The rice mills of South Carolina clean and polish about \$100,000,000

worth of rice each season. There is a prejudice in the navy asgainst giving a woman's name to a war vessel of any type. It is be-Zieved to be unlucky.

Kansas permits the sale of spirits for mechanical purposes, and one applicant writes that he needs "four gallons mechanically—going to have 🚒 barn raisin'."

The Filipinos have such a mania for cockfights that they even go to church Sunday morning with their -cocks under their arms, so as to lose

mo time in getting to the pit. After carefully consulting makers of ping-pong sets, it can be estimated that the great sum of \$627,500 has already been spent for the implements of the game in America.

A comparison has been drawn in Norway as to the profit of the fisheries in the sea and in the rivers, which shows that the former are three simes as remunerative as the latter.

Bolivia produces one-twelfth of the world's tin, and is rich in copper and placer gold; yet it has only 200 miles of railroad for its 600,000 square miles of territory. The almost entire lack of transportation facilities has kept back its development.

While 100 tons is a load for an English freight train, an average load on one of our railroads last year was 540 tons. On two British railroads it costs 481/2 cents to move a ton of freight one mile, while the cost on a leading New York road is 231/2 cents a mile.

Mounted on a "single-footer," Mr. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, goes for a ride nearly every aftermoon. The animal's gait is so smooth that the rider gets about as much exercise as though he was swinging in a hammock. But then the secretary on such trips looks more like man doing his duty than out for a pleasure ride.

#### MURDER OF AN IOWA GROVE. Brutal Crime Against Forestry and Nature Committed in the Hawkeye State.

"Up in the rich Missouri valley, near the little town of Salix, and just a few miles below Sioux City, the Northwestern railway passes the home of a humble farmer that has for many, many years been a landmark, and a point of interest and admiration to all who traveled the line. The house itself is nothing remarkable, and is a small, neat little cottage with the regulation coat of red barn paint, but no palace of a king or mansion of the mighty rich ever had such magnificent surroundings, says the .Jowa State Register.

For miles in every direction there the level, rolling prairie of the richest valley in the world, but on the site of this little home there has stood a great and grand grove of native oaks, elms and walnuts. Through some peculiar freak of nature this grove, covering a space of but fifteen or twenty acres, was as artistically arranged as though planted for that effect by a landscape expert, and, with every tree Cowering to a height of fifty to one hundred feet, with a diameter of from two and a half to four feet, we question very much if in any place in Iowa there is another that is its equal.

During the fifteen years or more that have elapsed since the writer began courting a brown-eyed sweetheart in the city of the Sioux that grove has been a source of great admiration, and time and time again have travelers been heard to say -they never saw such a beautiful group of trees in their lives. The train crews have called attention of tourists, with a proud wave of the band out of the window, to "an Iowa grove of trees," and those who have frequented the line have always remembered to look out the window when nearing Salix for another glance at this great beauty spot of the

Is it any wonder, then, that a few days ago, when the Northwestern grain neared Salix and a newspaper man prepared to point out to a brown-eved sweetheart wife and a brown-eyed sweetheart baby the oldtime friend, the grove, a chill came over his heart when the train rushed by the old home and disclosed half of those beautiful trees lying on the ground, with a temporary sawmill, built at the side of the road, rapidly ripping into lumber the remaining trees as fast as the cruel axmen could chop them down? No greater crime has been committed in Iowa "this year, and we hope that on judgment day the man who chopped down the beautiful grove will have to answer for it.

Thickens Fed by Alarm Clock, Wlater Bernard some months ago seseured a small tract of land on Chamber's Prairie, a few miles east of Olympia, and stocked the place with a few dozen chickens. As he is compelled to be away from home during the day, he studied out a scheme of caring for . his chickens during his absence. In each yard he has erected troughs to hold food for the hens, and these \*roughs are connected by wire with his house. Within the house Mr. Bernard has connected the wire with an alarm clock with the usual battery attachment. When he leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hour for feeding the chickens, and by an ingenious arrangement, when the proper time acrives, the alarm goes ·off, the connecting wire releases the troughs, and the chickens make a rush for their feed, which is spread before them as if Mr. Bernard did the job in mperson,-Portland Oregonian.

