AS FARM HELP.

Be Capable and Marrans: 343 dustrious.

Enay Conti Isola has a project to in farmers with Italian

Manered as the Princ Boston Globe. 'Itabecard Ulacq, "were never appreciatm : watry. Illiteracy is not igsice; if it were, there would be e of it among Italians. "They are expert farmers in respect

to the climate of their own country. They understand all grains well, and in fruit culture they are far ahead of most Americans, especially in grafting, I know one who has acclimated the figtree, not with the purpose, at first, of making the fig tree a commercial success here, although it is coming to

"These Italian farmers are asking if, there is not something for them to do in America besides digging in the Streets and sewers. At a recent meeting of grangers I unfolded this subject and it was taken up with enthusiasm, with a promise to do all possible to induce the farmers of New England to employ the sons of Italy. They are not drunkards; they are intelligent and they are faithful.

"The farmers four the difficulty of language; but they employ other for-'eigners-Poles, French and othersswithout trouble, and the Italians learn Moore readily than either, and besides hey understand the language of gestures better than any others

... "As the Chinese were excluded, the farmers of California began to look about for the next best, and they found them in Italians, and now they are scattered half over the state, more than one-half the inhabitants of Somona county being of that race. There is no better farmer on earth

than the Italian—intelligent, industrious and faithful to the last degree. If he comes into New England the benefit will be not so much to him as to the

"Anyone, whether he be a farmer, a common laborer or anything else. makes a mistake if he opposes the Italian farmer. He would restore the idle farms, as no one else can.

"if ever there was an undiscovered country of farm lands in the world. that country is Massachusetts. People are struggling in their crude way with hay and corn to get a yield of \$5 to \$25 an acre, while the Italian would coas from the willing soil a fortune."

## MOVEMENT OF A GLACIER.

One a Mile Long in Southern Rockies Shifted Twenty-Seven Foot in a Year.

It had long been supposed that no true glaciers remain in the Rockies known to be incorrect, says Junius Henderson, in Harper's Magazine. North of Long's Peak two ice fields have been described and referred to as glaciers by men whose determinations are entitled to considerable weight. though on the whole they partake more of the nature of neve and are so considered by some geologists. This difference of opinion is entirely excusable on the ground that the dividling line between neve and glacier is indistinct, "the one passing into the other by insensible gradation." However, explorations carried on in the last five years have brought to light an ice stream which is so distinctly a glacier as to leave no chance for a dispute as to its character. It has been visited by experienced geologists. mapped, photographed and thoroughly

Arabahoe glacier is about a mile long and is situated amid scenery as inspiring as any in the southern Rockies. It occupies an amphitheater or glacial cirque upon the east side of the Arapahoe Peaks, the peaks and their thin, sharp, serrated connecting ridge Forming the semi-circular rim of the cirque, the ridges running eastward from the north and south peaks forming the walls of the ancient glacial valley. The highest point on the rim of the cirque is 13,700 feet above sea

No measurements were necessary to convince our first exploring party that the ice was moving. To the student of glacial phenomena the evidence on every hand was easily read as a printsed page and as convincing as a mathematical demonstration, but it remained to determine the rate of movement. Consequently, on a later visit, we set cup the instruments on the granitic north wall and placed a line of zinc tablets across the face of the ice. Returning exactly one year later, we found that the tablets had moved in amounts varying from 11 15 feet at a point 300 feet from the edge, to 27.7 feet at a point mear the center

Mountain Invades Town. Faith or something else is removing at least one mountain in the Rhymney valley, Glamorganshire, Wales, which is slowly advancing towards the village of Troedyrhiew. Although the garden of the village inm has been completely swept away, the inn itself, which is between the mountain and the garden is intact. The explanation s that it was practically rebuilt some time ago on a solid bed of rock. Near the inn is a belt of woodland in which all the trees have developed a pronounced droop. Many opinions are expressed as to the cause of the slide. Mining operations, some say, are responsible, while others attribute it to quicksand.

Mammoth Stork. The adjutant, or murabout, a tall bird of India, of the stork species, will swallow a hure or a cat whole. It stands five feet high, and the expanse for wings is nearly 15 feet.

