

Good Alfalfa Field in the North.
 One of the most successful alfalfa fields in the North is at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, where the four cuttings obtained this year gave 22,376 pounds of green fodder, or 10,500 pounds of hay, nearly 5 1/2 tons per acre. The weight of green forage obtained was twice that of clover and three times that of timothy. The analysis showed the alfalfa yielded nearly three times as much protein per acre as clover and nine times as much as timothy, while the dry matter and fat were also greatly in favor of alfalfa. The crop is being tested quite extensively throughout Wisconsin. Of 125 farmers reporting to the station, 110 advocated using the alfalfa with a nurse crop, ninety-nine of them using oats for that purpose. Twenty pounds of seed per acre was the amount generally preferred. The variety was the common alfalfa which succeeded better than the Turkistan variety.

A New Being.
 Shepard, Ill., Jan. 8th (Special)—Mrs. Sarah E. Rowe, who is residing here, says she feels like "A New Being," although she is in her fifty-seventh year. Why? Because she has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills, that well known medicine that has put new life into old bodies, and has come as a God-send into homes of sorrow and suffering. She says:

"No one knows what awful torture I suffered with Rheumatism and Kidney trouble, until I got cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. This grand remedy drove the Rheumatism out of my body, nothing else ever did me any good. Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth one hundred times their price, for they have made me, though I am fifty-seven years old, a new being. I am in better shape now than I have been for many years and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Economical Thought.
 "Oh, George!" said Mrs. Youngman, "my canary bird's dead."
 "Yes," replied her husband. "You're not grieving much."
 "No, you see, I can have it stuffed for my hat next fall, and then the rest of the hat won't cost you so much."—Philadelphia Press.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best medicine I have ever found for coughs and colds.—Mrs. Oscar Tripp, Big Rock, Ill., March 20, 1901.

The Stable Floor.
 Horses, when confined, need good floors on which to stand, and in order to secure a good pitch in them sufficient for all liquids to drain rearward, a good way is to have the planks 6 inches wide, 5 inches thick at one end and 2 inches thick at the other. These should be laid two layers thick. With the thick end under the manger, the first or lower layer should be put down as closely as the planks can be driven, so as to make them water-tight is possible. Assuming the foundation is level, this will give a fall of about 5 inches to carry water away. The top layer should then be put on with the thick ends of the planks at the end of the stall, thus bringing the floor up to a perfect level, the only natural position for a horse stand. The top planks for three feet in the center of the stall should be 3/4 of an inch apart. Owing to the slant of the layer underneath, the urine then has a chance to run away, and, as a consequence, the stall is always dry. Especially is this so if, when in cleaning out the stable, a small square hook is used to run down the grooves in the upper layer, insuring a clear passage for the liquids at all times.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Producing Winter Wheats.
 The average yield per bushel and the average yield of the most productive varieties of winter wheat for the past five years, including 1904, at the Ontario experimental farm are reported as follows: Dawson Golden Chaff, 59.9 pounds, 59.8 bushels; Imperial Amber, 61.2 pounds, 58 bushels; Prize Taker, 59.8 pounds, 57.6 bushels; Silver Dollar, 59.7 pounds, 57 bushels; Budapest, 61.4 pounds, 55.4 bushels; Rudy, 61.1 pounds, 55.4 bushels; Fortyfold, 59.1 pounds, 55.4 bushels, and Egyptian Amber, 61.4 pounds, 55.2 bushels. In 1904 Dawson Golden Chaff possessed the strongest and Red Hussar the weakest straw, and Ironclad, Tasmania Red and Pride of America were freest from rust.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
 How Good Headed Off the Insidious Disease.

"The happy wife of a good old-fashioned Michigan farmer says:
 "In the spring of 1902 I was taken sick a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

"The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact, I seemed to grow worse.

"Then I determined to quit all medicines, give up coffee and see what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh, and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, sweet sleep came back to me. In six weeks' time I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still, and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

CONVICT NO. 9,510.

FOR many years Newton C. Dougherty was a leading, prosperous and honored citizen of Peoria. His work in his chosen profession of educator was widely applauded and received not only local but national recognition. Through a combination of talents not often seen in an educator he gained personal wealth as well as professional honor.

