



BOULDER OF GRANITE FORMED WHEN GLACIERS ONTARIO 300 MILES SOUTH OF AND GRANITE LEPERS

IN ITS movement over the uneven surface of the land the ice which flowed southward over so great a part of North America in the glacial period ground off the prominences and dragged the grit along slowly under it, spreading it out over the country invaded and tending to fill up the valleys and produce a general level. It is this action of the glacier that has largely produced the level plains of the prairies of the Mississippi valley; so to speak, the glacier has "ironed" out the ruffles in the continent and left it comparatively smooth. The whole glaciated area is covered with ancient river channels and gorges, which have been completely filled up with the grit of the glacier, while to a great depth it is spread out over the central and southern portions to furnish the arable soils from which the richness of the country is derived. The depth of these glacial deposits south of the great lakes probably averages more than 100 feet and in some places where a buried river gorge is penetrated it is known to have been more than 500 feet in depth. Over northern Germany and northwestern Russia the depth of the glacial deposits is estimated to average 125 feet.

These glacial deposits can be easily recognized and distinguished from those made by water by their unsorted character, by the angularity of the imbedded fragments of stone and the frequent occurrence of scratches upon them. Deposits made in running water are uniformly assorted and stratified, but in the direct glacial deposits the pebbles and rock fragments are indiscriminately mixed in the whole mass like plums in a pudding.

A few facts concerning the glacial period give new force to the adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction." The

GARIBALDI'S THOUSAND

On May 11 fifty years ago a couple of broken-down tramp steamers slipped into the harbor of Marsala at the extreme western tip of the island of Sicily and landed a small body of men, about a thousand in number, untrained, ill equipped, poorly armed. Before the disembarkation was fully completed the vessels were captured by a squadron of Neapolitan warships. The thousand scurried inland out of reach of the enemy's guns and within three months had overrun the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies and entered Naples, the capital. The most amazing adventure in modern history had been carried out successfully and was to be crowned soon after by the fulfillment of Italian hopes and wishes in the union of all Italy. Garibaldi and his "thousand" had won their eternal fame, the New York Sun says

With Italy one of the great powers, a factor to be reckoned with in the politics of Europe, a unified and fairly homogeneous nation. It is difficult to believe that the beginning was made only a half-century ago, in the years immediately preceding the American Civil war. To the generation that saw it it seemed almost a miracle and the Italian peasants could hardly be blamed for their belief that Garibaldi had superhuman power and that his body could not be harmed. To the students who have investigated the Sicilian expedition with calmer and more critical minds its success remains inexplicable. History, to be sure, has other records of the achievements of small bands against tremendous odds, but these usually were aided by superior armament or knowledge. Here in the middle of civilized Europe a state of the second order, which was thought strong enough to resist the enlarged kingdom of Sardinia, was overthrown in a few weeks by a handful of adventurers. There were only too many instances in Italian history of desperate efforts by a few enthusiasts to rouse the people against tyranny that failed as a matter of course. This one, equally foolhardy, succeeded.

The latest historian of Garibaldi, Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, has recorded the hopeless condition of the expedition when it started. Even Garibaldi himself hesitated till the last moment, and with good reason. The Piedmontese authorities would give him no

AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE KISS

Some Say It Began With Monkey Ancestors, Who Grasped Prey With Their Teeth.

The further away we journey from the days of Eve, the more audaciously the world seems to have cultivated the habit of kissing; in other words, kissing is a mark and a test of civilization. Before the coming of the white man it apparently was totally unknown among the Indians of America and the savages of Africa and Australia; but who shall trace its beginning among the peoples of Europe and Asia? As far as we may go among these ancient white nations we shall find no age when this highly unhygienic practice was not popular. Indeed, Darwin attempts to trace it back to the habit our belated ancestors had of grasping prey with their teeth!

This business of osculating became so popular among the Greeks that it is said many husbands, before starting out for the day's work, compelled their wives to eat garlic—a most effective preventive, we cannot doubt. The Romans attempted to be more cold-blooded and dignified. They were at least more systematic, for they divided all kisses into three kinds—the osculum, the kiss of friendship; the basium, the kiss of ceremony, and the

suavium, the kiss of love. All of which simply implies that the Romans had three chances to our one. The ancients, however, were not in favor of a public display of the business; spooning was decidedly bad form. Plutarch says that Cato expelled the Senator Manlius for kissing his wife in the daytime and in the presence of his daughter.

This same Plutarch is our authority for the statement that Rome founded the now antiquated custom of wives saluting their husbands with a kiss. The women, after sailing many seas and reaching this place, refused to follow their husbands further, and under the leadership of Roma—a "new woman"—burned the ship. Then, says the historian, Roma invented this pleasant method of appeasing the wrath of the husbands; and the remedy has been used with considerable efficacy until comparatively recent years.—Carl Holliday, in June Smart Set.