## WICKED BACTERIA.

New and Terribly Effective Weapon Given Criminals by Science.

Microbes May Be Used by Anyone Wishing to Extort Money from Wealthy Persons-An Illustrative Instance.

Microbes as death dealing agencies present new possibilities to unscrupulous men who, prompted by a spirit of revenge or retaliation, may seek to obliterate their victims in the most approved scientific way.

Modern study of bacteriology has placed a new and terribly effective weapon in the hands of humanity. It is a weapon with which entire communities and towns may be stripped of their inhabitants. Wholesale deaths may be brought about without even directing suspicion toward the perpetrator of the crime. and, what is more, the man who seeks to deal out death in this way may select the specific disease he wishes to employ in carrying out his purpose.

All of these menacing possibilities have developed through the advanced study of bacteria and the various uses, beneficial and otherwise, to which micro-organisms may be put. The fact has been established beyond all question of doubt that most contagious diseases are spread through microbes, and added to this knowledge is the additional information that each disease has its own specific kind of bacteria, which may be cultured and produced in countless numbers, says the Chicago Trib-

It is this work of scientific men that has placed such a terrible death agency within reach of any one who cares to go into the study of bacteriology even in a superficial way. As an indication of the extremes to which a man may go in making use of his knowledge of microbes, the case of an Austrian medical student

This student had devoted a good deal of time and much energy to the study of bacteriology. He was familiar with the various forms of microbes common to different contagious and infectious diseases, and knew how to use them with deadly effect. Recently the young man attempted to extort money from a rich widow by threatening to scatter disease germs in her room if she refused his demand.

The woman at first was inclined to laugh at his theat, but finally he became so insistent and maintained such a menacing attitude that she reported the matter to the police and the medical student was arrested. When taken into custody there were found in his possession test tubes containing a sufficient number of bacteria to have carried death to half the residents of the town if properly circulated. The tubes contained cultures of cholera, typhoid fever, and lockjaw microbes, and showed conclusively that the young student was prepared to carry out his threat.

This, it is believed, is the first instance on record in which a crime of this character has been brought to the attention of the authorities, but it by no means represents the possibilities of such a misapplication of scientific discoveries. The possibilities along this line are as a matter

of fact almost limitless. By culturing typhoid fever microbes and communicating them to a well or other source of water supply a whole town could be subjected to an epidemic of the disease. The same is true of diphtheria and other contagious diseases.

In such a malady as yellow fever, the germs of which it is admitted are carried from place to place by mosquitoes, a revengeful man, through a process of culture and inoculation. could claim as many victims as he chose. All he would need to do would be to start the disease and from him if would spread practically as far as he wished. It is in these possibilities of the wrong and malicious use of cultures of disease microbes that the great dangers of recent discov-

eries lie. "Certainly a man who understood bacteria and their culture would be able to use them in an exceedingly harmful and dangerous way if he chose to do so," said Dr. Wynekoop, assistant city bacteriologist. "He could produce epidemies of diphtheria, cholera, yelow fever or any contagious disease for that matter, and the alarming part of this is the rapidity with which these micro-organisms increase in number. Millions of them may be produced within twenty-four hours. It is a comparatively simple matter to culture the microbes, and once produced it would be a simple matter to pollute the water supply of a city with them or scatter them about where they would

#### do inestimable harm." Didn't Have a "Monkey Ranch."

At one of the downtown luncheon clubs, where members of the produce exchange meet and swap stories, the following was told a few days ago: "I was making a tour through the uplands of Wyoming with Crittenden, of Lincoln, and one day while jogging over the hills, the axel broke. We used a rope and some splints and managed to worry along several miles. Then we came to a ranch and velled to a man off in the field to come our way. He was a big, fine looking Swede. When he got within shouting distance our man yelled: 'Have you a monkey wrench?

