# TREES FOR FARMERS.

## Department of Agriculture Distributing Rare Varieties.

**Especial Effort to Encourage the Growing of Nut Bearing Trees —Almond Is Already Flourishing in California.**

The United States government has inaugurated a new kind of gift enterprise. It is giving away trees, young seedlings of improved varieties, and is starting in to distribute them broadcast over the country. A building in the rear of the department of agriculture has been set aside for the purpose, with a force of men to pack the trees, some of which are simply tied in bundles for mailing, while others are shipped with their roots inclosed in small tin cylinders.

Special attention is paid to nut trees, with a view to encouraging the cultivation of improved varieties of the pecan, the Persian walnut, certain other kinds of valuable walnuts from Japan and the hazel nut. As for the last named nut (otherwise known as the filbert), which does not seem to be fully appreciated in this country, though greatly prized in Europe, no grafted seedlings are now ready for distribution, though they are being propagated. High hopes are entertained for a new species from Washington state that grows on a tree 60 feet long, which, because the stem is too slender to hold itself upright, runs along the ground line like a vine. The "vine" bears pods, in each of which are found two filberts in place of the usual single one.

Last fall "bud wood" of the veritable Jordan almond was obtained for the first time from Spain, and before long grafted seedlings of this unequaled variety will be furnished to growers in California. Almond growing is already an industry of great importance in that state, but the planters have not been able to produce a nut equal to the far-famed Jordan, which is preferred to all others by confectioners by reason of its beautiful shape. Many millions of pounds of Jordan almonds are now imported into the United States annually, but the prospect is that in a few years from now we shall be in a position to export them.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.
(Little Trees in Cylinders Sent Out by Agricultural Department.)

The government, says the New York Herald, employs the services of half a dozen "agricultural explorers," as they are called, whose business it is to ransack every corner of the world for whatever seems desirable in the way of new or valuable plants. The same man who secured the Jordan almond, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way by Spanish growers, sent over not long ago bud wood of some wonderful Persian walnuts, which are six times the size of the ordinary ones and deliciously flavored. The wood has been used for grafts on common walnut trees, and already some fruit of the grafted trees are in hand.

The growing of Persian, otherwise known as "English," walnuts has become an important industry in southern California the last few years, the annual crop amounting to more than 2,000,000 pounds. When ripe the nuts—which are inclosed in a husk—are gathered by jarring the trees, to shake down those that are ready to fall, and then they are dried in the sun or by artificial heat, so that they may keep well and not turn rancid. Once in bearing, a plantation of Persian walnuts is one of the best paying properties under the sun. The trees do well as far north as southern New York.

Experience has shown that pecan trees grown from the big paper shelled seeds cannot be relied upon to reproduce their like. Hence it is preferred to send out grafted seedlings, the "bud wood" being obtained from the "freak" trees already mentioned. Such seedlings may be counted on to yield huge nuts, which, as soon as they come to be grown in large quantities, are likely to be the most prized of all nuts in this country, even surpassing the Persian walnut in popularity. A grove of these trees may easily give an annual profit of $1,000 an acre to anybody with the patience to wait ten years for them to come into bearing.

The cultivated chestnut is expected to take care of itself from now on. Nurserymen are growing superior varieties of the trees, improved by grafting, and before very long the nuts, of giant size and exquisite flavor, will be on the market at a moderate price. As yet they are only for rich folk. A cross between the Japanese chestnut, which is nearly twice as large as the native, has been made of the European marron, which is as big as a horse chestnut, and the pollen of the foreign species being employed to fertilize the blossoms of our native chestnut. One of these cultivated chestnut trees will yield a clear profit of $30 to $50 per annum.

# SHE HANDLES BAGGAGE.

**And with It Mrs. Gumprecht Combines the Care of a Long Island Railway Station.**

Young, slender and distinctly feminine in manners and speech, who would suspect her of being past mistress in the art of baggage slinging? Yet that is exactly her specialty. And she combines with it the care of a railway station, and fills the position to the satisfaction of the road and its patrons.

