best baseball umpire in the world, has come out with a point-blank statement that he is opposed to the double umpire system. He gave as his reason that he has found more trouble working double than single, as in many cases he has not only had to give his own decisions, but sometimes his mate's as well, as in the famous New York-Chicago game, which cost the New York Giants the National league pennant.

O'Day was wised up to this play in Pittsburgh, when the Pirates won a game in the ninth inning from the Cubs on a hit by Wilson with men on first and third, with two out. Wilson hit, and Gill, the man on first, failed to go to second, instead cutting across the lot to the clubhouse. Evers called for the ball and asked for a decision, but neither O'Day nor his working partner was watching for it, and so could only allow the Pittsburgh run to score.

World's Bowling Marks Broken. Two world's bowling records were broken in St. Louis by the Schneidt team of the St. Louis Ten Pin league. The team totaled 3,306 pins for three games, an average of 1,102. The high game was 1,183. Three of the players averaged above 241.

HACKENSCHMIDT IS AFTER ANOTHER BOUT WITH GOTCH

Foreigners Going Into Training Soon for Purposes of Winning World's Championship Title.

Late advices from England are to the effect that George Hackenschmidt, the wrestler, is going into earnest and active training soon for the purpose of meeting Frank Gotch on the mat once more and wrestling from the lowan the title of world's championship wrestler. Hackenschmidt is at present in London, and will be in vaudeville in Great Britain for the next few months. The wrestler has been on the continent for several weeks and apparently his knee has recovered from the recent operation that was performed.

Hackenschmidt says that the match with Gotch will be his final appearance in the wrestling arena and that he is going to put up the struggle of his life. Already, according to report, he has begun to negotiate with his American rival. Arrangements at present are so uncertain, however, that it is not known whether the match will come to England or in this country. Hackenschmidt regards the proposed meeting with Gotch as his "one last great match" before he finally retires from the game, and promises that the outcome will differ in many respects from that of the go which the two had in Chicago on April 3 last with a \$10,000 purse as the prize at stake.

While the prospect of another match between Hackenschmidt and Gotch will be a pleasing one to American followers of the sport, there are a number of wrestlers in England who are not at all delighted with Hackenschmidt's announcement that his go with the lowan is to be the final one of his wrestling career. Several adepts at the game are hugging the trail of Hackenschmidt, anxious to face him on the mat, and the coming of Hackenschmidt into his own once more has resulted in a renewal of interest among those anxious to arrange for active doings with him.

IN THE PRIZE RING

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York has issued an order to all his inspectors in the greater city to prevent any prize fighting that is projected in the five boroughs. The order is the most drastic of the kind that so far has been issued and it carried out in strict accordance with the letter of it should put an end to prize fighting in that city. The order declares prize fighting is under the ban and that those who attempt to give a performance of any kind shall be arrested immediately. The recent combat between Leach Cross and Packey McFarland, which was attended by more than 3,000 spectators and widely advertised in the newspapers, is said to have influenced the commissioner in taking drastic steps to prevent any future exhibition of the kind.

Billy Papke is making plans for his trip to the coast, where he will meet Stanley Ketchel at San Francisco Thanksgiving eve.

Harry Lewis is working hard for a bout with some of the welterweights and again is a claimant of the championship title at 142 pounds. He wants to meet any of them, and the first man he beats he will claim the honor and be prepared to defend the title.

Young Mahoney, the clever middleweight of Milwaukee, was awarded the decision over Billy Rhoades, the Kansas City fighter, at the finish of a 20-round battle which was fought on the turf on an island three miles up the Missouri river from Kansas City the other afternoon. About 500 men witnessed the fight and considerable money changed hands. Mahoney fought with only one hand after the fourth round, he having broken his left hand with a swing on Rhoades' head.

At Philadelphia Jim Trenwith, the Manayunk lightweight, defeated Fred Buckland, the English prize fighter who has made a good impression in former encounters in that city. Trenwith forced the fighting in every round and he proved too strong and aggressive for the Englishman.

Tommy Quill of Brockton, Mass., and Young Loughrey of Philadelphia fought 12 fairly even rounds at Boston and the referee called it a draw.

Marvin Hart and John Willie will probably be matched for a six-round battle in Philadelphia in the near future.