Yet to-day Newton C. Dougherty has no longer wealth, nor honor, nor even a name in the regard of the public or of his fellow men about him. He is merely Convict No. 9,510 in the Illinois State prison at Joliet.

Why has Newton C. Dougherty fallen so fast, so far, and so low? The answer is as old as human life on the earth, and so long as men forget that manhood is more than riches that answer must still be given.

Newton C. Dougherty was in haste to be not merely honorably prosperous, but luxuriously rich. That he might get money—much money—he set his honor as a man and his well-earned fame as an educator upon the cast of the dice in the game for wealth.

He did this again and again and again. For a long time he won and his sin was hid. But there came a day when he lost again and again, and his sin could no longer be hid. It burst forth to alarm the guilty and astound the free.

And almost in a day wealth, reputation, the respect of men, professional honor and renown, were gone and lost forever. Because he forgot that the wages of sin is death, in one day Newton C. Dougherty was forced to draw all the arrears of those wages to the uttermost penny.

That is why Newton C. Dougherty has fallen so fast, so far and so low. That is why Newton C. Dougherty is to-day, neither wealth nor honor, nor even a name, but is merely Convict No. 9,510 in the Joliet prison.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FIELDS TURNED TO GOLD.

THE wealth of the American farmer is the wonder of the world. With the magic of a Midas he has turned all his fields to gold. The wheat production on farms in 1905 has reached the highest amount ever attained by the farmer of this or any other country.

The total figures—\$8,415,000,000—are almost beyond comprehension. It may help in realizing the enormity of the amount to know that if the farmer keeps up this rate of production three years more he will have produced an amount of wealth within ten years equal to one-half of the entire national wealth produced in three centuries. It may help still further to know that the agricultural exports—the surplus left over after all home wants were supplied—have amounted in sixteen years to a round \$1,000,000,000 more than the value of all the railroads in the country. Yes, the farmer has been doing things on a scale so big that ordinary comprehension can hardly rise to it.

And the things he sells, at prices which make fiction tales of wealth look shrunken and mean, by no means represents the total of his riches. He still owns the cow that this year has yielded him \$655,000,000. He keeps the hens that pay him \$500,000,000 a year. A single year's increase in the value of his farms equals the entire national debt. He has money in the bank—big wads of it. Indeed he owns banks that are numbered by the hundreds. The 1,754

country banks organized in the last five years are almost wholly owned by the farmer. The farmer is king of the land. The cornstalk is a humble scepter, but it yields 2,700,000,000 bushels, and that is more than any other king's scepter, though of gold and jeweled, ever did for him in all the history of the world.

The farmer may have hayseed in his hair, but he has \$605,000,000 worth of hay in the market. We may laugh at the straw in his mouth, but must bow down in respect before the most valuable wheat crop ever produced in any year in any land.—Kansas City World.

THE PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA.

A REPORT recently submitted by the International Waterways Commission holds out a hope that the Falls of Niagara may be saved from any further despoliation for commercial purposes. No act of the commission can be final, but it has waved a danger signal in its recommendation to the Government of the United States and to that of Canada that "such steps as they may regard as necessary be taken to prevent any corporate rights or franchises being granted or renewed by either Federal, State or Provincial authority for the use of the waters of the Niagara River for power or other purposes until this commission is able to collect the information necessary to enable it to report fully upon the conditions and uses of these waters to the respective Governments of the United States and Canada."

The preservation of the Falls depends upon the combined action of both countries. It may be assumed that the Dominion will be ready to pass such laws and enter into such agreements as may be necessary to prevent the full conversion of the Niagara River into mere horse-power. Pending final legislation, a suspension bill is a highly desirable measure. The raid on the river has already gone too far. Concurrent action by Congress and Parliament could effect a permanent prohibition of further injury.—New York Sun.

OFFICIALS' BIG SALARIES.