"'No,' came back the reply, clear as through a megaphone, 'this is no monkey ranch; this is a sheep ranch."-N. Y. Tribune.

IS HAPPY IN POOR HOUSE.

Former Partner of Jay Gould Passing the Closing Years of His Life in Public Institution.

Josiah Lynn, once Jay Gould's partner, is spending the evening of his life in the poorhouse in Karsville, N. J. He is blind, but philosophical. He has just passed his 73d birthday. "You look at me, sitting here in the poorhouse, an old man, blind, friendless, with apparently nothing to live for, and you wonder that I should smile. That is because you are young. When you grow older your griefs will not be so poignant. You will become more philosophical, and if you live right and have a sound, sane judgment, when you come to die you will look back and say: 'How foolish I was to allow anything to make me unhappy."

"For, after all, there is nothing in this world that can happen to us which really ought to cause us a moment's unhappiness. Take myself, for instance. I have been a wealthy man in my day-a wealthy man with plenty of friends and a wife whom I loved devotedly. They have all passed away-wife, friends, and fortune-and I am left to end my days in the poorhouse. Could I have foreseen such an end when I was an ambitious young man or even so recently as 20 years ago, I should have gone mad, I suppose. But instead of that I find myself not discontented, not unhappy-certainly much happier than many so-called fortun: (e people.

"I am not unhappy simply because I have learned to look at things philosophically and all my life I have not attempted to hunt for happiness outside of my own mind and heart. So much is written and preached on this subject of happiness—so much nonsense-that people have grown tired of the word. It has become a mockery, and the man who declares himself happy is usually considered either an ego-

tist or a fool." Lynn was a partner of Gould over 50 years ago. They made money in a tannery and in other ventures. In after years Gould helped his former partner with tips on the stock market. Bad investments swept the old man's fortune away. Then came the death of his wife and children and total blind-

### WIRELESS LINE FOR ALASKA.

Several Bids Received by the Goverament for Establishment of Telegraph Line There,

Bids were opened the other day by Gen. Greeley, chief signal officer of the army, for the construction of a wireless telegraph system in Alaska. This is the first practical system to be installed by the government, and will cover the distance between certain prominent military posts in the territory. Some of the bids received were obviously from people who were not sincere in their proposals, and the propositions were construed as being in the nature of an advertisement for the firms making them for the purpose of a demonstration for the benefit of possible investors. The Marconi company submitted a bid which was attractive, but which is so tied up with demands for royalty and commissions on commercial messages that it will probably have to be thrown out. One of the impracticable bids was that which offered to deliver the wireless telegraph apparatus at New York or Washington for \$28,000, leaving the government to convey the material to Alaska and install the system. No action will be taken on these bids until a proposal is received from a firm in Berlin which has cabled that its bid was coming by mail, and the government desires to see this proposal, which is from one of the reliable concerns, before making the award.

## ATTRACTION AT OLD SALON.

The Portraits of the Roosevelts, Are Among the Most Popular Pictures at Paris Exhibit.

Popular attention at the old salon at Paris has chiefly been devoted to M. Detaille's works, M. Chartran's portraits of the Roosevelts and M. Herner's portrait of his sister-in-law.

M. Lagarde, a personal friend and disciple of the landscape painter, M. Trouillebert, has been acquitted by the correctional court of a charge brought by the artist's widow of fraudulent imitation of her husband's works. M. Lagarde is an employe of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterrance company, but has none the less enjoyed great success as a landscape painter, his works having been noticed in exhibitions and having obtained favor with exhibit-

Snap-shot photography has become such an absorbing passion in Paris society that an amateur exhibition held in the Galerie des Champs Elysees attracts as exhibitors scions of almost every aristocratic family. Duchess d'Uzes, herself a hardened kodak fiend, inaugurated the show.

No Flies on Anglomaniacs, At the Newmarket races King Edward wore a gray suit, brown boots and a gray overcoat; single breasted, which buttoned through the cloth, no fly being used. This would indicate, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that the clothes of the smart set will have no flies on them, either, for the

present. Why Paderewski Wept. Paderewski wept when he started for Europe last week, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Perhaps he was afraid that before he could come

back again Morgan would have it all.

