

ANCIENT ANCHOR FOUND.

Indicates Norsemen Navigated Interior Canadian Lakes.

Contractors ditching on the state experimental farm near Crookston, Minn., found a ship's anchor of antique pattern buried at a depth of six feet in solid clay under sod that had never been broken. The anchor is similar to those used by Norsemen about nine centuries ago.

The anchor, it is surmised, is a relic of a Norse exploration voyage during an era when the Red River valley was a part of Lake Winnipeg and could be reached by sail from the Atlantic.

The Next Exposition.

On June 1 ground was broken for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, which is to be held in Seattle in 1909, opening on June 1 of that year, and closing on October 15. Its object is to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the purchase of Alaska. That anniversary comes in 1907 instead of in 1909, but nearness to the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, and the lack of time for adequate preparation compelled the selection of 1909 as the date for the observance. The New York Chamber of Commerce, the oldest and by far the most important body of that sort in the United States, recently adopted resolutions commending the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and urging the Legislature at Albany to make an appropriation for the participation of the state of New York therein. Many of the states—Pennsylvania, Missouri, Utah, California, Washington and others—had already made arrangements to be represented at the exposition, and others are expected to do so in the sessions of their Legislatures next winter. The exposition is to cost \$10,000,000, is to cover 250 acres of ground, and is to have 12 exhibit palaces.—Leslie's Weekly.

New Fire Escape Device.

Fire experts abroad are much interested in a newly-invented fire escape for buildings which is being brought out by a Vienna manufacturer. It consists of a series of folding iron ladders, contained in frames, attached to the window casements, each reaching to the window below. By merely turning a small wheel on any floor all these frames are pushed outward from the buildings, the ladders extended and securely connected with each other, thus forming a continuous communication from the top floor to the ground. The manipulation is extremely simple and occupies less than a minute. When not in use the escape is barely visible and does not disfigure the facade of the building in the manner that the ordinary outside fire escape does. A public test of the new escape, which is the invention of a Swiss engineer named Scherrer, proved highly successful, and the Vienna fire brigade representatives present expressed their entire approval of it.—Philadelphia Record.

The Railroad Trespasser.

At the recent national conference of Charities and Correction at Minneapolis, Mr. O. F. Lewis of New York delivered an address in which he set forth certain striking facts concerning railroad vagrancy, declaring: "More vagrants are killed every year on American railroads than the combined totals of passengers and trainmen killed." He states that statistics show that in the five years from 1901 to 1905 24,000 trespassers were killed on American railroads, 16,000 employes and only 2000 passengers.

Mr. Lewis quoted from President Hill of the Great Northern road, who said that hundreds of idle men infest empty cars on the Great Northern during the summer months, and seek to secrete themselves on every train at any risk. They get off trains while in motion, and many suffer in life and limb. Others fall off when asleep.

Shipping a Steel Mast.

The feat of shipping a steel mast 138 feet long was recently accomplished by the Great Western Railroad of England. The mast was three feet in diameter and weighed 14 tons. The transportation was accomplished by loading the mast on seven cars, the great column being supported by bolsters on the second and fifth cars. The bolsters were 85 feet apart, and the mast was successfully transported from Liverpool to Plymouth. Considerable difficulty was experienced in turning some of the sharper curves of the line, and traffic was interrupted for awhile at one or two points.

COULDN'T KEEP IT

Kept it Hid From the Children.

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is pre-digested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.



Best Breed for Oxen.

There are breeds of cattle which are more suitable as oxen than others, the principal of which may be mentioned, the Devons. They are fairly large, red in color, hardy and can thrive on pastures that will not keep some breeds. The cows do not rank high for dairy purposes, but as Devon cattle are active and quick, they have held the first place as animals for the yoke.—Epitomist.

Clover Culture.

On many farms there are low places of an acre or more which will not produce timothy or clover, and are really too wet to cultivate. These spots can be brought into use by seeding with red-top and alsike clover. These grasses are better adapted to these moist soils than timothy, and they are valuable for hay. Fine crops of red-top will grow where timothy would kill out in two or three years. If the ground is uneven or boggy, run a spading harrow or disk over it until it is brought down to fit condition for seeding. Then sow eight pounds of red-top and four pounds of alsike clover per acre.—Indiana Farmer.

Docking Lambs.

The lamb is docked when it is from 10 days to two weeks old. If left until older the blood vessels are better developed and there is a chance of the lamb's bleeding to death. At this stage the wound heals quickly, and growth is not interrupted. The simplest tool to use is a sharp, clean butcher knife. If an attendant can be had he holds the lamb in his arms, feet up. With one hand he holds the legs and with the other he draws the skin around the tail within one inch of the body toward the body so that when the tail is cut off the skin will slip back and partially cover the stub of the tail. The tail is cut off with the butcher knife while it lies on a small block of wood, and within 1 1/2 inches of the body.