Her name is Mrs. Anna Gumprecht, and she is to be seen any day at Glendale, L. I., less than 50 miles from New York city. From seven in the morning until seven at night she is kept busy, and travelers over the road are quite accustomed to the sight of

MRS. ANNA GUMPRECHT.
(She Is a Past Mistress in the Gentle Art of Baggage Slinging.)

her trim, energetic figure, bustling about the platform.

Her position as a station agent is unique, and interest in her work becomes personal when it is known that she is only 23 years old, and a widow, who is working to support a toddling baby of two.

In the year that she has been agent Mrs. Gumprecht has inaugurated a new regime, and the villagers who formerly found the station a convenient loafing place, have been forced to seek a haven elsewhere. Men inclined to hang around are peremptorily ordered off, and it has come to be pretty generally understood in the community that the agent is to be obeyed. She keeps a watchful eye out, too, for children, and never allows them to play about the station or the tracks. Her own baby is kept safely at her home, a mile distant.

Unlike many widows, Mrs. Gumprecht did not get her position by becoming the successor of her husband in the place, but was led to apply for it through the belief that she was competent, and the knowledge that the male agent, disgruntled, was about to depart. She is paid $50 a month for her services.

# STOCKLESS ANCHORS.

**Sixteen of Them, Weighing 13,500 Pounds Each, Are Now Being Built for the Navy.**

Sixteen stockless anchors, weighing 13,500 pounds each, and six others, weighing 13,000 pounds each, are now being built at Chester, Pa., for the United States navy. One 15,500-pound anchor looks like may be seen from the accompanying picture.

These anchors are fashioned on a plan quite different from the old-fashioned anchor will not always stay put after being dropped overboard. The stockless anchor, after reaching a landing place, plows itself into the floor of the ocean with a grip that will never let go while there is a bottom to clutch.

NEW STOCKLESS ANCHOR.
(It Is an American Production and an American Invention.)

The stockless anchor is an American production. Heretofore, almost all anchors of large size have been made abroad.

**Onions Make Fine Skin.**

The women of Bermuda are noted for their fine complexions. This is partly accounted for by the fact that they eat plentifully of onions.

**Fashionable Ladies in Scarlet.**

The mourning color for unmarried women in Brazil is scarlet, and the young ladies look quite gay in it.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

**Case of Suicide.**

Coroner Macdonald of Stutsman county, held an inquest on the body of Miss Florence Cysewki, who killed herself in a Kensal hotel, and decided it was a clear case of suicide.

The story of how she came to end her life is well known in the Polish settlement north of Jamestown, where her parents reside.

Her father is a stern man and ruled his family in a severe manner. He believed it to be his duty to select a husband for his daughter, but this view was not shared by his daughter, who loved Paul Luli, a farmer boy residing in the settlement. Luli's suit was opposed and when the father discovered a note from Luli to his daughter she was punished. Shortly afterward she went to Kensal, where she secured work in a hotel.

A correspondence was kept up with Luli and she seemed to be fairly happy. Her last letter, an important one, was written on May 3, but it was not received by Luli until May 12, the day before she killed herself. This delay, resulting in no reply, is believed by Luli to have been the reason of her despondency. He would have visited Kensal had he received the letter and the tragedy would have been averted. Overcome with grief and believing that he no longer cared for her, the girl poisoned herself. The sweethearts had planned to wed this fall.

**Violated Game Laws.**

State Game Warden Hale has just secured the punishment of a resident of Pembina county for killing a moose. The animal crossed the railroad track ten days ago about a mile north of Glasston and was pursued by a party of Glasston men. It was killed next morning by Rudolph Raders about five miles from Glasston and the carcass was divided. Hale was informed of the facts and caused the arrest of Raders, who entered a plea of guilty and was fined $40 and costs. The moose is supposed to have strayed from Roseau county.

**Townsite Adjusted.**

The Buford townsite matter has at last been adjusted by an order of the commissioner of the general land office dated May 7. It provides for filing a plat of the townsite and gives the townsite men ninety days to make entry for their lots. They will have to pay $1.25 an acre. It is probable the opponents of the townsite scheme may make more trouble by carrying the case up to the secretary of the interior, but as all former rulings have been in favor of the townsite men, they are not at all alarmed over such a possibility.

