POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS. Three New Companies on the Canadian Side Are Arranging to Generate Electricity with Turbines.

Three companies are now working hard on the Canadian side of the Niagara to prepare for generating elec-trical power from the falls. Two of these companies are controlled by American capital, the third exclusive-ly by Canadian and English capital. All expect to sell their product on the Canadian side and to distribute pow-er to points as much as 200 miles dis-

tant from the falls.
Each company has encountered some interesting engineering problems in the course of the work. One company, for example, has had to plan for a roof of unusual strength over its power house, because it is expected that the spray from the falls in winter will thatch the roof with

five feet of solid ice.

No part of the work is more interesting than that undertaken by the esting than that undertaken by the Canadian company. The penstock, or great trench, of this company, at the bottom of which will be placed the turbines that are to generate the power, is 1,900 feet from the center of the Horseshoe falls.

This great trench is to be 150 feet deep by 400 feet long and 30 feet wide. The problem presented was to discharge the water from the bottom of this trench after it had passed through

the turbines and done its work.

The engineers decided that in order to accomplish this a tunnel should be extended from the bottom of the pen-stock to the center of the Horseshoe For this purpose a shaft about ten feet square was sunk on the Canadian side a little above the falls to a depth of about 150 feet.

WASH-DAY NOW A PLEASURE. Virginia Man Connects His Bicycle with Rotary Washing Machine and Saves Labor.

H. G. Hitner, a resident of Edinburg, Va., has been exercising his inventive Va., has been exercising his inventive genius and the result of his efforts is that the weekly family wash day, instead of being a burden as it is to most people, is the day he most enjoys of any of the six whereon man is permitted to labor. He is the owner of a rotary washing machine which he geared to his bicycle after the latter had been suspended in a frame. After had been suspended in a frame.

had been suspended in a frame. After the clothing has been placed in the machine, with the usual supply of water and soap, Harry lights a cigar, mounts his bieycle and wheels away. By the time he has pedaled enough to take him to New Market, if the wheels were on the ground, the cloth-ing has been washed, he has had an enjoyable ride, and he and his wife are correspondingly happy. This is only correspondingly happy. This is only one of the many new things that have been inaugurated in Edinburg during the past few months, and it helps to prove what everybody says about us, viz.: "The old town is surely on a

Recently the weather has gotten too hot for Harry to pedal, so he has attached a motorcycle to the machine, and he now swings in his hammock and basks in the early morning sunshine while the motorcycle does the

# Dog Fires Gunpowder,

By the light of a tallow candle, Wil-liam Wolf was engaged in unloading gun shells at his home in Philadel-Beside him a pointer dog lay watching the operation, occasionally thumping his tail against the chair on which rested the candle. Finally the dog's tail came in contact with the candle, overturning it and sending it into the can in which Wolf had placed the powder. An explosion followed, and Wolf was probably fatally burned

# JUST ONE DAY Free from the Slugger Brought Out a Fact.

"During the time I was a coffee drinker," says an lowa woman, "I was nervous, had spells with my heart, smothering spells, headache, stomach trouble, liver and kidney trouble. I did not know for years what made me have those spells. I would frequently sink away as though my last hour had

"For 27 years I suffered thus and and everything I heard of. Spent lots of money but I was sick nearly all Sometimes I was so nervous I could not hold a plate in my hands; and other times I thought I would surely die sitting at the table.

"This went on until about two years ago when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was not so nervous and told my husband about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coffee but I said: 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it can-not be.' But after this I thought I would try and do without it and drink hot water. I did this for several days but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee and as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles.

"We had tried Postum but had no made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delictious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before, I could not sleep, but now I go to bed and sleep sound, am not a bit nervous now but work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my heart es not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells and would you believe it? I am getting fat. We drink Postum and nothing else, and even my husband's headaches have disappeared; we both sleep sound and healthy now and that's a blessing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle

Look for the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

# WESTERN CANADA

THREE DIVISIONS AFFORDING CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT.