ARE DESERTING IRELAND.

New Impetus to Emigration to America, Especially Arrong the Young People.

Since the census of 1909 was taken nearly 200,000 Irish immigrants have settled in the United States, the year ending with July, 1905, showing a farger number than any year since 1895. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the past two years, a turn which is quite perplexing to those native Irish societies which have been unsuccessfully attempting to stop the great national leak for so many years. The unrest among the young native Irish element is still wonderfully strong, says Plummer F. Jones, in The World To-Day.

An American traveler in Ireland is as much impressed with this fact as he is with anything else in that country of remarkable things. Everywhere he sees and hears of wholesale departures for the United States. Even in the remotest rural hamlets the old people can be heard lamenting some recent exodus of the most promising young boys and girls. Almost every man or woman that a traveler meets and talks with in Ireland has a number of brothers or sisters or very near relatives who have recently left for the United

Emigration agencies exist in every part of the island. Every village has a steamship agent to whose advantage it is to use every inducement to influence the young men and women to emigrate. Since their pay must come from the steamship tickets which they sell, the agents take good care to see that many of them are disposed of in the course of a year. The flaming posters which they flaunt in the faces of the young people who are already restive and overanxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds, fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irre-

sistible to the average Irish villager. During the past summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast countrysides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm laborers.

#### AUTOMATIC RESTAURANTS.

Ingenious Contrivance in Berlin Which Does Away with Tips and Delays.

In the Technical World Magazine Friz Morris describes the ingenious automatic restaurants which have recently been introduced in Berlin.

"Cabinets with glass fronts line the walls," Mr. Morris writes, "and through these glass fronts are to be seen rows and rows of little elevators, with the slots and mechanism for working them. On one side of the restaurant is fitted an 'automat' bar, where by dropping the indicated price into the proper slot, the wished-for drink comes to the waiting customer. Shelves, all around, on the little elevators, bring up hot soups, roasts, cold meats, pies, sandwiches, tea, coffee-in fact, whateyer is on the menu, and that is changed daily. All the customer has to do is to decide what he wants, drop his coin in the little opening, and await results. In less than a minute up comes his meal, raised by electriciand it comes either steaming hot or iceand it comes either steaming hot or icecold, just as ordered, and clean, fresh and sweet, with no dirty-handed waiter, with black cuffs and greasy napkin, to take your appetite away while handing it to you."

## STEVENSON IN SAMOA.

Life of the Writer in His Island Home Very Near the Ideal.

Stevenson's life in Samoa is, in some ways, the most interesting story of all, and here again you can find that story in his own writings, says Ariadne Gilbert, in "The Lighthouse Builder's Son," in St. Nicholas. This time, however, it is in his letters more than in his books. These letters are so vivid, moreover, that you feel as if you were right in Samoa with him. You are living in his spotless little box of a house, called Vailima, which means "five rivers," and so reminds you that it is within sound of flowing streams. There, from the broad veranda-and the house is almost half veranda--you can look straight up on one side at the wooded Vaea mountain; and on the other alde down 600 feet before you gleams the sea, "filling the end of two vales of forest." The house is built in a clearing in the jungle. The trees about it are twice as tall as the house; the birds about it are always talking or singing; and here and there among the trees echoes "the ringing sleighbells of the tree toad."

Hurts the Doctors. "This fresh air system of bringing up bables is good for the bables, but hard in the doctors," said a young physician whose practice is among the residents of the large aparimenthouses of the West Side. "Nowadays, with the advent of the first baby, a young couple's first thought is to move to the suburbs, where the youngster can have more outdoors. In the last two years I have lost 15 families out of a single apartment-house, and baby was responsible for it in every instance. Not one of the parents but frankly preferred to live in the city."

Compelled to Betire. Bix sailors in the San Francisco marine hospital refused to go to be the other night because they deemed the hours too early, but the nurse in charge pulled a pistol and the sarlors went to bed at the mazzle of a 14

NEW WORLD MUMMIES

SOME IN MUSEUMS TAKEN FROM CLIFF DWELLER RUINS

Remains of Aztecs and Toltecs Unearthed in Canyons of Arizona -Traces of Ancient Nobility.