SPORTING FACTS AND FANCIES

It's pretty tough to strike out 20 men in an 11-inning game and then suffer defeat. That's what happened to Walter Johnson, the star of the Washington Americans, in a game on the coast the other day. The score was 6 to 5. Johnson worked for the Olive Grunts, a semi-professional team of Los Angeles, against the Los Angeles Giants, regarded as the strongest colored team on the coast. Johnson showed wonderful form, allowing only nine hits and not passing a single man. Four of these nine hits were made by Second Baseman Boggs of the Giants who also scored three of the runs. The colored team lost only one game out of 35, and Johnson was imported to beat them, but failed. Johnson's great love for the game is liable to injure his work as a big league twirler. Last year while pitching an amateur game, Johnson was struck by a batted ball just behind the ear. An abscess resulted which required a delicate surgical operation, and rendered Johnson unfit for service until July. No doubt the Washington club looks with disfavor on the pitching of Johnson after the close of the season, but as the clubs he plays with and against are in good standing, the Washington owners are unable to take any action. Most big league twirlers are ready to remain idle during the winter and nurse their salary wings, but Johnson is just to the contrary.

Jack Johnson, the big colored heavyweight, must believe that Tommy Burns is an easy proposition or he would never have chased the Canuck the way he has in order to get on a match. The pair are to meet in Sydney, Australia, on December 1 for the heavyweight championship, and the burly black says he will surely put Burns off the pugilistic map. Johnson recently



JACK JOHNSON

left England after an unsuccessful trip there to sign up with Burns for a battle. Upon the black's arrival and persistent challenges Burns was put in a rather favorable light before the sport-loving English public and made a quick getaway to the antipodes. Upon his arrival in kangaroo land Burns began to realize the fact that he could not dodge Johnson any longer and still pose as a heavyweight champion. Then a syndicate offered a \$35,000 purse for a battle between the pair, and Burns consented, provided that he be given \$30,000, win, lose, or draw. Johnson, in his eagerness, accepted, and is now headed for the battle ground. Jack made a big hit in his tour of the English music halls, and was given a rousing reception upon his departure for Australia. Over in England every one believes Johnson is Tommy's master, and expects the black to knock Burns out in short order.

"Dode Paskert of Cincinnati boasts of a record that is just about the best ever in its way. During the season of 1905, while a member of the Dayton club of the Central league, Paskert made a record of 49 assists. It's a sure enough record for the Central, and practically every other league.

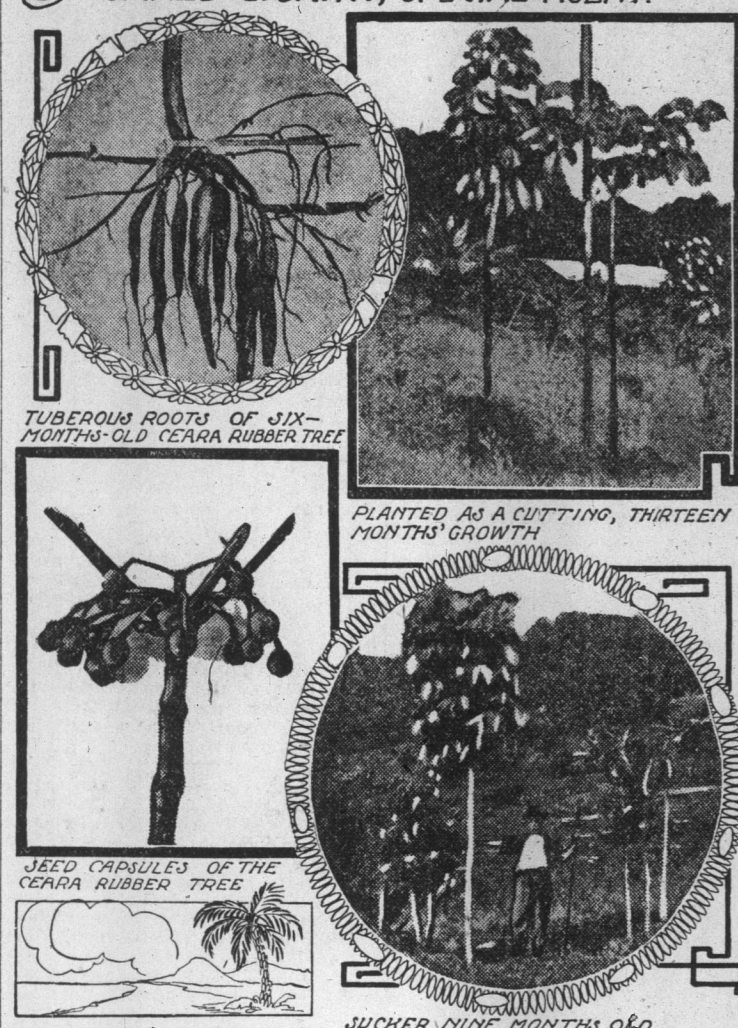
Paskert himself, with 35 assists, comes close to the record. He made it the following year. Paskert played right field during 1905, and several of his assists were at first base on clean singles to right.