Need of Baseball World. Baseball rules should be revised in such a way, suggests the Chicago Tribune, as to permit each captain

cto give his legal counsel a chàir near

the umpire.

## UNCLE SAM'S TREES.

New Enterprise of the Government to Encourage Planting.

Interesting Exotics from Foreign Lands Among the Varieties Given Out-Extensive Operations in the Southwest.

Uncle Sam has undertaken a new enterprise. Having urged for a long time the expediency of tree-planting, he has at last gone into the business himself in a practical way, and is giving substantial encouragement to the movement by distributing young seedlings of valuable species all over the country. In fact, he has established in Washington a sort of arboricultural gift bureau, which is sending out to all parts of the United States, free of charge, such trees and tree-seeds as appear to be most suitable for this or that section, writes Rene Bache in Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

It must not be supposed, however, that anybody can obtain trees gratuitously, simply by asking for them. They are distributed exclusively through members of congress, and are shipped under their franks to such addresses as they may indicate. In each case the seedlings forwarded are of such kinds as are best adapted to the soil and climate of the region whither they are going. For example, certain species are especially intended for the arid and comparatively treeless parts of the west and southwest, where their introduction is expected to be productive of most beneficial results.

For the object of this new enterprise is not so much to encourage tree-planting in a general way as to accomplish the introduction of valuable species. In the semi-arid southwest, to cite an instance, much benefit is likely to be derived from the carob tree, which is now being distributed in that part of the country. This interesting tree is otherwise known as St. John's bread; it is very beautiful, grows rapidly, gives plenty of shade, and bears quantities of long pods which contain seeds that are surrounded by a sweet pulp. The pods, which are a foot in length, furnish an excellent fodder for horses and pigs, while the pulp is

edible by human beings. There is a widespread notion, of uncertain origin, that the seeds and pulp of the carob were respectively the locusts and wild honey eaten by St. John in the desert, and the pods are supposed to have been the husks which sustained the existence of the prodigal son after his money was gone. Whether this be correct or not, it is certain that these "locust pods," as they are called, are esteemed a delicacy in the south of Europe to-day. The tree does well In regions where there is hardly any rainfall, its roots burrowing deep into the ground, and therefore it is likely to be of great usefulness in Arizona, New Mexico, Southern Colorado and Texas.

The hald cypress is a native of the Dismal Swamp, and its northern limit is the swamps of New Jersey. However, it is an excellent tree in dry ground, its roots penetrating deep down, though under such conditions it does not develop the peculiar "knees" which ordinarily buttress its trunk. In shape it resembles a Lombardy poplar, and it is one of the few conifers that lose their foliage in winter. This species is to be distributed in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and all over the south.

The pink oak is to be distributed over the south and also in Hawaii. It is one of the finest of the oaks, being specially suitable for streets. To Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas goes the handsome burr oak, which has a shaggy bark and the largest acorns borne by any species of oak native to North America.

Several bushels of seeds of the Kentucky coffee tree were colected in the capitol grounds last autumn, and the seedlings obtained from them are being sent out to Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas. This is a very handsome pod-bearing species. It attains a height of 60 feet.

Perhaps the most interesting branch of the tree-distributing work is that which has to do with the nut trees. For a long time past the department of agriculture has been most anxious to encourage the production of improved varieties of walnuts, pecans and other nuts, deeming that these might advantageously supersede the wild crops gathered in the woods.

Not long ago an agent of the department found in Greece some wonderful walnuts, about six times as big as ordinary walnuts, and sent home some living wood from the trees, with buds. This material was used for making grafts upon common walnut seedlings, and, as a result, several young trees are now on hand, every one of which is expected to produce the huge nuts.