Many persons who have an interest in archaeology will be surprised to know that not all the munimies to be seen in museums have been taken from faraway tombs in Egypt or other eastern lands. Well preserved mummes have occasionally been taken from the ruins of the cliff dwellers in the mountain canyons in Arizona, and also in New Mexico and southern California.

These mummies, states the Pittsburg Dispatch, though poor specimens of the mummifying art, are considered great treasures by scientists because they, give the anthropologist a vague idea of! the strange people who had the earliest, civilization on the American continent. The best of them are almost entirely ignorant of who the Aztecs and Toltecs were, how they looked and fived, and why they have been so entirely obliterated from the fact of the earth

The reason for this ignorance is found in the fact that no satisfactory remains of the dead Aztecs have been found. These people were cremationists, and they probably burned household effects with the dead, leaving little or nothing

for the scientist to build a theory upon. Frequently a party of explorers in the valley of Arizona will come upon sealed jars of burned bone dust. But the mummy which was found by two gold mine prospectors in a lonely canyon along the Gila river, in the heart of the country once occupied by the Aztecs and Toltees, has excited much attention. The hollow in the rocks was about seven feet deep and four feet high. It was evidently made for the purpose of burial of the body found there, for no other munimy has ever been found within 100 miles of this lonely sepulcher.

At the rear of the cave, the miners found what appeared to be a chamber in the solid granite wall. The mouth of the chamber was sealed. When the cementlike substance was broken away and a flat stone lifted it was found that a human mummy was within. There was a smell of rosin and balsam when the miners raised the little body which had lain there for 500, perhaps, 700 years. The body was evidently that of a child, the offspring of prehistoric royalty, When the coverings had been removed it was found that the body was that of a girl about five years of age.

There was no doubt that she was of noble family and that her costly and elaborate burial, instead of cremation, had been for some extraordinary reason. Wrappings that filled five bushel baskets were unwound from the remains. As the hands were removed peanuts and mesquite beans rolled out. Both were in as good state of preservation as if they had been placed there a few months before. A child's plaything, a curious bone affair, was found placed between the arms. The little shriveled hands were clasped about bits of mesquite wood, and a thick mass of raven black hair, much finer than that of an Indian, covered the head. The legs were drawn up in the position of a child creeping. The finger nails were perfectand the teeth intact. The nose, ears and eyes were gone and the skin was broken on the right knee and on one of the wrists, exposing bones, sinews and dried flesh.

So fine a mummy had probably never been found before in the valleys of Arizona. It has been photographed more than 100 times. Many scientists and archaeologists have traveled long distances to see it, and say it is the most interesting and instructive of all things found in that part of the country in a decade. It has been made a gift to the Smithsonian institution.

## PASSENGER'S CLEVER RUSE

Helped a Lady in Distress and Got Himself Nicely Out of the Situation.

As a train was approaching Sheffield a man seated in one of the compartments noticed a lady looking troubled, and asked her what was the mat-

"I've lost my ticket, and they will charge me with fraud," said the lady, "Oh, never mind. I'll work a little dodge with the guard," and he got his own ticket out of his pocket and tore the corner off and gave the ticker to

the lady. "When the train arrived at Sheffield the guard coffected all the tickets but one.

"Where's your ticket, sir?" he asked of the genileman.

"I gave it to you." "No you didn't," replied the guard. "I shall have to call the station mas-

When the station master arrived he

said: "Where is your ticket, young man?" "I gave it to the guard. See if he has a ticket with a corner torn off,"

replied the sharp man. On searching, of course the guard found it. "Now," said the young man, "see if

this fits it," as he gave him the corner of the ticket. A look of surprise came over the guard's face, and he crept out of the

carriage dumfounded. Speaking of Heads. Yeast-1 see Glasgow, Scotland. anends on drink \$16,000,000 a year, an average of \$21.28 a head

Crimsonbeak-- it coats a good deal less than \$21.25 for a "head" in this country -- Yonkers Statesman.

MINNESOTAN'S ODD TEAM.

Pair of Young Moose Which He Harnesses and Drives Around the Country.