They Are Specially Adapted to Ranching, Wheat Growing and Mixed Farming-Many Americans Settling There.

The old Romans used to say that Gaul was divided into three parts. So is the Canadian northwest. Gaul's divisions were political; those of western Cana-da's prairies are created by the unerring hand of nature.

### The First Division.

Chiefly because of the elevation of the country, the absence of large lakes and rivers, and the operations of "Chinook" or Pacific ocean winds, which readily cross the Rocky mountains in southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian provinces is regarded as somewhat arid, and less fertile than other portions of the country. though this has been a prevailing idea in the east, it has been left for American settlers who have invaded this district within the past two or three years to prove that splendid crops of grain can be grown on the land which had hitherto been the feeding ground for the herds of cattle and bands of horses that ranged lands they can be got at from five cattle and bands of horses that ranged

That ranching is carried on most successfully in other portions of the prairies ing practically what is made by wheat west, just as agriculture is to a limited growing in this district. The average extent conducted successfully within from the first of operations is 20 this boundary, is fully established, but bushels per acre. Breaking the taken as a whole it constitutes a terriprairie, as first plowed is called, is

trict for wheat growing, it is not good for mixed operations as well. It is because it is level, has a sufficient rainfall every year, plenty of snow in the winter for moisture in the early spring and favorable climatic conditions the year round that it is specially marked for this branch of husbandry.

In this part of the country wheat is king, and here it is raised in the greatest possible perfection by a combination of soil and climate in its favor, and the of soil and climate in testact. And the tendency has been to neglect the more laborious branches of husbandry for which the country is equally well adapted.

As if to cope with the offerings of nature, the railway companies are ready with their railways to haul the grain as soon as it is relieved from the straw in the fields by the threshers. Throughout this entire belt there is an enormous length of railway mileage, branches are radiating in every direction from the trunks until they scarcely leave a grain field more than six or seven miles from a road, and they are all required, for in the fall and early winter the sight of the trains passing to and from the elevators at the railway depots makes the entire country look like one hive of industry.

Free Homestead Lands. There is yet a large quantity of government land for homesteading in this country, and as in everything else "the early bird catches the worm." Those who come first are first served. When it is preferred to dollars per acre up. This section cannot be better closed than by show-



A HERD OF CANADIAN SHORTHORNS.

erable depth of snow at any time, especially fit the district for the peculiar methods of the rancher-raising his herds the year round in the open coun-

While there are no large lakes or rivers in this whole country there are numerous fast-running streams fed the year round by melting snows in the mountains furnishing an abundance of the coolest and purest water, the best for beast as well as man. The country has at once an abundance of the best of food and drink the year round, a clear sky but little wet or stormy weather and a favorable climate the year through. Englishmen and Americans in the

western territories are bringing in their herds as fast as they can and leasing or herds as fast as they can and leasing or purchasing land in lots from 1,000 to 20,-000 acres from the Dominion govern-ment. An idea of the growth of the industry will be gathered from the fact that in 1899 there were but 41,471 head of cattle shipped and sold from the ranches, these figures ran to 55,129 in 1900, and to 160,000 in 1903, averaging \$40 per head for the owners. But it takes a great many ranchers and a large

It is not at all necessary that large investments should be made at the outset. Many men commenced with small capital and small herds, and have worked themselves into large herds and great wealth. There is still in the country plenty of room for those who desire to go and do likewise.

Second Part.