A Newspaper in Olden Times. "Telephone message for you, sir." "What is it?" "Let says that he doesn't want anything printed about his wife turning to salt. He says that it is a family affair and doesn't in any way concern the public."

Happenings in Missouri.

His Fortune to a School.

David Rankin, Jr., one of St. Louis' wealthiest citizens, and founder of the David J. Rankin, Jr., school of mechanical trades, has joined the Carnegie class of philanthropists and will die a poor man. He has bequeathed his entire fortune estimated at more than \$3,000,000, to the board of trustees of the Hankin school, to be used in the maintenance and enlargement of the institution, which promises to be one of the largest schools of its kind in the world. The announcement of Mr. Rankin's endowment under which he reserves less than \$5,000 a year for his support, was made public by the board of trustees following the signing over of the last deed. The property bequeathed to the trustees consists of the land now known as the "Rankin tract." Mr. Rankin's home, stock in the Illinois Central and Rock Island railroads and of the Mississippi Valley Trust company, mercantile trust company, Boatmen's bank and the Merchants Laclede National bank. The entire property is estimated as worth between \$2,500,000 and \$3,250,000. It and its proceeds are to be applied wholly to the trades school at the discretion of the board of trustees.

St. Joseph Named by Women.

At the session of the Women's Home Mission Society of Missouri, M. E. church, south held at Mason the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. P. L. Vasse, Huntville; first vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Terrill, Moberly; second vice-president, Mrs. Frank Clark, Lawson; recording secretary, Mrs. R. F. Keeley, Moberly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. S. Palmer, Columbia; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Clapp, Moberly; superintendent of press work, Mrs. S. P. Cresap, St. Joseph; superintendent young people's department, Mrs. Jaa. Bathgate, Polo. The attendance of delegates was 114, the largest in the 20 years' history of the organization. The next meeting will occur in St. Joseph next year, at a time to be designated later.

M. S. U. Writers on a Tour.

Eight students from the school of Journalism of the University of Missouri have started from Columbia on their 12 days' trip through southern Missouri to tell of the resources and attractions of that part of the state. One hundred and fifty newspapers in Missouri and other states have sent requests for the stories which these young men will write. In addition to the eight students the party will include Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism; John H. Curran, immigration commissioner; William P. Cutler, state dairy commissioner, and Frank L. Martin and Charles G. Ross of the faculty.

Tiny Kansas City Baby Dead.

What physicians at the infant incubators at Electric park believe was the smallest baby ever born alive was placed in the incubator at Kansas City for treatment. The infant died after being continuously treated seven hours. The infant was the child of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Widener of 3502 Morrell avenue. On the scales at the incubator it weighed 12 ounces 5 grams, according to Dr. Arthur P. Snader, physician having charge of the incubators.

For a Daniel Boone Monument.

The business men of Marthasville held a meeting and took action on the suggestion of Representative Champ Clark to erect a suitable monument on the neglected grave of Daniel Boone. It is planned to collect \$1,000 for the monument. Gov. Hadley, Ex-Gov. Folk, D. R. Francis and other Missourians, as well as the members of congress from Missouri, are expected to assist and participate in the movement.

Postoffice Clerks at Nevada.

The Missouri state branch of the Union National Association of Post Office Clerks, held its annual state convention at Nevada. Delegates were present from all the principal cities of the state. The sessions of the convention were held in the new court house, and delegates were all visitors to the Federal building into which the local postoffice has just been moved. President R. E. Connelly of St. Louis, presided over the meeting. During the morning session short speeches were made by Senator Wright, Postmaster Neff, Congressman Barland of Kansas City, and Otto Wahrenbrack, a member of the National Advisory board of the organization.

Kansas City Gained the Most.

The postoffice at Kansas City, made the banner record in gain of receipts during April. This showing of the improved business of the Kansas City office excels all other postoffices in the country. The gain was nearly 18 per cent, or a total of \$200,642, as against less than 10 per cent gain by most of the larger postoffices in the country.

Offers State Road Route.

The right-of-way for a 247-mile boulevard across Missouri will be given to the public by the St. Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway company, if the taxpayers of the counties through which it will pass vote bonds with which to construct the roadway.

For a Weather Building at M. U.

A weather bureau building in Columbia on the grounds of the University of Missouri is being planned by representatives of the college of agriculture and the Columbia Commercial club.

But the Governor Was There.