Edward Crossman, of Ely, Minn., owns one of the oddest teams in America. He has succeeded in the unusual task of breaking a pair of moose to drive in harness. In his sleigh Mr. Crossman spins about as rapidly behind these animals as if drawn by a prancing span of horses.

The moose, says a local informant, were captured at Bear Island lake, a few miles to the southwest of Ely. three years ago. The mother had been killed by am Indian, and a trapper in the neighborhood, hearing his dog barking furiously, hurried to the spot, where he found two moose calves. Mr. Crossman bought these calves from the trapper and secured a permit from the governor to keep them in his possession.

At first the moose didn't relish being hitched up, but as they are young in years they became accustomed to it much sooner than if they had been full grown. Their antiers are now growing, and by the time these animals are five years of age will be of large size. At first the problem of feeding them was no small one. When running wild they live on pond lily roots, leaves of trees or tender shoots of willow.

At first Mr. Crossman fed them willow twigs and young birch, but this became a difficult task, for they required about three wagon loads a week. Today they eat hay, turnips and cabbage and seem to enjoy the diet as much as the one to which they had before been accustomed. One of these moose will eat as much as two horses. They nibble at something most of the time except when lying down in the middle of the day. Each weighs about 700

# GERMANS AND THEIR IDEAS

Men of University and Scientific Training at the Head of Great Industries.

Unfortunately, it is only too true that scientific research is neglected in connection with our great industries, writes Sir William Ramsey, in Loudon Daily News. But what are we to do? We cannot compel manufacturers to employ men for the purpose of scientific research, as is done, for instance, in Germany. I suppose our conservative methods are to blame. There is a lack of scientific training among those at the head of our great industries, and they therefore fail to see the value of this special kind of work. A certain number of our manufacturers have been trained, but the majority come from Oxford or Cambridge without any scientide training. Much of their own time is taken up with management work, and as for the men who might assist them, if business goes down they are discharged, and if business is good the manufacturers see no necessity for employing

extra men. In Germany a very different state of things prevails. There the man at the head of a great industry is a university man scientifically trained. He does not concern himself much with the routine work of management, but devotes a large part of his time in searching for new ideas. I will give you ar example. When I was lecturing in Cassel a manufacturer attended my lectures. I pointed out to him that there was not much in the lectures likely to be of use to him. He agreed that the information would not be of use to him just then, but added that a time might come when it would be useful. He had all sorts of scientific information concerning his business carefully pigeon-holed.

# TERRORS OF THE TEAPOT.

Eye Troubles, Among Other Affections, Result from Tea Drinking,

Physicians are only beginning to realize the apparently remote causes that go to produce a local affliction. The average layman certainly would not think of attributing sore eyes to tea drinking. Yet it has recently been asserted by one of the physicians of the New York rostgraduate medical school that a large proportion of the patients who find their way into the eye clinics owe their trouble to the teapot, which stands always simmering on the tenement house stove.

The tea, of course, does not go directly to the eyes. What actually happens is that persons who drink too much of it are improperly nourished, so that when a timy cinder or speck of dust breaks through the feeble tissues there follow complications which call for the skill of the best surgeon. A. host of other ailments, so the postgraduate physicians find, are due to the same cause, excessive devotion to the "cup that cheers but not inebri-

ates." As a matter of sober fact, the inebriety among confirmed tea drinkers is said to be hardly less deadly than that among the victims of alcoholism. As every teacher knows, thousands of children come to achool improperly prepared for their work because they have access to the family teapot.

Europe's Tall Men. The tallest men or Europe are found

in Catalonia, Normandy, Yorkshire and the Ardennes district of Belgium. Prussia gets her tallest recruits from Schleswig-Heistein, the original home of the Angio-Saxons; Austria from the Tyrolese highlands. In Italy the progress of physical degeneration has entended to the upper Appenines, but the Albanian Turks are still an athletic race, and the natives of the Caucasus are as sinewy and gaunt as in the days of the Argonauta.

MUSEUMS RARELY DECEIVED

Imitation Fossils Are Quickly Detected by Experts of the Institutions.