The second part of the Canadian prairies embraces the great wheat grow-ing belt of the country which is easily a half larger than any other in the world. It includes about 150,000,000 acres. it is comparatively free of broken land, large lakes and rivers, about 125,000,000 acres of it can be brought under the plow. Placing a farmer on every half-section (320 acres), it can comfortably locate 800,000 farmers or 4,000,000 of an agricultural community. A glance now at what the farmers of the territories are doing will give a better idea of what can be done in this great wheat-growing zone. The territorial government reports show that in 1903 there were raised 16,629.149 bushels of spring wheat off of 837,234 acres, an average of 19.04 bushels per acre; off 440,662 acres of oats there were grown 14,179,705 bush-els, an average of 32.17 bushels per acre: 69,667 acres produced 1,741,209 bushels of barley—24.65 to the acre, and 32,431 acres produced 292.855 bushels of flax seed, 9.03 to the acre. As but 1,383,434 acres or a little better than one per cent. of the entire wheat-growing area of the territories was under crop, a little figuring shows 13 per cent. of the entire country under wheat will raise the 200,-000,000 that Great Britain annually requires from outside countries.

It must not be supposed for a moment that while this part of the country is effor be outlined as the especially favorable dis-

tory above all others most admirably of course an exceptional expenditure adapted to this particular industry.

The buffalo, bunch and other grasses
that grow in profusion in this district
and retain their nutritive properties the year round, and the moderate climate of mid-winter rendered such by the Chinook winds preventing any considing if a man has everything done it will cost him \$5.25 per acre. If he does the work himself he is earning wages while producing at that figure. Now as the average yield is 20 bushels, and the average price 60 cents —\$12 per acre—the difference between the result and cost, \$6.75, is the profit of grain growing year in and out in the great wheat belt of the Canadian prairie country. If a man has a half section of land and puts half of it, 160 acres, under wheat, which is a very common occurrence, he makes \$1,080 on wheat alone and should make if he is a capable farmer enough out of other crops, sale of cattle, dairy and other products to keep himself and farzily the year round besides.

The Third Division.

The third division of this great country lies to the north of the wheat belt, between it and what is known as the forest country. As wheat growing implies the raising of all cereals, that can profitably be raised in the country, the remaining branches of mixed farming are dairying and the raising of farm stock. It must not be supposed that dividing the prairies in this way is saying that Canadian prairie country. If a man has a half section of land and puts

number of cattle to cover an area of It must not be supposed that dividing used bottles of medicines enough to set up a drug store—capsules and pills a any one portion of the country possesses better soil than another, such is not the case-all districts are equally fertile, but the topography and climatic influences differ, as well as the conditions for production. Ranching and grain growing are carried on quite successfully in this northern zone; but it is found more profitable to combine all the features of the industry. On account of the land being more broken than in the southern district, though the soil is equally fertile, there are not the same opportunities for extensive operations; and while cattle raising is as profitable here as elsewhere, different methods have to be adopted for their protection, especially in the winter season.

An authority on the subject stated that agriculture in any coultry never reaches the minimum of development until the farmers engage at least proportionately in dairying, though the surroundings must always determine the extent to which any feature of the industry may be prose-cuted. It is certainly then that if the agricultural possibilities of this portion of the prairie country be estimated by its adaptability to dairy farming even the most skeptical must acknowledge they are unsurpassed in any country in the world. As inti-mated above, even dairying may be successfully carried on in any corner of the territories, but this zone has everything to recommend it as ideal spot for this branch of the business.

The mining districts of British Columbia, which consume an immense lot of dairy products, are close at hand and always afford a good market for butter, cheese, pork, poultry

## SAVED FOR THE FISH TRADE

He Had Too Much Intellect to Be "Hove Away" on a Doctor.

The fish-man drove into the yard a few days after the new summer residents had taken possession of their home, and seeing an open door he stepped in and confronted the mistress of the house, relates Youth's Companion.

an open door he stepped in and confronted the mistress of the house, relates Youth's Companion.