Paskert has a wonderful arm, and whenever he saw a man loaf on what appeared to be a clean hit to right, he took a chance on throwing him out. He succeeded quite a few times, to the sorrow of batters who needed all the bingles they could get to help their averages. The following season, when Paskert appeared 35 men, he played center field part of the time, which lessened his opportunities. Joe Birmingham, in 1907, made quite a record in the American by pegging out 33 runners at various bases, quite a few of them at the plate. Birmy's record falls 16 shy of Paskert's, but there is some difference between the pace in the American and Central leagues.

George Capron, the famous football player of the University of Minnesota, will be taken south with the New York National league team in the spring. When McGraw drafted a player by the name of Rapp from one of the small leagues in the south he had no idea he was getting the famous western exponent of the strenuous game. Capron was elected captain of the Minnesota team last fall and played ball under an assumed name so he could take part in the gladiol game, but his identity leaked out. He is a second baseman and is said to be mighty clever.

HAWAII'S RUBBER TREE

BY JARED G. SMITH, SPECIAL AGENT.



Up to January, 1908, 400,000 rubber trees had been planted in Hawaii, upwards of 90 per cent. being the species known as the Ceara rubber tree. There are now five large plantations in operation, and rubber trees are being planted by many independent farmers and planters. The oldest plantation is one of those at Nahuiku. A first tapping will be made on some of the trees of this plantation during the summer of 1908, or as soon as they have reached a circumference of 20 inches, which is considered to be the smallest size at which it is safe or convenient to tap.

The natural home of the Ceara rubber tree is in the dry regions of Brazil. In former years it was very abundant in the state of Ceara and derives its name from this fact. It is also known as the Manicoba rubber, this having been its native name. The whole tropical world is entering into the cultivation of rubber on a wholesale scale. Rubber is practically the only staple crop the supply of which has always come from what may be called natural sources. Even with the increase in the number of plantations during the last ten years 99 per cent. of all of the rubber of commerce has been procured by the most wasteful and destructive methods from natural rubber forests. The rubber gatherer has preceded the tax collector in searching the unexplored and unknown forests of the interior of South America and all over the African continent. He has destroyed forests and exterminated species in a relentless effort to secure enormous returns without the investment of proportionate capital.

The cause of this frantic search for rubber-producing trees is to be found in the multitudinous uses to which this valuable material may be put. Because of its increasing scope of usefulness the rubber consumers have never been able to procure enough of the raw material to satisfy the yearly demands, so that the end of every decade has witnessed a marked increase in its value.

While it has been long recognized that certain species of rubber-producing trees, notably the Para and Asam rubbers (Hevea brasiliensis and Ficus elastica), were amenable to cultivation, tropical planters have only recently awakened to the enormous possibilities of a cultivated product which in its raw condition commands a price of \$3.00 a ton or more. There is now apparently a race among countries having lands available for rubber production to see which can get the largest acreage of rubber trees into bearing in the shortest time, in order to harvest the marvelous profits which seem almost absolutely certain.

The present acreage of cultivated rubber probably exceeds half a million acres, and every year sees additional tens of thousands of acres planted. One of the uncertain factors has been the time which must elapse between the first investment in land, seed, and plants and the realization of the planter's golden dreams. Hundreds of

While the uses of rubber are capable of almost indefinite extension, and while new purposes to which this material may be put are discovered every day, the very large areas which have been and will be planted will undoubtedly seriously affect present prices as soon as large areas have commenced to bear. At the present cost of production and at the present market returns the profits are enormous. If prices fall to a third of those of the present day, plantations already in operation will be able to continue to produce rubber at a profit of at least 100 per cent. It will doubtless be with rubber as it has been with all other raw products—that the cheapening of price will increase the consumption. The profits already obtained from the cultivation of rubber have been responsible for much extravagance in management and operation. No one can predict at what period the fall in prices will begin, but it will probably not be for another ten years at least and may not be in twice that time.

The best way to keep up the price is to produce only rubber of the best quality or of as good quality as is compatible with normal rather than extravagant management. When prices begin to go down, the plantations which will first feel it will be those in locations least suitable to the growth of rubber trees, or those which are overcapitalized or mismanaged.

The Ceara variety of rubber tree grows in Hawaii better than in its native habitat. The rapidity and vigor of growth on the plantations of the island is remarkable. Many trees show a growth of from 10 to 15 feet or more during a single season, with girth measurements in proportion. While the trees on the Hawaiian plantations are more or less subject to fungus diseases and insect attacks, no specially-destructive disease and no insect pest peculiar to this plant alone has as yet gained entrance to the territory. The diseases and pests are those affecting forest trees in general.