According to Dr. W. D. Matthew, assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, there is little torgery of fossils and such things. For one reason the prices paid for articles in this city are not high enough to tempt forgers or even to repay the work necessary to produce a successful imitation.

Yet some imitations are put on the market. There was, for instance, the fraud of which Prof. Cope was for a time the victim

Prof. Cope made a specialty of fossils and in one of his treaties announced the discovery of the Coenotasileus tremontigerus, a new variety of mustodon. In a note in a subsequent edition he acknowledged he was mistaken and that no such animal ever existed.

He was led into error by purchasing what was represented to be a tooth of a hitherto unknown herd. Prof. Cope set out to discover the animal to which it had belonged, and classified it among the mustodons. It was not until after his publication of the fact that he discovered the fraud that had been practised on him

Three teeth of a familiar variety had been glued together in a way that could not be detected except by microscopic examination. Prof. Cope worked out his animal, and it was something even larger than a common or garden masteden before he took to the microscone.

In the same way a noted English naturalist was several years ago made a victim of a similar deception. A curious and unprecedented tooth was sold to him by a man who declared that he had found it in a part of France especially rich in fossils.

The scientist had made extinct vertebrates his special study. He was working hard over this tooth, and was prepared to produce almost any kind of exotic and extinct animal when his suspicions were awakened as to its

It was then discovered that it consisted of three teeth taken from the remains of prehistoric fish and gined together. The teeth of the fish were common enough and singly could have been recognized immediately. It was only the appearance of the three together and attributed to a mammal that mystified the learned doctor,

The Indian relics that are now dug up in the southwest are not believed to be forged to any considerable extent. Every piece that is bought for a museum of any pretensions must be properly accredited, and if its pedigree contains the name of no report blascientist there is little chance that it will be accepted. In case it has such authentication the testimony of this expert will be sought.

There have undoubtedly been wasin which articles dug up at the bome of former cliff dwellers were deposited there in advance, but such frauds have been detected and the money brought by these objects is not sufficient to make imposture on any extensive scale worth while.

indian dress, arrows, household goods and esimilar relies are manufactured by the Indians for sale just as they always have been, and they are not sold as antiques by any hat the small dealers. The same holds true of the Alaskan relics that are beginning to have an interest for American collectors

They are made now in larger quantities than ever, and are always what the shopkeepers represent them to be. They are too crude and too easily inituted for the temptation to be resistaed, but there is no trouble in finding the genuine relies in sufficient supplies for the museums. Even they are not sold at very high prices.

"It is the cheapness of most of the articles that helps to prevent imitation," Dr Matthew told the Sun reporter, "and the money paid for them. is not enough to make the industry profitable on any large scale.

"It anybody should send to the mueum here the teeth that deceived Prof. Cope we should not pay more than ten dollars for them. So you see it is not worth while to make a very elaborate fraud for that."

Labor in Old Times.

Twelve hours in winter and 14 in summer was a fair average day's work. But in Lyons in 1571 the printers worked from two o'clock in the morning till eight or nine in the evening. In other trades the working hours were often from four in the morning till nine at night or from five to ten. Workers in the same metier generally fived together in the same street. But the maitre-artisan had his own maison. The ground floor was his shop or workshop; above was his bedroom, which was also the sirting and eating room; a small room adjoining accommodated his children, and above was a gairet where various commodities were stored.-Work and Workers.

Match Prices Advanced. Owing to the troubles in Russia the Austrian manufacturers of matches find it impossible to produce the necessary quantities of Russian poplar wood with which the so-called Swedish matches are made.

The largest Austrian match factories have been obliged to reduce their production on this account. As, in addition to this, the cost of other materials required in the manufacture of matches has increased and the workmen demand higher wages than formerly, all manufacturers have made an increase of \$1.02 per 1,000 sacks in the price of "Swedish" matches.-N. Y. Herald.

FINDS FINGER IN THE AIR.

"Astral" Artist Can Photograph Anything You've Lost-Wizard In Dark Room.

Colorado Springs, Col.-By shotographing the "astral" finger of a man who had lost that member in an accident several months ago A. K. Cuttung. of 428 Colorado avenue. Colorado Ciay, who dabbles in photography and occult science, believes he has proved scientifically the theory of the ancient Persian philosopher, Zoroaster, that man has a dual or antral body.