The "pecan" belt extends through Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and up to southern Iowa. Scattered through it here and there are a few individual trees which produce nuts of extraordinary size, paper-shelled and filled with meat. One such nut, indeed, will hold four times as much meat as an everyday pecan; hence the usefulness of a successful effort recently made by the department of agriculture to procure neveral bushes of these notable nuts, which were sown and in due time produced seedlings. At the present the young trees are being distributed all over the south and the mid-

### THEORY OF DR. KOCH TESTED.

Royal Agricultural Society of London Tries Human Tubercle Bacilli on Cattle,

As a result of Dr. Koch's startling statement respecting consumption at the international congress on tuberculosis in July last, the Royal Agricultural Society of London appointed a special committee to supervise some important experiments conducted at the Royal Veterinary college as to the possibility of infecting bovine animals with tuberculosis material from human subjects. The animals tested were a cow, two calves and two yearlings.

In the case of the cow tuberculosis was injected in the udder; in the calves it was given by the mouth and in the yearlings it was injected into the veins.

In a strict sense of the word it cannot be said that the experiments proved the impossibility of infecting cattle with human tubercle bacilli, for in the case of the cow the human bacilli had multiplied in her body and had indicated a manifestly diseased condition. In the other cases also reactions to the tuberculin after the attempt to infect with human bacilli would appear to indicate that the infection has actually taken

In the case of the cow the recovery was not complete six months after infection. Taking all the facts into account the experiments indicated that the risk of cattle becoming affeeted naturally from consumptive human beings must be very slight.

The Royal society, however, does not feel justified in drawing from the results of the experiments again any conclusions as to the risk of infection in the opposite direction-namely, from cattle to man.

#### OVER A MILLION BIBLES.

Issued by the American Bible Society During the Last Year-Report of Its Work,

The annual meeting of the American Bible society was held at the Bible house at New York the other day. The eighty-sixth annual report stated that the threatened evils arising from a permanent shrinkage in the support given the society have been arrested.

Fifteen life directors were constituted during the year by the payment of \$150 each, and 263 life members were constituted by the payment of \$30 each. The receipts were \$453,173, and the cash balance at the close of the fiscal year was \$29,329. Appropriations have been authorized for the foreign work during the current year to an amount not exceeding \$200,000. The total amount of invested funds is \$486,402. The income from these permanent funds for the

year was \$19,595. The total issues of Bibles for the year, at home and abroad, amount to 1,723,791. The total issues in 86 years amount to 79,677,225. The most notable of the leaflet publications of the year is the address of President Roosevelt on the Bible, of which 80,-000 copies have been printed in English and 10,000 in Spanish.

The society has established a special agency amoung the colored people of the southern states, in charge of Rev. Dr. J. P. Wragg.

# PLANS NEW MOTIVE POWER.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Discusses Electricity for Use on the New York Central System.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, as the representative of the Vanderbilt interests in the New York Central railroad, has been in consultation with the officials of the General Electric company at Schenectady with a view to substituting electricity for steam on the entire system. It is understood he has concluded to advise the change.

The General Electric people were asked by Mr. Vanderbilt what the maximum expense would be to change the motive power on the New York Central system and the low figures given, although kept secret, are said to have surprised him.

It was suggested at the conference that sufficient electric power to propel all trains on the New York Central system could be generated and supplied at Niagara falls. The fact that it will cost millions of dollars alone to change the motive power in the tunnel near New York has been given as the reason for planning the change in the entire system, thus solving the tunnel problem more easily and economically than could otherwise be

## A Limit Reached.

It is a fact worthy of note that all the recent railway wrecks of any consequence have been due to the spreading of the tracks on curves while trains were moving at high speed. The circumstance seems to indicate that with the tremendously heavy locomotives now in use the speed limit has been reached and perhaps exceeded, says the Chicago Chronicle, unless some device shall be produced which will replace the present system of wooden ties and iron spikes. There is obviously a limit to the strain which the combination will bear.

## Trials of Mr. Morgan,

After three weeks of hard work in forming the shipping combination Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is put off with a beggarly \$12,500,000 as a recompense, says the Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Morgan had hoped to take a trip to the mountains or the seashore this summer, but under the circumstances probably the best he will be able to do will be to take a larger flat and perhaps keep a dog.