After docking, the lambs are closely watched for an hour or two. Sometimes one bleeds more than he should and a string is tied about the stub to stop the bleeding, after which the string is removed.—Criterion.

Black Locust.

Black Locust is one of the most persistent deciduous trees that we have to produce itself from the roots, and hence it is essential that one study this particular variety so as to know the right time to cut it if it is to be killed at the root. Grubbing out the trees and cutting them down at different seasons of the year has been tried. If you want the timber to last long in the ground locust should be cut in August or September, but if you desire to kill the trees they should be cut in July and then in September the stumps should be peeled. The next spring an occasional sprout will show from the roots. These will have to be treated the same as you would weeds to get rid of them. The black locust is one of the best lasting post timbers we have and should be planted out on the prairie farms more than it is, for this one item of post timber. We do not think it will last equal to the osage orange, but it is equal to red cedar and can be produced on ground at a much lower price than we have to pay for posts at the lumber yard.—Farmer's Tribune.

Age to Breed Heifers.

Another step toward success in building up your dairy herd, do not breed any heifer until she is nearly or quite two years old. Let the heifer grow and make her body as large and her constitution as strong as she can be before the demands of motherhood and of a milk producer are placed upon her.

I realize that there are those who will tell us that the dairy qualities will be lost or injured by this delay. Nonsense! You have only to see the injury that has been done by breeding too young. You have only to notice the weak, frail, undersized creatures, in the average farmyard, that they call cows, and realize how easily these are subject to tuberculosis and every other ill that bovine flesh is heir to, when the full importance of my claim will appear.

The leading cause of all this trouble is breeding the heifers too young and the balance can be charged to inbreeding. We need not make either mistake. Whoever dairy breed you select, do not inbreed, and do not breed any heifer under two years of age.—Indiana Farmer.

Good Dairy Cows.

The Wisconsin Station dairy department in a late bulletin says that the length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of 1 percent in the average fat content for each year until the cows have reached the full age. This

is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate there seems to be a parallel between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

Feeding Silage.

I know silage is a good feed for horses, for I have tried it. I have not, however, fed to any great extent because I did not have as much silage as I wanted for both cows and horses. I thought more of my cows than I did of my horses, so the cows had all they needed and the horses had to go short.

One winter we had a brood mare they was fed silage all winter, probably 20 pounds a day. She had some hay and straw to go with it, and no grain except what was in the silage, and she came out fat and with a glossy coat in the spring, and had a fine, healthy colt. Horses like silage as well as cattle do after they are accustomed to it.

A man in Michigan a few years ago wintered 200 horses on silage and straw exclusively, with no grain. They came through in fine shape, and the brood mares all had fine, strong colts.

The Ohio experiment station tried feeding horses on silage through the winter, and reported that they came through until spring in the best of condition.

W. C. Bradley of Wisconsin says that one year during spring work he was out of hay, and the only coarse fodder his horses had during all that period of hard work was silage. He says that the horses never stood work better.—C. E. McKerrow, in Spirit of the West.

Notes of the Farm.

If you want big, fat sheep you must push the lambs from the start and continue feeding them to the finish.

Unless fowls are provided with plenty of water during the early winter they are liable to contract disease.

A flock of sheep will keep the wood pasture pretty well cleaned up, but they cannot live on weeds and brush.

Sand is a good substitute for grit until the chicks are a week old; after that some coarser material must be provided.

Bear in mind that rape pasture for a change is more excellent for sheep than it is, for this one item of post timber. We do not think it will last equal to the osage orange, but it is equal to red cedar and can be produced on ground at a much lower price than we have to pay for posts at the lumber yard.—Farmer's Tribune.

It is not safe to be governed by the results of a trial of one year on the farm, for frequently results are brought about by conditions which we know nothing about.

The most nutritious hay is made when grasses or clover are in bloom. A delay of one week in the cutting period will make a big difference in the actual feeding value of the crop.

A pair of Toulouse or African geese will cost as much as a sheep; but a flock raised from them will be worth much more than from ordinary breeds, as the Toulouse will show an average weight of forty to fifty pounds per pair when fully matured—that is, when about three years old.

Soap Growing on Trees.

Visitors to Algeria describe an estate, comprising about four square miles and situated near the city of Algiers. The owner, S. Bertrand, is the president of the Algeria Agricultural society. He raises large quantities of grapes, olives and oranges, but also has a plantation devoted to what are called soap trees. These bear berries, and every season thousands of tons of them are gathered. The interior of a berry consists of a hard kernel and a yellowish sticky pulp which can be converted into a kind of soap. The product seems to be destined to be of great service to the cloth and linen manufacturers and above all for domestic purposes, as it can be used to clean linen and silken fabrics and colored embroideries. The colors are in this way renovated, while the use of ordinary soap makes them run together.