Cutting called Joseph Murphy, a brakeman, formerly of Quincy, Ill., but now a resident of Colorado City, into his office for the purpose of proving his discovery. A few months ago Murphy lost the forefinger of his right hand in an accident at Quincy.

The men went into a dark room and Cutting asked Murphy to place hts Imaginary finger upon a highly sensitized plate. After a few minutes the plate was developed, revealing the clear outlines of the missing finger.

Although fairly overwhelmed by his discovery, Cutting feels sure of bis ground.

He believes that he has proved beyond doubt the theory of theosophists, that man has a dual body existing in some Bort of fluid form, which becomes a counterpart of man when released by the death of the body. Cutting made his first experiment when he reproduced as picture of his dead father on a photographic plate by simply holding the plate to his forehead and concentrating; his thoughts on his father.

### RETURNS 64 YEARS LATER

Pastor Moved to Repeat Sermon Defivered at That Time-Two of Congregation Present.

Cleveland, O. After the pulpit had been filled in turn by 13 successors, covering more than 60 years, Rev. Lathrop Cooley again ascended to the pulpit at Franklin Circle Church of Christ and delivered the same sermon that he preached there 64 years ago. It was an impressive service. There was plainly a feeling of awe over the consideration of the vast lapse, of years, which, nevertheless, have lef-Rev. Cooley still well preserved and with all of the virility that marked his sermons three score years ago suit strongly in evidence.

Of the large congregation that beard his sermon in 1842 only two mersons were present-Mrs. William H. Curtis, of the Giddings Block, and Mrs. Charles Griswold, of No. 12 Jay ave-

Rev. Cooley asked at the opening. of his sermon if there were any present who had heard the sermon when it was originally delivered. When the two women referred to arose he apoiogized for delivering an old sermoa Rev. Cooley is now pastor of a church at Medina, O. While here be was the guest of his lifelong friend. Abraham Teachout, of Franklin aveane, west, who is in his ninetiern year.

## COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER.

While Most Food Products Have Bocome Cheaper Meats and Butter Have Advanced.

New York .- The cost of living is now the highest that it has been in the 30 years during which the Dun Mercantile agency has kept a record. According to these statistics the average of commodity prices proportioned to consumption is \$104.204, as compared with \$101.939 a year ago.

Aside from a general advance in meats, most food products became cheaper, but the general level of prices. is higher than on March 1, 1905, despite the fact that foodstuffs have declined about six per cent.

Quotations for live stock and provisions have not shown the customary disposition to follow the course of the grain markets, practically every item in the list recording more or less advance, mess pork rising \$1.25 per barrel during February and \$1.75 since the

opening of the year. In fact, the upward tendency in meats has been in progress, with scarcely any interruption, since early last autumn. A moderate decrease occurred in priess: of dairy and garden products, the principal differences being lower quotations. for milk, eggs, hay and cheese, while, butter rose another cent, and vegetables were also slightly higher.

#### WAS WITH JACKSON IN 1815. Last Survivor of Battle of New Orleans: Asks a Pension of the Gov-

ernment.

Los Angeles, Cal.-Daniel Turner, a quarter-blood Cherokee Indian, who avers that he is 160 years of ago, and the last survivor of the battle of New Orleans in 1815, was examined in this city for a pension. He admits that his services in the battle against the English were not of any great moment. He says that his father was one of Gen. Jackson's soldiers, and that he, then a boy of tender years, entered the cames during the progress of the battle and found his tather, who severely chastised him for his foolhardiness, but allowed him to and his rifle at the English.

During the civil war Turner was in . an artillery regiment that never got. inno the fighting, being stationed in a California and Alaska during the way.

Naval Wartare "Naval warfare," says the Boston Globe, "is always basardous mader the most favorable conditions." Is attacking a Spanish fleet before breakfast not regarded by our contempo-

rary as naval warfare?

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Res rede strandus en l'avisiant dans tons les State du Su publisité offre dons au commune des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement sur l'anté : Baities Oxotidienne Dans

Rallia: wol- ander 1: 3.14