### DEADLY WHITE RICE

Chinese Article of Diet Blamed the Plague Beriberi.

Capt, Littlefield, an American Burgeon, Reports the Result His Observations in Militar Prison at Paugasinan.

Capt. Harry Littlefield, an arm; geon, on duty in one of the mi prisons in Pangasinan, has disco that beriberi, the most fatal d' of the orient, is caused by Chine white rice. His report on this su ject, received by Surgeon Gener Sternberg, is as follows: "Since establishment of this prison until Fruary 1 of this year the native pris oners have been supplied with Chine white rice. During this time ber has been markedly epidemic in

prison. "The records of this office show " the deaths have averaged five in ly, while the number of new cases 🖁 about 12. When prisoners wer ported sick with beriberi they removed from the prison to a ing about half a mile away. Th per story of the building was as a hospital, the difference be conditions existing at the berib pital and the prison being on

higher elevation of the former. "The diet supplied was the sale both places. Many of the cases beriberi hospital continued to serious and died. The majori. 🛼 those who did recover did so at long illness, and many of them was fered from numerous relapses. Da ing the month of January there we-35 cases in the beriberi hospital, and as many in the prison were slight affected. The sanitary conditions weexcellent.

In the civil prison, not more to one-fourth of a mile distant. the were confined a large number of tives, and the sanitary condition : not as satisfactory as that in the n tary prison. The inmates were m 3 crowded, in poorer buildings, and in the open air more than the naticonfined in the military prison. 13 this prison there were no beribes cases, the only difference existing i favor of the civil prison being that of the ration, which was purchase. in the open market.

"At the beginning of February e this year, upon the recommendation c the prison surgeon, the use of the Ch& nese white rice, which is supplied li the commissary, was discontinued, an native rice from the open market puchased in its place. Since that timnonew cases of beriberi have develope and no deaths have occurred. The mil cases which were in the prison has all recovered.

"This marked change occurred in the space of one month, and the only at parent difference existing during th period and previous times was that c the rice supply. From these facts would seem that the cause of ber beri in this prison has been the uof the Chinese rice of the white v

## AN ARMY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Nearly Thirty Thousand from Var ous Parts of Europe Pass Through) New York in One Week.

The rush of immigrants to the pool of New York which has signalized the first four months of the year, reache a climax last week during which ti-29,519 immigrants have been brou . to the city from the various Europe ports. The total number of immigran' arriving at New York for the feet months ending April 30 was 175,604, ov 30,000 more than ever arrived duri, the same period. The record this veis: January, 18,243; February, 20,51

March, 57,175; April 73,667. The total number landing at Ne York last year was 438,868. No lethan 12,340 immigrants were landed (

Ellis island in one day recently. In all the history of handling imm grants through the barge office landir the police never had so much trouber to restrain the crowds which flocked it the battery to see the people come over from Ellis isfand.

## SABBATH DISPUTE STIRS JEW'

Question Discussed at Conference American Rabbis But No Action la Taken,

The conference of American rabb at its session in New Orleans took t the question of the transference of the Jewish Sabbath to the Christian Su day, a topic of intense interest to ever Jew in the United States. There w much nervous tension exhibited by tl members of the conference while th subject was under discussion.

A strong tendency developed in favof such a transfer, but the opponen of the idea were many, the adheren of the old Mosaic Sabbath holding the such a movement would be a blow the fundamental principles of the H braic faith, a recognition of the reau, rection.

Strong pleas were made for the r vival of the Sabbath's significance, to keynote of the speeches being eith revive the Sabbath or transfer it Sunday.

France and the Castellanes. There are three members of t. Castellane family, including Coul Boni, in the present French chambi of deputies, says the Chicago In-

Ocean, and yet France imagines"

she has an immediate future. Where Water Cure Is Needer When the captain of the cra Chicago gets his seamen at . again he should put out to r far as possible, says the Chicago ord-Herald, and perhaps a little ter cure on the side would be b.