"Gettin' settled, I s'pose," he said, agreeably, allowing his gaze to wander from two hair-unpacked trunks to a table loaded with miscellaneous articles. "Well, take your time, take your time; there's plenty of it up here! I understand your husband's a doctor, ma'am?". "Ses, he is," said the summer resident, who in spite of warnings from city neighbors that she had better display no haughtiness of spirit under questioning, was unable to put much cordiality into her tone. "Well, now, I come near bein' a doctor," said the fish-man, still with a wandering gaze. "My folks wanted I should be one, all exceptin' of an aunt that had money, and was looked to to help me out financially fit took up with a profession. She spent one summer here, and she made a reg'ar study of my character an' parts, and at the end of the season she up an' told my folks that 'twouldn't do, I must go into business.

"That boy has got too much intellect to be hove away on a doctor," she said; those were her very words. Now how would you like a couple o' good mack'rei all slit up an' ready for the br'iler?"

## UP-TO-DATE DEFINITIONS.

Selections Which Are Indicative of the Progress of Modern Thought.

From the proof sheets of the new dic-ionary the Pittsburg Dispatch quotes the

llowing:
Peach—A small, domestic fruit, pink in
rly spring, tied up with a blue ribbon and

a dimple.

Bore—One who talks about his own affairs instead of letting you talk about yours.
Uppers—An article of wearing apparel much is use among independent thinkers.
Chris piper Columbus—A bad medicine man, in the cursed on Mulberry street.
Symposium—A collection of wise platitudes by the same old offenders.
Womanly Woman—One who thinks it is very good of men to fournish her with her opinions ready made.
A Conservative—A person possessed of a noble and continuous solicitude for the foundations of Society and The Home.

A Conservative—A person possessed of a noble and continuous solicitude for the foundations of Society and The Home.

Modern Drama—An obscure form of literature recklessly indifferent to Mother, Home and Heaven.

Latchkey—A curious talisman employed late in the nineteenth century as a symbol of female independence; research seems to indicate that it passed out of use because of the absence of pockets in which to carry it.

## Voice from Arkansas.

Cleveland, Ark., August 15 (Special).—
Nearly every newspaper tells of some wonderful cure of some form of Kidney Disease
by the Great American Remedy, Dodd's
Kidney Pills, and this part of Arkansas is
not without its share of evidence that no
ase is too deeply rooted for Dodd's Kidney
Pills to cure.

fils to cure.

Mr. A. E. Carlile, well known and highly
spected here, tells of his cure after nearly
quarter of a century's suffering. Mr.

Carfile says:
"I want to let the public know what I
think of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I think they
are the best remedy for sick kidneys ever

are the best remedy for side standing made.

"I had Kidney Trouble for 23 years and never found anything that did me so much good as Dodd's Kidney Pills, I recommend them to all sufferers."

There is no uncertain sound about Mr. Carlile's statement. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills rescued him from a life of suffering and he wants the public to know it. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease.

# Rasping Retort.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflow-er," said the young woman who boasts. "Yes," answered Mrs. Packinham, of Chi-cago; "I understand that travel was very cheap on that boat."—Washington Star.

# New Tourist Sleeping Car Service to

A Paris newspaper thinks Roosevelt, Par ker, Cleveland and Bryan have all been nominated for president. No wonder France is alarmed about the increased consumption of absinthe.—N. Y. World.

# For Your Perfect Comfort

At the St. Louis Exposition, which is very severe upon the feet, remember to take along abox of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for Hot Tred, Aching, Swollen Feet. Sold by aldruggists, 25c. Don't accept a substitute.

A man who has run for office is never very much afraid of what is going to kappen thim when he dies.—N. Y. Press.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline', Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle \$5 treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa

Occasionally a girl marries a man just to keep him from hanging around the house evenings.—Chicago Daily News.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumptices aved my life three years ago.—Mrs. The Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900. It's easy for an editor to drop into poetry;

all he has to do is sit down in his waste basket.—Chicago Daily News.

Bears

Signature

The





Use Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought



letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poisen out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. Hughson, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements. Apparently trifling incidents in women's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham: — You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore the worst forms of female complaints, — that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

55000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



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