**Immigrants Arrested.**

A party of nineteen Russian immigrants were arrested in Grand Forks. They were en route west and were arrested for entering the United States without submitting to the usual examination, and on the arrival of S. A. C. Duddleston, representing the United States immigration bureau at Montreal, from where the order to detain came. They are affected with trachoma, an infectious disease of the eyes, and will probably be deported.

**Poisoned by Mistake.**

Landlord E. J. Smith, of St. Thomas, had a narrow escape from death by taking a mixture of strychnine, thinking that it was bromo seltzer. It appears that he visited a drug store and asked for the seltzer, which was placed on the counter. In picking up the dose a bottle of strychnine was taken up instead, and only the prompt work of a physician saved the hotel man's life. As it was he was in a serious condition for some time.

**News in Brief.**

Alaves Barley, a farmer living 11 miles northeast of Ashley shot himself. Mr. Barley has apparently been somewhat deranged for several days.

Plans are being made for a $14,000 school building at Dickinson.

Ransom county will spend about $8,000 for new bridges this summer.

The Fairview farm near Wyndmere has experimented with corn for the past five years, and will plant 1,800 acres this season.

The new law attaching unorganized territory to western counties for judicial purposes has changed the place of trial of several cases.

A child at Jamestown got a rough piece of bone lodged in its throat, and, though the object was removed, the little one died soon after the operation.

Game Warden Hale wants it distinctly understood that he will have no moose hunting out of season on the part of the state over which he has jurisdiction.

Nellie Hargrave, a girl horse thief, was sent to the reform school from Lisbon.

Some new settlers south of Mandan have been bound over to the district court on a charge of setting prairie fires.

States Attorney Campbell has been active in getting after violators of the prohibition law.

Frank Eckland is dead at the Deaconess hospital in Grand Forks as the result of a ruptured blood vessel caused by a scuffle in East Grand Forks. He leaves a wife and one child. He made a dying request that the man he was scuffling with be not prosecuted.

John Russell, aged 10 years, son of Section Foreman Russell, of the Soo, at Minot, had one arm and leg crushed under a car in the yards at Minot, dying from the injuries six hours later.

Michigan City has a lacrosse team, and there is great interest out there in this game, in which the opportunities for murder are almost equal to those of football.

During the high wind of last week the corrals of J. S. Green, of Mandan, were burned, the fire starting, as is supposed, from a spark from an engine.

A sensation has been created by the arrest of Peter and Ed. Olson, Jake Grossman, Adam Bollinger, D. Presseler and William Higgins, at Medina, charged with selling liquor illegally. All are prominent business men of Medina.

# THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

**For the Week Ending May 23.**

Fire practically wiped out the mining town of Thornwood, W. Va.

The business portion of Dunkirk, O., was practically wiped out by fire.

Great damage was done in Ohio at Delhi, Home City and Fernbank by a cloudburst.

The Masonic temple at Bay City, Mich., was burned. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

One section of Montana is eaten up by locusts, while another is under three feet of snow.

At the confederate reunions in New Orleans Gen. Gordon was reelected commander in chief.

Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, blames Russian society for the frightful massacre at Kishineff.

In a fit of jealousy Joseph Gutsch killed his wife near Milwaukee, Wis., and then fatally shot himself.

Two hundred and twenty acres are to be added to the United States military reservation at West Point.

The Seaboard Air Line railway shops at Portsmouth, Va., were burned, the loss being $750,000.

The Great Northern Express company has voluntarily increased the wages of its messengers 12½ per cent.

John Dixon (colored) was driven from Fremont, O., by a mob because he refused to quit work when strikers did.

Thomas A. Edison has been appointed honorary chief consulting engineer at the world's fair at St. Louis.

Frequent strikes in Chicago have caused the abandonment of many proposed improvements in industrial plants.

Albert Palmer shot and killed Mollie Beck at Bairdstown, Pa., because she refused to marry him, and then killed himself.