Money in New York.

"This suite is \$46,000," said the hotel manager to the Wall Street magnate.

"For a year or a month?" asked the magnate, carelessly, reaching for his check book.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FEARS RAID ON CHARITY FUNDS.

Prof. Franklin Giddings Calls Gifts Dangerous to the People.

That there is nothing to prevent giant financial or speculative interests from swooping down on great trust funds such as the Sage and Rockefeller foundations, and diverting them from their original purpose to be used "as a determining influence in financial operations," is the warning note sounded by Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology at Columbia university, in an article in "Van Norden Magazine," entitled "The Danger in Charitable Trusts."

"Designing business interests," declares Prof. Giddings, "will inevitably work every possible scheme to obtain such representation in the control of trust funds as will enable them to swing what they are pleased to call 'the business end' of these huge ethico-financial creatures."

Prof. Giddings points out that the creation of millions of dollars in perpetuity is diametrically opposed to the principle set down in the constitution forbidding the tying up of estates beyond a generation.

The insurance investigation disclosed, he states, "the enormous power that any great surplus or accumulation of capital can be made to wield in the investment market."

After calling attention to the fact that the same men are usually to be found serving as trustees of charitable and educational trust funds, Prof. Giddings says:

Those who know the ways of the business world are well aware of the rare opportunity which the chieftains of high finance too often find in a board of trustees made up of fine old gentlemen selected for their probity, but overtrusting and not disposed to take too active an interest in the concerns which they are supposed to watch.

Even in the case of the Sage gift, Prof. Giddings declares, where the trustees have been given the widest possible latitude in the distribution of the \$10,000,000 she has set aside for charity, "it is obvious that enormous accumulations of property may be piled up, the ultimate actual control of which may pass into the hands of men whose attitude toward the state, the social welfare and unnumbered private interests, righteous or iniquitous, no human being can foresee."

He pointed out that it would be quite possible to use the Sage fund for the advancement of either anarchy or socialism, or of protection or free trade, although he admits that it is improbable that such uses would ever be made of the money.

As an illustration of his contention Prof. Giddings gives this instance:

Without any actual conversion, but merely in dictating terms to bankers or otherwise, large funds can always be used as a determining influence in financial operations, as was shown when in 1903 a syndicate subscription of \$50,000,000, no part of which was ever paid in or used, kept down the call money rate in Wall street to 6 percent. Such funds can be used also to determine an enormous patronage in a large number of employments. And all this can be accomplished without any conscious complicity in wrongdoing by the legally responsible trustees.

For like reasons the interests that actually do control the vast funds will in general wield their power in a way to resist any extension, even the most reasonable, of public control over corporate or other privileged activity. Whatever "the existing social order" may happen to be, the power of these vast accumulations will almost inevitably be used to maintain it against any kind of change—beneficial change no less than destructive.

Forgot His Own Name.

Because he became confused and forgot his name, Milton Whitney Watkins of Baltimore, who went to Frederick, Md., and was married, was obliged to make a return trip to correct his name on the marriage license book at the courthouse. Young Watkins made a hurried visit to the clerk's office for a marriage license, giving his name, and signing it as "Milton Whitney." With twenty minutes to be married and catch the evening train for home, he called on the pastor of the Evangelical Reformed church, where the ceremony was performed. After arriving home the bride discovered that the name on that part of the license retained by her was minus her husband's last name, and his attention was called to the mistake. He communicated with the pastor, and the latter went to the courthouse and found that the young man had made the mistake in his own handwriting. Mr. Watkins returned to Frederick, made affidavit to his correct name, and the error was corrected.

The Problem in Russia.

All friends of individual liberty, of the rights of men to their lives, their liberties and the rewards of their toil, must wish to the Russian Duma good fortune—the good fortune that attends the clear thinking and self-restraint that are inspired by patriotism. And yet there is doubt. The Duma is not yet under the control of the others. The Revolutionist members favor political assassination because they think that all that has been gained thus far has been by assassination. The Constitutional Democrats desire immediately a constitutional monarchy, but not yet a parliamentary government. The Reactionaries think that they would benefit by the triumph of the Radicals and the consequent dissolution of the Duma. The problem will work out one way or the other; in the meantime, no party yet dares to take a positive step.—Harper's Weekly.

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done."

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me, I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.



MRS. AUG. LYON

Density of Population.