The methods of tapping which the Hawaiian station has developed and the preliminary experiments already made indicate that healthy average trees of the Ceara variety, which have attained a trunk diameter of six to eight inches at three feet from the ground, will yield from five to ten or more pounds of crude rubber each per annum. As most of the Hawaiian plantations are now in the beginning of the rubber tree's life, the outlook for the prospect of securing one pound of rubber per tree per annum at the end of five years, it is the sanguine belief that the cultivation of rubber trees of this variety is on as sure and firm a foundation in Hawaii as in any other part of the world.

holding of a mirror convinces the patient that he must be too horrible for contemplation, and he promptly decides that the best thing for him to do is give up the ghost and get out of the way.

"That is one of the mistakes hospitals were apt to make up to a few years ago. When I was a young fellow, getting my first practice after graduation, I served on the staff of several hospitals, and in all, especially in the free wards, those aids to vanity were strictly forbidden. The deprivation went hard with many of the patients, particularly the women, and when I came to have a little authority among doctors and nurses I advised a judicious application of looking-glass treatment. I still advise it, both in hospital and private practice, for I find that a little reassurance as to the state of the complexion and appearance is good."

More than 50 organizations exist in Spain for the study of Esperanto.

EXCELLENT WEATHER AND MAGNIFICENT CROPS

REPORTS FROM WESTERN CANADA ARE VERY ENCOURAGING.

A correspondent writes the Winnipeg (Man.) Free Press: "The Pincher Creek district, (Southern Alberta), the original home of fall wheat, where it has been grown without failure, dry seasons and wet, for about 25 years, is exceeding itself this year. The yield and quality are both phenomenal, as has been the weather for its harvesting. Forty bushels is a common yield, and many fields go up to 50, 60 and over, and most of it No. 1 Northern. Even last year, which was less favorable, similar yields were in some cases obtained, but owing to the season the quality was not so good. It is probably safe to say that the average yield from the Old Man's River to the boundary will be 47 or 48 bushels per acre, and mostly No. 1 Northern. One man has just made a net profit from his crop of \$19.55 per acre, or little less than the selling price of land. Land here is too cheap at present, when a crop or two will pay for it, and a failure almost unknown. Nor is the district dependent on wheat, all other crops do well, also stock and dairying, and there is a large market at the doors in the mining towns up the Crows Nest Pass, and in British Columbia, for the abundant hay of the district, and poultry, pork, and garden truck. Coal is near and cheap. Jim Hill has an eye on its advantages, and has invested here, and is bringing the Great Northern Railroad soon, when other lines will follow."

The wheat, oat and barley crop in other parts of Western Canada show splendid yields and will make the farmers of that country (and many of them are Americans) rich. The Canadian Government Agent for this district advises us that he will be pleased to give information to all who desire it about the new land regulations by which a settler may now secure 160 acres in addition to his 160 homestead acres, at \$3.00 an acre, and also how to reach these lands into which railways are being extended. It might be interesting to read what is said of that country by the Editor of the Marshall (Minn.) News-Messenger, who made a trip through portions of it in July, 1908. "Passing through more than three thousand miles of Western Canada's agricultural lands, touring the northern and southern farming belts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with numerous drives through the great grain fields, we were made to realize not only the magnificence of the crops, but the magnitude, in measures, of the vast territory opening, and to be opened to farming immigration. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers there, and millions of acres under cultivation, but there is room for millions more, and other millions of acreage available. We could see in Western Canada in soil, product, topography or climate, little that is different from Minnesota, and with meeting at every point many business men and farmers who went there from this state, it was difficult to realize one was beyond the boundary of the country."

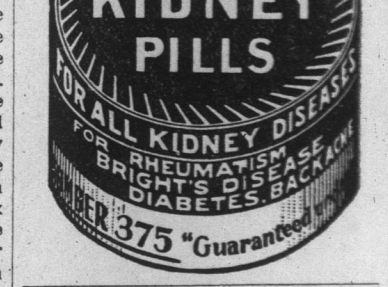
The Little Girl and the Donkey. The four-year-old daughter of a Washington man not long ago saw a donkey for the first time. She talked to her father a good deal touching the unusual sight. It was a "dear donkey." It was a "lovely donkey," etc., etc. South of the child exhausted her stock of adjectives.

"And so you liked the donkey, did you?" asked the fond parent.

"Oh, so much, daddy!" returned the youngster. "That is, I liked him pretty well. But I didn't like to hear him donk."—Lippincott's.

A Piercing Motive. "That farmer's wife certainly does stick her boarders."

"Very likely; it's her pin money."—Baltimore American.



Savings Investments

SAFER THAN SAVINGS BANK AND YIELDING BIGGER RETURNS.

Seven per cent. city improvement bonds, payable one to ten years. A gilt edge investment