

MISTAKES OF SCIENTISTS

Faraday and Alry Made Errors About Submarine Cable and Newcomb About Aeroplanes.

Sir Humphrey Davy's dogmatic pronouncement against gas lighting is not the only instance of a clever scientist being hopelessly wrong. The early history of submarine cabling furnishes two striking examples. Consulted on the scientific side of the project, Faraday asserted that the first cables were made too small. Then he said that "the larger the wire, the more electricity would be required to charge it," and in this quite wrong opinion he was supported by other eminent electricians. As a result of this dictum the current was increased until the operation literally "electrocuted" the wire and the cable broke down. It was Lord Kelvin who by sending messages through heavy cables with incredibly weak electric currents proved that Faraday was mistaken.

Sir G. B. Alry submitted the project to mathematics and arrived at the conclusion that a cable could not be submerged to the necessary depth, and that if it could no recognizable signal could ever travel from Ireland to Nova Scotia. In aviation Professor Newcomb, one of the cleverest mathematicians America has produced, who died last year, declared that he had mathematically investigated all the conditions operating against the heavier than air machine and was convinced that the aeroplane would never be more than a scientific toy; and the possibility of an aeroplane motor being reliable in the reduced atmosphere pressure above 3,000 feet was by several experts said to be out of the question a few months ago. Drexel's carbureter was certainly a bit erratic above the clouds last week, but he rose to an altitude of 6750 feet.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

EYE NOT PATRIOTIC ENOUGH

Oculist's Second Attempt Procures for Him Decoration From Haitian Emperor.

During the reign of Emperor Soufouge in Haiti one of his generals wrote to an eminent oculist in Paris ordering a glass eye. The oculist flattered himself that a successfully constructed artificial optic would secure for him a decoration of honor by the Haitian government; accordingly, he devoted his entire skill to the production of a work of art.

Six months after the shipment of the eye to Haiti, the oculist received a small box from Haiti. In his imagination he pictured the golden testimonial to his skill, so it was with horror that, when he had unwound the folds of cotton in the box, he saw returned his work of art. A letter accompanied the box. Among other things it said:

"The eye you have forwarded me is of a tint that resembles that of the Spanish flag, and I am too patriotic to wear any but the color of my country."

Whereupon the oculist proceeded at once to the admiralty, where he ascertained the colors of the Haitian flag. He then immediately manufactured a scarlet and green eye, of the approved shades, and forwarded it to the emperor, who was much pleased with the effort and who duly decorated the oculist.

The ruins of Taranant.
There is in Yucatan a chain of ruins three hundred miles long where once stood buildings richly decorated and erected with a vast amount of architectural knowledge. The buildings belong to the Stone Age, when the figures were carved with pieces of flint. The people of this age had not the use of either bronze or iron.

Where One Cannot Drown.
In the Great Salt Lake people are not drowned through sinking, but struggle while still afloat. The bitter water may enter the air passages with fatal effect, but the body floats until it reaches the shore and is picked up.—Harper's Weekly.

Old Colliery Closed.
Tranent colliery, Haddingtonshire, from which coal has been taken for nearly 700 years, was closed recently. For many years women went down the mines at Tranent and worked with the men. One or two old women who were formerly engaged in the mines are still living in the district.—London Daily Mail.

Non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla

If you think you need a tonic, ask your doctor. If you think you need something for your blood, ask your doctor. If you think you would like to try Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor. Consult him often. Keep in close touch with him.



Ask your doctor to name some of the results of constipation. His long list will begin with sick-headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, thin blood, bad skin. Then ask him if he would recommend your using Ayer's Pills.

COUNTRY IS COMING TO NEW YORK CITY

Metropolis of America to Hold Its First Annual "Land Show" Next November—Exhibit Products of Nation

(Special Correspondence.)

For the first time in its history the metropolis of America is to have a "land show," and no event scheduled for 1911 will be of greater interest to the Atlantic seaboard or of more importance to the entire country than the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in New York City November 3 to 12.