GREAT merit should have great wages. But when a high salary only whets the appetite for the trimmings, the bigger the salary the bigger the appetite. The Bank of Germany, with assets of over \$600,000,000, finds a competent man to manage its affairs on a salary of \$30,000 a year, while the governor of the Bank of England with still larger assets to handle, gets only \$10,000 a year, but Mr. McCurdy, as president of the Mutual Life, pays himself \$150,000 a year, and other members of his family, who hold subordinate positions under him, nearly twice as much more. Can any one believe that it takes more ability to manage the insurance company than the bank? Or is it a matter of experience? Then let us ask how much experience in the insurance business had Mr. Paul Morton when made president of the Equitable at a salary of \$80,000 a year? Does any one think the position of an insurance official more important than the presidency of the United States? And yet more of policy holders' money goes into the capacious coffers of the McCurdy family than it takes to pay the salary of the President of the United States and all his Cabinet officers and all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Governors of sixteen States of the Union all thrown together.—W. D. Vandiver, in The World To-day.

COST OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Sum Required Annually to Maintain It and Other Figures.

The White House up to date has cost about \$3,000,000, of which nearly one-third has been paid for furniture and interior decorations, says the Saturday Evening Post. Originally the State of Virginia gave \$130,000 to build it, Maryland adding \$72,000. To maintain the White House costs from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, the appropriation for this purpose varying considerably. But every now and then there is something extra to be paid for and Congress is called upon to give an extra \$30,000 or \$50,000. The biggest pull of this kind ever made was for \$550,000, which was spent a couple of years ago in a partial reconstruction of the interior and in the addition of winglike terraces and an office building.

Every now and then a new set of china has to be provided, and usually that costs about \$25,000—rather a big sum from the everyday housewife's point of view. Repairs run up to a large amount annually, white paint being an important item.

The President gets his pay every month in the shape of a check, or, more accurately speaking, a "warrant," for \$4,166.67, which is sent by a messenger to the White House. A memorandum of the amount due is made out by the auditor of the State Department and is sent to the warrant division of the Treasury, where it is examined and marked as approved. The Secretary of the Treasury signs it, the Controller certifies it as correct and then Mr. Roosevelt receives his money. The smallest warrant ever issued by the Treasury Department was in favor of a President of the United States. It was for one cent and was forwarded from Washington to Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables, the sum being due to close the account of salary for the fiscal year.

Euphemism.

Mr. Smith, of Baltimore.—Was your father's office building burned to the ground?

Miss Jones, of Boston.—No, the walls were left standing, but the edifice was completely—er—intestined.—Cleveland Leader.

How severe a young man is with the love affairs of a widower, and how severe an elderly man is with the love affairs of a young fellow.

Some people in time grow almost famous for hearing of things that never happened.



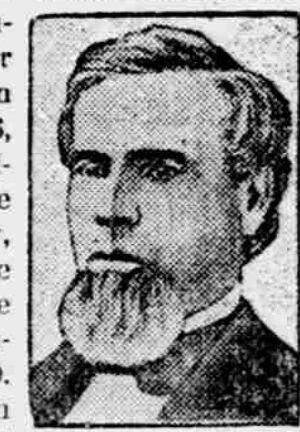
Herbert H. ... who has been selected by the president to be the first United States minister to Norway, has for several years been Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.



His most recent work that came to the notice of the public was as representative of the State Department at the Portsmouth peace conference. As Third Secretary, the consular service has been under his immediate charge, and in 1904 he made a trip around the world inspecting United States consulates. The results of this trip, which are found in the recommendation for the improvement of the consular service, are regarded as of great value. Mr. Peirce has held secretaryships in the diplomatic service, including that of first secretary at St. Petersburg, where he was charge d'affaires. In the absence of the Secretary of State he has frequently been in charge of the State Department.

Dr. Plehn, who was a speaker at the recent German colonial conference, attributes the brutal exercise of certain German and Belgian officials when sent to govern black men to "tropical cholera" or tropical frenzy.

Ex-Governor William R. Taylor of Wisconsin, who has become an inmate of the Old Peoples' Home near Madison, was the famous "Farmer Governor" who, in the years 1874-76, compelled the railroads of the State to obey the law, for the first time in their history. He was born in Connecticut in 1820.