According to the latest statistics the population of the German empire is 60,605,153. The average density of population is 290.3 to the square mile, as against 28 in the United States. Saxony is greatly crowded. Its 5,789 square miles contain 4,502,350 persons, or an average of 778.9. Chemnitz contains 1,964 persons to the square mile, making it one of the most densely populated districts of the world.—New York Sun.

How to Break In.

The difficulty of seeing the President was emphasized when Frank Philbrick, a Cheyenne Indian, was refused an audience after coming all the way from North Dakota for that purpose.—Oyster Bay News.

Shades of Spotted Tail and Many Dogs! The noble red man's visiting card gives the reason for his rejection. It is nobody's fault but his own if the President thought him an impostor. What did he mean by coming out of the West with such a name as Frank Philbrick? Before returning disheartened to the reservation, let him try Oyster Bay again, and next time let him send in word that Hell Roaring Philbrick or Bad Lands Frank is outside! Bang—and be cursed if he'll—bang!—go away without—bang!—shaking hands with his—bang!—old tentmate! Refuse him an audience? He'll be invited to lunch.—New York Sun.

Influences of the Home.

The greater the evenness of the mother's life the stronger will be the impulses for good upon the child. The more the mother strives to be all that she asks the child to be, the greater the love, confidence that will be provoked.

After the confidence of the child is secured, obedience must follow. There is everything in setting the child an example, and then by instruction and reasonable determination leading it into the path of its duty.

Firmness with a child has its truest value when it goes hand-in-hand with instruction. To tell a child that it must do so and so just because another wills it is not enough. The child mind asks for reasons. It wishes to know why it must do this and that, and it is entitled to know.—Chicago Journal.

New York's Utility Men.

Ten men of ability and high character have been named as members of the two public utilities commissions recently provided for by the New York Legislature. One of the commissions will have charge of the public utilities of New York city and the other of those of the rest of the State. Five of those selected are Republicans, three Democrats and two are representatives of other parties. Each of the commissioners is to be paid a salary of \$15,000, the idea being to make the compensation sufficient to secure capable men.

Highest and Lowest Cities.

Pasco, the capital of Junin, in Peru, is the highest city in the world. It is built on a tableland 14,275 feet above the sea level. The Wutch cities are the lowest, being several feet below the level of the sea.—Detroit Journal.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED.

An Interesting Case From Salem, the Capital of Oregon.

F. A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, Oregon, says: "Acute attacks of kidney disease and rheumatism laid me up off and on for ten years. Awful pains started from the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs.

I sought the best medical treatment, but in vain, and when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was walking with two canes and suffering continual pains, headaches and sleepless nights. I improved quickly and after taking three boxes felt better than I had for 15 years. The effects have been lasting."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



First Bareback Rider.

Riding on a broad back strapped on a horse's back is very old; bareback riding is comparatively new. It was no longer than 1854, on the Fourth of July, that E. B. Washburne's circus, playing in Boston, was packed to suffocation by the announcement spread broadcast, that on that particular day, for the first time in the history of the world, a man would ride three times around the ring standing upright on the bare back of a galloping horse! The rider, Robert Almar, actually accomplished this feat, and also he carried an American flag, which he waved uncertainly, thereby arousing tremendous enthusiasm. Contrast that with the present, when there are scores of riders who can turn a somersault on horseback. A clever boy can be taught in about three days to stand up on a horse and ride around the ring.—Everybody's Magazine.

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease From Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Doctor Cured Her With Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G. suggested that she try the Cuticura Remedies, which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost in a solid sore. He had used it about two months and the child was well and I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

Correct Election Reports.

Only one mistake found in the Kansas City (Kan.) election commissioner's books, with a total vote of nearly 14,000, furnishes a new record for the handling of elections on the West Side. The mistake was made in the writing or one name wrong.

Australia, although in area 36 times as large as the whole of the British Indies, has a population smaller than that of London.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every house. It is a pleasant smelling room deodorant. It kills the flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a safe and reliable fly killer. It is a pleasant smelling room deodorant. It kills the flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a safe and reliable fly killer.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty years. One year ago last April I began taking Cuticura for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of two weeks they did not trouble me at all. I cannot say how long it took me to get well, but I feel like a new man." George Krider, Higginson, Ct.

Best For The Bowels

They Work While You Sleep

Painful, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Relieves, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 25c. 50c. Sold in bulk. The genuine tablet wrapped in Cellophane. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE

To convince any woman that Paxtine will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

cleanses and builds mucous membrane of nose, throat and lungs. It cures colds, coughs, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a safe and reliable remedy. It is a pleasant smelling room deodorant. It kills the flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a safe and reliable fly killer.

P. M. U. 28, 1902. If omitted with weak eyes, see Thompson's Eye Water