Seven millions of people living on and near Manhattan Island are to have their first opportunity to witness an exhibit of the products and resources of the soil. Incredible as it may seem to the rural dweller, there are hundreds of thousands of citizens of New York and adjacent territory who know absolutely nothing of the agricultural resources of the states that support them nor of the opportunities for gaining a comfortable and independent livelihood from the soil. Here in the port of entry for a million immigrants yearly, a large percentage of whom are seeking land, there is and has been no exhibit of the agricultural wealth and possibilities

Iowa State University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, and the presidents of the agricultural colleges of Mississippi, South Carolina, Kansas, Utah and Iowa.

James J. Hill of the Great North Sea, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, Howard Elliott of the Burlington and President Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were quick to approve of the exposition by donating valuable prizes and taking exhibition space in Madison Square Garden for their roads. These men appreciate the opportunity offered by the exposition for exploiting the productivity of the soil along their lines in this center of millions of men and millions of money.

Gilbert McClurg, general manager of the exposition, with offices in the Singer building, 149 Broadway, New York City, is now in correspondence with soil and crop experts and exhibitors all over the country. Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture has agreed

largest and best land show in point of attendance ever held in America. No land show ever held in the world will have been given in the center of so many millions of people. More than half the entire population of the nation is within a night's or a day's ride of New York City, and to these the exposition of the productivity and riches of the American soil will make direct appeal.

A compelling magnet will be the giving away daily to visitors by popular allotment of a farm, orchard, irrigated grain tract or grain land in various parts of the United States. Free gifts of this kind have never been offered in New York or the East, and this will prove a great attraction.

Among the prize allotments are 160 acres of grain land in Montana, donated by President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway; ten acres of irrigated land near Roswell, New Mexico, given by the Western Irrigated Land and Orchard Company, of New York, and a fine five-acre peach orchard at



These beautiful silver trophies stand more than two feet high and are valued at over \$1,000 each. To be awarded for best exhibits in these cereals at the American Land and Irrigation exposition, New York, Nov. 3 to 12.

ties of the nation to stimulate a stronger tie of labor and of capital toward the undeveloped land.

When this fact was brought to the attention of Arthur E. Stilwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway and of the United States and Mexican Trust Company, in his office in the Singer tower he quickly realized that a "land show" in New York City would be eagerly welcomed by hundreds of thousands of its citizens anxious to learn the agricultural resources of our country and to secure some knowledge of the opportunities to be found in tilling the soil.

Mr. Stilwell at once authorized his interviewer, Mr. Gilbert McClurg, who had directed the national irrigation congresses in Colorado and Utah, to organize the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, to lease the Madison Square Garden and to hold New York's first land show there in November of the present year.

The first New York land exposition is to be thoroughly representative of American agriculture as well as the most picturesque and instructive call of the land ever presented in the nation. Exhibitors will display their soil and its products or show maps and relief models of their holdings. Agriculture as it is generally practiced, dry farming and irrigation methods will be demonstrated. Moving pictures, illustrated lectures, literature, growers and agents will demonstrate the possibilities of American soils. In fact, the exposition will perfectly illustrate that from the land comes all permanent wealth and that life on the land affords the greatest measure of independence.

Big Men Encourage Agriculture.
President Stilwell has secured for the exposition a thoroughly representative advisory and governing board. It is made up of the presidents of twelve of the great railway systems of the country. United States Senators and Congressmen, thirty governors of the most progressive states of the Union, and well known agriculturists, educators and bankers. Among them are President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President Brown of the New York Central, President Miller of the Burlington, General Manager E. Dickinson of the Orient, United States Senators Francis E. Warren, Clarence D. Clark and Reed Smoot, ex-Governor Gillet of California, Governor Shafroth of Colorado, Governor Deneen of Illinois, Governor Carroll of Iowa, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Governor Foss of Massachusetts and the executives of other states, Cyrus Northrup, president of the University of Minnesota, George E. McLean, president of the

his department shall send an educational exhibit to the exposition, and Canada's agriculture and horticulture will be well represented. Mexico also is planning to make an exhibit of its agricultural products. Exhibits will be made by farmers and orchardists, by a majority of the states, by leading railroads, by boards of trade and by chambers of commerce.

Valuable Prizes.
The prizes to be awarded to exhibitors at this exposition constitute a galaxy of the handsomest trophies ever contested for in the history of American agriculture and are attracting the attention of crop experts in every state.

For the best one hundred pounds of wheat grown in the United States and shown at this exposition a prize cup valued at \$1,000 has been donated by Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway.