He came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Cottage Grove, Dane County, where he has lived on a farm ever since. Though a Democrat, in a strongly Republican district, and in a Republican State, he has been elected to nearly every office in his village, county and State, from school director to Governor. The pathos of the old man's retirement to the "home" comes from the fact that he lost his parents when only a child and was reared wholly by strangers, so he closes his long and useful life in loneliness and among strangers, as he began it.

When Dr. Nansen goes to London as Norwegian minister he will take with him material for a new book he is to write on antarctic exploration.

Francis Hendricks, who took his turn on the rack before the Insurance Investigating Committee in New York the other day, has been Superintendent of Insurance of the State since Feb. 11, 1900, by appointment of the then Governor Theodore Roosevelt.



Prior to that time he had served two terms as Mayor of Syracuse, two terms as member of the Legislature, three terms in the State Senate, and from 1891 until 1895 was Collector of the Port of New York. He was born at Kingston, N. Y., in 1834, had a meager education, because of the early death of his father, and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Rochester and Syracuse. From the inception of the insurance inquiry he has been under the severest criticism for alleged laxity.

M. Rostand is said to have declined an offer of \$20,000 for a staid magazine publication of his new play, "Chamberlain." He believes he can get a larger amount from the play in book form.

James R. Garfield, the star witness in the case against the beef packers, has been commissioner of corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor since February, 1903, and has been a member of the United States Civil Service Commission for several years prior to that time. He is a son of the late President James A. Garfield, was born at Hiram, Ohio, in 1865, and was educated for the law at Columbia Law School. As a partner in the law firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe he has maintained his offices at Cleveland.



Dr. Adolph Fritzen, bishop of Strassburg, has again issued an edict forbidding priests within his diocese to use bicycles.

Col. W. H. Michael, who has just been appointed consular general at Calcutta, served in both army and navy in the war of the rebellion with distinction.

James N. Hill, a son of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, is said to be slated for the presidency of the Northern Pacific.

Doing as They Are Told.
 Native servants in India have the generally desirable though sometimes inconvenient virtue of the Chinese—doing exactly as they are told. The trouble is that they seldom use judgment.

Lord Roberts, during a campaign in India, had ordered his man to prepare his bath at a certain hour. One day, a fierce engagement was going on, but the servant made his way through a storm of bullets and appeared at the commander's side.

"Sahib," said he, "your bath is ready."

Even a better story comes from an unknown soldier, who was awakened one morning by feeling the servant of a brother officer pulling at his foot.

"Sahib," whispered the man—"sahib, what am I to do? My master told me to wake him at half-past 6, but he did not go to bed till 7."

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one sure way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys.

Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent."

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

According to Instructions.
 A British officer, in his expense list on government service, put down: "Porter, twopence."

The officer was requested to report to the war office and receive the following explanation: "While executing public duty refreshments are not chargeable to the nation."

"The item does not represent refreshments," replied the officer, "but a fee to a carrier."

"You should have said portage," when explained to him.

When the officer had occasion to take a hansom, remembering instructions, he wrote in his account: "Cabbage, 2 shillings."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constant falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Griess, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 10 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in his statements. Catarrh is not cured by local applications, but by taking this cure. Send for our circulars, which will be sent you free of charge.

WALDING, KINSEAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fooling Hubby.

"Let me show you the new novel for married ladies," confided the clerk in the book store.

"Novel!" echoed the prospective customer. "Why, that is a cookbook."

"No, it is a dashing, breezy novel with a cookbook cover. You see, when your husband walks in and finds you reading what's apparently a cookbook he will feel so tickled he is liable to hand over the price of a new fall hat."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
 itching, Blind, Bleeding Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 14 days. 50c.

Money in It.

Bills—There goes a man who is always looking down in the mouth and yet he is happy.

Wills—Who is he?
 Bills—Smith, the dentist.—Chicago Journal.

His Vindication.

"I thought, Senator, that you were going to insist on being vindicated before a jury."

"I was. But my lawyers have been fortunate enough to find a flaw in the indictment."