Kennedy and Bremner bakeries in Chicago have been closed because of strikes, throwing 2,000 employes out of work.

Tom Sharkey defeated John Pleming, the Graeco-Roman champion, in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match in New York.

J. W. Bailey, for the last 40 years editor of the Bureau County Republican, died at his home in Princeton, Ill., aged 73 years.

The Louisville (Ky.) Baptist orphanage has been given $700,000 by the will of Capt. W. F. Norton, an eccentric millionaire.

William Hopkins, a negro, charged with outraging his nine-year-old stepdaughter, was shot to death by a mob at White's Mill, Ga.

The national bank of Southport, Conn., closed its doors as a result of the cashier's defalcation, which is reported to be about $150,000.

Hugh J. Murdoch, editor of the United Presbyterian and prominent in church circles, died at his home in Sewickley, Pa., aged 70 years.

Rev. Henry Storey, a Baptist minister, was burned to death and his wife fatally burned in a fire that destroyed their home in Richmond, Mich.

Judge Walter Evans, in the United States court at Bowling Green, Ky., said that postmasters were responsible for thefts from their offices.

Eleven New Orleans street railway employes have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for interrupting mail cars during the recents trike.

Moses Hart, a negro desperado on trial at Corinth, Miss., fired at the chief of police in the courtroom, fled to the street and was shot to death by a mob.

Count Leo Tolstoi declared that the Jewish massacres at Kishineff were due to "fanatical priesthood," "robber officials" and preaching of violence by the government.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., has been notified that creed amendments have been adopted in the entire 16 presbyteries. The vote was nearly unanimous.

B. W. Snow's weekly crop review shows that, favorable for growth, with needed rain everywhere except in southern Missouri and Illinois and northern Indiana and Ohio. Corn planting is ten days late.

## THE MARKETS.

| | New York, May 23. | |
|---|---|---|
| LIVE STOCK—Steers | $4 35 | @ 5 65 |
| Hogs | 6 20 | @ 6 40 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | @ 5 75 |
| FLOUR—Minn. Patents | 4 10 | @ 4 40 |
| WHEAT—July | 75½ | @ 75½ |
| September | 75½ | @ 75½ |
| RYE—State | 66 | |
| CORN—July | 62½ | @ 62½ |
| OATS—Track White | 38 | @ 38 |
| BUTTER | 17 | @ 17 |
| EGGS | 12½ | @ 13½ |
| CHEESE | 11½ | @ 12½ |
| | CHICAGO. | |
| CATTLE—Prime Beeves | $5 10 | @ 5 35 |
| Texas Steers | 3 85 | @ 4 00 |
| Medium Beef Steers | 4 20 | @ 4 50 |
| Plain Beef Steers | 3 90 | @ 4 15 |
| Common to Rough | 3 50 | @ 4 00 |
| HOGS—Good to Prime | 6 40 | @ 6 60 |
| Heavy Mixed | 6 15 | @ 6 30 |
| Assorted Light | 6 90 | @ 6 20 |
| SHEEP | 3 50 | @ 5 40 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 15 | @ 21½ |
| Dairy | 15 | @ 18 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 13½ | @ 14½ |
| NEW POTATOES (per bbl.) | 3 00 | @ 5 00 |
| MESS PORK—July | 17 30 | @ 17 |
| LARD—July | 8 92½ | @ 9 00 |
| RIBS—July | 9 40 | @ 9 55 |
| GRAIN—Wheat, July | 73½ | @ |
| Corn, July | 44½ | @ 44½ |
| Oats, July | 32½ | @ |
| Barley, Choice | 64 | @ |
| Rye, May Delivery | 49½ | @ |
| | MILWAUKEE. | |
| GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nr'n. | $ 83½ | @ |
| Corn, July | 44½ | @ 44½ |
| Oats, Standard | 26½ | @ 26½ |
| Rye, No. 1 | 53 | @ 53½ |
| | KANSAS CITY. | |
| GRAIN—Wheat, July | $ 63½ | @ 63½ |
| Corn, July | 35½ | @ 35½ |
| Oats, No. 2 White | 26 | @ 26½ |
| Rye, No. 2 | 45 | @ 46 |
| | ST. LOUIS. | |
| CATTLE—Beef Steers | $4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| Texas Steers | 3 30 | @ 4 00 |
| HOGS—Packers | 5 80 | @ 6 05 |
| Butchers' | 6 00 | @ 6 05 |
| SHEEP—Natives | 4 00 | @ 5 40 |
| | OMAHA. | |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | $4 20 | @ 5 00 |
| Cows and Heifers | 3 00 | @ 4 60 |
| Stockers and Feeders | 3 00 | @ 4 60 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 6 20 | @ 6 27½ |
| SHEEP—Wethers | 4 70 | @ 5 30 |