For the best one hundred pounds of hard red spring or winter wheat grown anywhere in the two Americas and shown at this exposition \$1,000 in gold has been donated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific.

For the best thirty ears of corn grown in the United States a prize cup valued at \$1,000 has been donated by the International Harvester Company.

For the best sugar beets produced in the United States Mr. Horace Havemeyer has donated a magnificent cup valued at \$1,000.

For the best twenty-five boxes of apples of any variety or varieties grown anywhere in the world Mr. Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, has donated \$500 in gold.

For the best barley grown in the United States a cup valued at \$1,500 has been donated by Colonel Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee, who will purchase at fancy price the entire barley crop from the farmer winning the prize.

For the best hops grown in the United States a cup valued at \$1,000 has been donated by Mr. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis.

For the best oats grown anywhere in the United States a cup valued at \$1,000 has been donated by President A. J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

For the best potatoes grown anywhere in North America President Stilwell offers a \$1,000 prize cup.

Negotiations are being carried on by Manager McClurg for similar handsome prizes for the best alfalfa, rice and other products of the field and orchards. It is expected that this will be the

Tallahassee, Fla., donated by President Stilwell of the Florida Pecan Endowment Company.

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition will be attuned to voice the cry of "Back to the soil—the land—the home!" It will give illustrated information to the home seeker, the farmer, the railroad man, the investor, the student and to town and city dwellers regarding the development and colonization of the beckoning lands of the Middle and Far West, the Pacific Slope and the South.

It will put the man on the place; it will show the tillers of worn out land how to rejuvenate their farms or where best to seek and find richer, virgin soil; it will turn tired city toilers to green fields and the song of the thrush; it will point the way for the immigrant and direct "the landless man to the manless land."

TERMS OF AWARD FOR WHEAT TROPHY.

Much interest has already been aroused in Canada by the announcement made by the Canadian Pacific Railway that Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, its president, has offered \$1,000 in gold for the best hundred pounds of hard red spring or winter wheat grown anywhere in the two Americas. "For Canada to win this prize of \$1,000 in gold," writes Mr. J. S. Denison, president of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, "will mean that we are still mistress of wheat; it will mean honor and glory to the farmer individually and \$1,000 in his pocket. It will mean that both Canada and the farmer who carries off the coveted prize will receive such advertising as would be hard to secure in any other way. The particular district where the wheat is grown, and the man who produced it will become famous. Land values in his district will increase as a consequence, and, to sum up, the winning of this prize will induce settlement all over the Dominion. Canada cannot afford to lose."

Mr. James J. Hill's prize cup for the best bushel of wheat grown in the United States in 1911 can be won by the exhibitor whose grain gives the largest yield per acre, has the best general appearance and weight and is truest to variety and type. Mr. Hill requires further that the wheat placed in competition for his cup must be exhibited by the actual grower. The grower must be prepared to make affidavit as to the method of preparation of the land for the wheat, crops grown on the land for three years previous, date and method of sowing, amount of seed used and the date of harvesting.

MODEST TOMB OF GARIBALDI

Expressed Desire of Italian Patriot Disregarded After Death by Friends and Relations.

There is in Capraera a peculiar scent of resin and incense baked in the sun, and it is precisely this sun, not as in Africa, which brings out the aroma of the lentisk of the low-growing pines and of the myrtles, says the Glasgow Herald.

The pungent perfume of these island shrubs explains the desire expressed by Garibaldi in all his wills (not excepting the last in 1877) to have his body burned on a funeral pile of the wood of the island "before letting any one know of his decease." In the open air, his face turned to the sun like Pompeius, and then to have the ashes placed in the wall behind the tomb of his little grandchildren, Anita and Rosita, and beneath the shade of a leafy acacia.

But when he died, his will was disregarded by friends and relations, and against this profanation Giose Carducci, the greatest of modern Italian poets, has protested—a protest approved by the most eminent men of science and of democracy. Thus the body of the hero was embalmed and placed in a tomb covered by an enormous block of Capraera granite and inscribed on it only the name, Garibaldi.