The rain that fell just before the ceremonies began caused the accustomed march around the quadrangle to be abandoned at the 68th annual commencement exercises of the University of Missouri. Moreover, the rain tried its hardest to keep Gov. Hadley from getting there to receive his L. L. D. It failed. The Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad was crippled and the governor, after trying to get a special engine to carry him to Mexico over the Chicago & Alton, set out to drive in a buggy the 40 miles from Jefferson City to Columbia. Before starting, the governor telephoned Dr. W. P. Cutler, state dairy commissioner, in Columbia, to arrange for relays of teams at several points on the road. The roads were in bad condition. The bridges were out in many places. Washouts along the roads made driving precarious. He wore out several teams of horses and from Ashland covered the last 14 miles in a motor. He reached the university campus 15 minutes late. Gov. Hadley was received at the side door to the stage by members of the faculty and was quickly helped out of his muddy coat and into his gown. There was no time for hand-shaking between the motor car and the center of the stage. The only remark the governor made while being hurried on the stage was the question, "Is my hat on straight?"

A Record in Milk Production.

The world's record for milk production has been broken by Missouri Chief Josephine, the prize cow of the college of agriculture of Missouri university. In the four months' contest, the total exceeds the past world's record 10 per cent. Chief Josephine gave 11,536 pounds of milk in the four months. The production averaged 96.4 pounds a day for the 120 days. He cow that previously held the record was Colantha Fourth Johanna. The amount of milk that Josephine gives is said to be twice as much in a month as the average cow gives in a year.

Crop Reports for June.

The crop report issued from the office of T. C. Wilson, secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture, says the month of May was a very unfavorable one for Missouri farmers owing to excessive rainfall and unusually low temperature. With the exception of a few counties in the southern part of the state and a limited territory in Northwest Missouri, where it was too dry early in the season, reports from every part tell of too much rain. Many correspondents state that fields were dry enough to work only a few days during the entire month.

Tobacco Setting Season on.

The tobacco setting season is on now at Holt. With the advent of improved methods the old style of setting by hand rapidly is being done away with. The plants now are set by machines, with automatically prepared places, drop the water for each plant and press the dirt securely around them. It is estimated that there will be one thousand acres grown and marketed from that place this year. Four hundred acres was raised last year. It brought the farmers an average price of \$200 an acre. About 30 per cent of the crop now is planted.

To Improve Columbia Weather Bureau.

A movement for a better equipped weather bureau and a \$20,000 building to put it in has been started in Columbia. A similar movement was started two years ago, but was unsuccessful. Section bureaus are established all over the United States at places where the conditions are best and where they do the most good. Columbia is said to be admirably located for the purpose.

M. S. U. Professor Pensioned.

Prof. Millard Lewis Lipscomb, who resigned from the faculty of the University of Missouri, will receive a service pension from the Carnegie Foundation for Retired College Professors. Prof. Lipscomb was professor of physics from 1899 until 1903 and editor of the university catalogue from 1903 until 1910.

Col. Prather of Taney County Dead.

Col. A. S. Prather, Taney county's representative in the state legislature, is dead at his home at Branson. He was one of the interesting characters of early days in Taney county. Before settling in Taney county he was receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Harrison, Ark. He was elected to the legislature in 1888.

Storm Drowned Pheasants.

One thousand young pheasants were drowned by the heavy rain on the state game farm. Employees saved 1,000 others. The wind blew the coops about the field and the little pheasants were drowned under the hens. Of 50 golden pheasants hatched only two are left.

Ten Dollar Bill Under the Label.

Mrs. John Clark of Nevada put up grape juice in bottles several years ago. One of the bottles was used recently in a church service and when washing it Mrs. Clark rubbed off the label. Under it was a second label and beneath that was a \$10 bill, neatly folded on a background of white paper. The second label was that of a whisky company. It is possible the money was put there as a prize to encourage the sale. The whisky, according to the date line was bottled in 1909.

Farmers should eat more oatmeal.

Although the farmer of today is able to buy almost anything he wants to wear or eat he isn't paying enough attention to food values when it comes to his own table.

If he has been watching the extensive researches and experiments on the question of the best human food for muscle and brain he will heed the advice from all sides to "eat more Quaker Oats."

Quaker Oats is mentioned because it is recognized in this country and Europe as the best of all oatmeals. Feeding farm hands on Quaker Oats means getting more work out of them than if you feed them on anything else.

It is packed in regular size packages, and in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates.

Would Mean a Better Show.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "here is a book. Now, stand up straight and sing like a little man."

The song was "Nearer, My God." No sooner had the school commenced to sing than a little girl waved her hand frantically. Stopping the singing, the teacher inquired the cause.

"Please, teacher, I think Johnny will get nearer if he whistles,"—Judge.

After the Horrible Example.

"Does a minister to China, ps, have to take a queue with him?" "He gets a cue not to talk too much."

Restore Your Health

It is the privilege of most men and women to be strong and healthy and if you are suffering from any weakness of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels take the Bitters just now. It is for Poor Appetite, Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Try a bottle today, but be sure and get the genuine with Private Stamp on neck.

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and ten other kinds. Delightful natural flavor and made from the very best materials, with the care of experienced chefs, in the great White Enamelled Kitchens.

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