# The War Against Consumption

**By DR. FLORENCE O. DONOHUE,**

President of Syracuse Academy of Medicine. Formerly President of the New York State Board of Health and Chairman of State Tuberculosis Commission.

Exercise in the open air and sunlight are the best preventives of consumption. Continental countries are expending vast sums of money in fitting up open-air hospitals, where patients can be kept under efficient control.

King Edward has received a donation of £2,000,000 to aid in arresting the spread of tuberculosis. With this fund he plans to construct hospitals where science and nature will wage war against the disease.

Medicines, as such, have proved of little value. There is no drug or chemical known that influences the disease in the least. Before pathology was as well understood as it is now cod liver oil and like remedies were given to build up the tissues. With the increased knowledge of pathology these medicines have disappeared from use. Not long since, creosote was held in high favor because of its well known antiseptic and germicide properties. This drug was used in the Brompton Chest hospital, in London, and favorable reports were given out in regard to its use. A proportion of incipient cases it would seem to arrest, temporarily at least. The difficulty is that enough cannot be taken into the system to destroy all the bacilli. It soon troubles the digestion, and has other disagreeable effects, so that it has fallen into disfavor.

The consensus of medical opinion throughout the civilized world is that those persons prone to take on the disease, or those who have the inherited disposition, or already are affected and in the incipient state, CAN BE CURED. But only by exercise in the open air, sunlight and nutritious food.

This treatment is curative, in that it strengthens the constitution. A strong, healthy body is necessary to fight the disease and eliminate the germs.

# SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

But 2½ per cent. of the people of Bulgaria are Moslems.

Prominent citizens of Hamburg are discussing the project of establishing a university in that city.

The university at Foura Bay, Sierra Leone, is said to be the smallest in the world. It has five professors, but less than 20 students.

The railroad companies of this country gave last year for the support of the 197 railway departments of the Young Men's Christian association $740,000.

The position of professor of forestry has been created at the University of Michigan, and Filibert Roth, of the bureau of forestry of the United States agricultural department has been appointed to the professorship.

The Bible is now widely read in India. At Singapore it is stated the British and Foreign Bible society will sell the Scriptures in over 75 languages and dialects. The Bible has also been translated into 66 of the languages and dialects of Africa.

The Presbyterian church of Cheyenne, Wyo., has bought a Gospel wagon for the use of the pastor at large and the Sunday school missionary of the state, that they may penetrate into the interior of the country. The membership of the church has doubled in 2½ years.

Among the questions recently sent out by a school examiner, says Christian Work, was the following example in arithmetic: "If one horse can run a mile in one minute and 40 seconds, and another in two minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead in a match race of two miles?" A scholar returned the question with this attached: "I don't have nothing to do with horse-racing."

**Adventures of a Gunboat.**

A curious and interesting bit of naval history ends with the sale of the old United States gunboat Monocacy, on the Asiatic station. The vessel, a side-wheel "double-ender," was sent to eastern waters in 1865 because of her light draft. With her four big smoothbores and two rifled muzzle-loaders she did great service in the war on Corean pirates in 1871. The next year she stuck fast in the mud of the Yangtse river, and remained there 28 years. Then in 1900, during the Boxer outbreak, she was hauled out and refitted, and although an object of amusement to foreign naval officers, again proved her worth; for her light draft made her invaluable to the foreign fleet. Monocacy is a title which should not be lightly cast off. It ought to descend to a son, or rather, to-day, to [illegible] Sale few names not apply in the navy.—Youth's Companion.