A tomb worthy indeed of the hero and which reminds the visitor of the modest grave of Gladstone's father in the little cemetery at Leith, near Edinburgh, Garibaldi's resting place is in an olive wood between the general's house and the seashore. Five other tombs surround his now, those of Menotti and Mauro, his eldest and his youngest sons; of his daughter Teresita, wife of General Canzio, and of Rosita and Anita. A sailor of the Italian navy mounts guard at the tomb.

In his home at Capraera Garibaldi rose very early in the morning and with his hat well pulled down over his eyes proceeded by a tiny footpath to a prominence and thence admired the wide view of sea and horizon. After his morning walk he returned home in a cheerful frame of mind, had a kind word for everybody and went with the peasants to look after the cultivation of his fields.

During the last years of his life, being crippled hand and foot by arthritis, he seldom left his room, but he sat with the windows open and the sparrows hopped in and took food from his hand. On his deathbed he had the windows opened to let two little tame tomcats into his room. He generally dined at noon, then played a game of draughts; after that he dictated his correspondence or some lines from memory, retired to bed at 9 and there read his favorite authors.

Both Strangers.

A convivial person from somewhere up-state was manoeuvring home from a banquet in this city, where the sons of a certain county had made merry. He lost his bearings—all streets looking alike to him—and passed under a lamp post. He wasn't sure whether it was a safe signal, an arc light, a comet or the moon. He was inclined somehow to the belief that it was the moon—the moon in the middle of may.

Presently, as the convivial gentleman was swaying on his heels, another well-reefed person came along, and after the manner of ships in distress, hove to alongside and regarded the light of the lamp post with the first man.

"Wash trouble, ol' fel'?" asked the newcomer.

"She' ere," said the first convivial one, "whar I wan t'know 's this; ish th' light a lamposh or ish th' moon—hi?"

The convivial newcomer swayed on his heels and studied the light for a long time. Finally he said with profound gravity:

"Don' know, ol' fel'. Am a stranger here m'self!"—New York Times.

Kingsley's Pebble Ridge.

Readers and admirers of Charles Kingsley will learn with regret that his beloved "Pebble Ridge" at Westward Ho! has suffered serious damage from the recent gales.

This remarkable barrier is about fifty feet wide and twenty feet high, and extends in a straight line for about two miles from the distant cliffs to the mouth of the Taw, like an artificial embankment. It is a singularly uniform and compact structure, formed of rounded slate, stones or pebbles, varying from six inches to two feet in diameter. Formerly the "potwallopers," as the neighboring commoners are opprobriously called, used to vindicate their rights by replacing the scattered stones every Whit Monday, but of recent years this laudable practice has disastrously fallen into desuetude.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Ducks Driven by Hunger into Harbor.

Owing to stress of weather outside, where they generally dwell in security from mankind, a large number of coots, black ducks and king eiders have come up into the slack water above Martin's Point bridge and are trying to find means of sustaining life until warmer weather opens up their regular feeding places.

It will be recalled that a few years ago the feds, even up through the bridge, were frozen over and nothing but hand feeding for a number of days saved large numbers of these fine birds from starvation. It may be necessary to resort to the same treatment again, for the feds above the bridge are pretty well iced up and only a small section of open water and moist ground remains for the birds.—Portland Argus.

Wear This Stylish Suit!



AMERICAN WOOLLEN MILLS CO., Dept. 512, Chic. 20

Babies Chew Tobacco.
Eskimo babies, it is alleged, are seldom weaned before the fourth or fifth year, but are taught to chew tobacco and to swallow the juice even as early as the ninth month. The customs—general with both sexes—of inhaling tobacco smoke and swallowing tobacco juice seem to be of no recent growth. No evil results of either practice seem to be apparent.—Medical Times.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; this has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

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Keeley ALCOHOL OPIUM TOBACCO Cure PORTLAND OREGON.

To Purify Water.
To purify water sprinkle a table-spoonful of pulverized alum into a loghead of water (the water to be stirred at the same time). It will after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify the water that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of spring water. A pallful containing four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful of alum.—National Magazine.

Hamilton's Genius.
Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this—When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call it the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

Of Course.
A man in a near-by town fell down the cellar steps the other day with a barrel of apples on top of him. He broke his left leg, his right arm, two ribs, his nose, one finger, cut his scalp, sprained his ankle and put his shoulder out of joint. But he didn't groan or cuss until his wife inquired if it hurt him. Then he did both.