**The Fata Morgana.**

This beautiful atmospheric phenomenon, which takes its name from one of the fairies of medieval legend, and is specially prevalent at the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, has lately been critically studied by Dr. Boccara, of the technical college at Reggio. He has seen the apparitions under three different forms—aerial, marine and multiple. In the first case, buildings on the Italian coast were seen projected on the Sicilian coast beyond. In the second case, arches on a railway above Messina were visible, magnified and more brilliant than the real arches, standing below the sea-line, with no apparent support. In the multiple Morgana, aerial and marine apparitions are visible simultaneously. All these appearances are ascribed to variations in atmospheric density, producing abnormal refraction.—Youth's Companion.

**Sufficient to the Day.**

"I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. Noosens, "that it's really a shame for her to play the piano on Sunday."

"Why did you mention Sunday particularly?" asked Mrs. Peppery.—Philadelphia Press.

# HUMOROUS.

Jealousy. — "Yes," said the actor, "Starr, the tragedian, is mad, hopelessly mad." "Overstudy?" asked the Crittick. "No, it was his understudy that made him mad. He made a bigger hit in the part than Starr."—Philadelphia Press.

The Way of It.—"I would like to find out how many idle men there are in town." "Well, just start some laborers to digging a sewer." "But they won't be idle." "No; but every idle man in town will stand around and watch them."—Philadelphia Record.

Sure Sign of Foolishness. — Miss Withers—"I presume Mr. Flipp made his usual weekly call on you last night?" Miss Callow—"Yes, and I must say that he made a fool of himself." Miss Withers—"Proposed to you, eh?"—Richmond Dispatch.

Miss Dora (to Maj. Putter, who is playing an important match, and has just lost his ball)—"Oh, major, do come and take your horrid ball away from my little dog. He won't let me touch it, and I know he must be ruining his teeth!"—Punch.

Accommodating.—"May I ask you for the loan of a dollar?" "Certainly." (After a pause)—"Well, where is it?" "Where is what?" "Why, the dollar." "Blessed if I know. Wish I did. I'd divide with you. Haven't got an extra cigar in your clothes, have you?"—Kansas City Journal.

"They say when the great pianist played in this town the people went wild," remarked the comedian. "They did the same when I played," remarked the young lady who blows the cornet. "Were they demanding that you come back?" "No; they were demanding their money back."—Chicago Daily News.

# GROWTH OF A NEGRO COLONY.

**Remarkable Progress of Calhoun School and Settlement in Lowndes County, Ala.**

At a lantern talk given recently in this city, says the New York Post, Rev. Pitt Dillingham, principal of the Calhoun school and settlement in Lowndes county, Ala., read a paper illustrating the remarkable growth of a negro community which Calhoun is building. He said:

"There are 75 families in this group, and five square miles of plantation country have been broken up into 50-acre farms. The negroes have paid $18,000 on the land during the past six years. During the same time $1,000 in taxes have been paid and over $700 a year as tuition money. Most important of all standards of family life have gone up. Yet we are told the negro will not work and cannot save.

"Calhoun is a combination of farm and home and school and church, building a central neighborhood in its own county, and demonstrating the growth of other neighborhoods where these four things are being Americanized and taught to pull together. Good farms and homes within sound of school and church bell make its objective.

"Calhoun is giving industrial education to over 300 students, it reaches about 500 more annually in the public schools through its graduates and students. In its county there are 12,000 negro children of school age; one in four goes to school. Where are 2,000 white children one in two goes to school. Calhoun is working on Hampton and Tuskegee lines. Its peculiarity is that it combines school and settlement work, like the Speyer school recently established by teachers college of Columbia university. Its county contains 31,000 negroes and 4,500 whites, by the last census, and was selected for Calhoun's experiment by Booker Washington because it was the blackest county in Alabama. A southern white man helped start the land movement by selling his own plantation, and he still superintends the buying of land.