

RICHES IN THE SOIL.

THE AMERICAN FARM WEALTH SHOWN BY HARVEST.

Headlands Give Figures Illustrating Nation's Big Grain Production - 1,500,000 Cars Needed to Haul Cereal Crop.

Chicago - The American farmer is a remarkably prosperous individual, according to railroad statisticians, who have figured out that the grain traffic for this crop year will aggregate 1,500,000 carloads. If all this grain could be hauled simultaneously and hauled in a single train of freight cars, the train would be 11,000 miles long.

Calculating this into train of 40 cars, it would require 37,500 locomotives or 35 miles of draught machinery. Adding this 355 miles to the 11,000 miles of cars, there is a total of 11,355 miles.

To build the cars and engines it would require nearly every foot of four tracks extending from New York to San Francisco. The necessary single track would measure half the circumference of the globe.

These figures do not fully tell of the wealth of the farmer who has taken his land in corn, oats, wheat, barley and rye in the year 1905. The railroad men estimate that the grain which will be moved to market centers on these roads. Probably not over 100,000,000 bushels of the grain produced will be hauled to local mills in the neighborhood. The other 10,000,000,000 bushels will be consumed by live stock on the farms. To hold the entire crop alone would call for a train of engines 2,000 miles in length.

The story of agricultural treasure in the reason for the unparalleled development of the western railroads is not already well supplied with money and is being forced to rush to market, as he has done in past years, it is reasonable to suppose that the roads would be utterly swamped with grain traffic.

The statisticians estimate the wheat and corn crops of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 326,000,000 bushels, of which 1,000,000 bushels will be marketed on the roads. They place the total yield of wheat at 2,566,000,000 bushels, and expect that 785,000,000 bushels will be marketed on freight trains greater or less in quantity. Granting that these figures are correct, there will be 173,000 carloads of wheat and oats from the three states mentioned, or 4,325 trains of 40 cars each. The estimate for corn is 2,100,000,000 bushels, or 19,900 trainloads of 40 cars each. On top of this there probably will be 17,000 carloads of flaxseed hauled from the northwest.

The haul of the 1,500,000 cars estimated for all kinds of grain, there would mean a movement of 100 trains of 40 cars each for every day of the year.

CONTROL PLANT LIFE.

Prof. Satchell Makes Buds Grow Where They Had Not Grown Before.

Berkley, Cal. - That the process of regeneration may be controlled in plant life is the discovery made by William Albert Satchell, head of the botany department of the University of California. The results of Prof. Satchell's experiments have been published in a pamphlet. The experiments, from which much of value to science will come, were made on a seaweed known as Gelidium.

By controlling the direction of the flow of nutrition in the plant, Dr. Satchell made buds grow where they had not grown before and made the buds mature at the end of the plant, which had been the strongest under normal conditions, almost away. This is the first investigation along this line in the field of botany, and the results thus far obtained are of such widespread importance as to throw a new light on the regenerative process.

Prof. Satchell believes that the problem of polarization may be solved by experiments on the same line that his present experiments have opened up.

TRIMONY A NERVE CURE

Prof. E. W. Johnson Marries Upon Suggestion of Head of Institution - Wife Dead Seven Months.

Philadelphia - Upon the suggestion of Henry G. Weston, president of the Chamber Theological seminary, Upland, Pa., Rev. Elias H. Johnson, professor of systematic theology in the institution, a wealthy preacher of the Baptist faith, author and lecturer, married Miss Lillian B. Morgan, about seven months after the death of his wife, Mrs. Johnson is 64 years old and his bride about 25 years younger.

After the death of his wife Dr. Johnson grew irritable, according to Dr. Weston.

"I saw long ago that what Dr. Johnson needed was a helpmate," Dr. Weston says, "and I encouraged the marriage in every way."

Wife Body to Friend. "I give and bequeath my body solely and absolutely entirely unto Mr. Edward W. Head, of Philadelphia," is the last clause in the will of Dr. J. C. Street, of former Philadelphia, who died in Chicago, N. J., a short time ago. This will was admitted to probate in the surrogate office. Dr. Street explains that he wishes his body to be used for the same purpose as that which the same body was cremated according to his last testament and direction. Mr. Head also left the doctor's safe and the "crystal balls therein," as well as his bank account and furniture.

FLOWERS AS FOODS.

TONS OF DELICATE BLOSSOMS ARE USED ANNUALLY.

They Are Made Into Salads, Curries and Jellies by the People of the Orient - Cloves and Capers.

Though the fact is well known that flowers are used extensively as medicine, it may come as a surprise to many that tons of delicate flowers are regularly used as food, says the South China Post.

In many parts of India the flowers of a saponaceous tree, Basella latifolia, or mahwah, form a really important article of diet. These blossoms, which are succulent and very nourishing and numerous, fall at night in large quantities from the trees and are gathered early in the morning and eaten raw. They have a sweet, but sickly taste and odor. They are likewise dried in sun and sold in bazaars. The beets dry them and store them as a staple article of food.

An ardent spirit like whisky is distilled from these flowers and is consumed in large quantities by the natives of Gujarat, etc.; sweetmeats are also made of them. A single tree affords from 200 to 400 pounds of blossoms. In Malabar and Mysore another species of the tree abounds, the flowers of which are used in a similar manner by the natives.

The flowers of the Judas tree have an agreeable acid taste and are sometimes mixed with salads or made into fritters with batter, and the flower buds are pickled with vinegar. The flowers of the American species are used by the French Canadians in salads and pickles. The flowers of the Abutilon esculentum are used in Brazil as boiled vegetables. The flowers of the horseradish tree are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

The young calices of Dillenia scabrella and D. speciosa, which are swollen and fleshy, have a pleasantly acid taste, and are used by the inhabitants of Chittagong and Bengal in their curries and also for making jellies. The large, showy flowers of the nasturtium are frequently used along with the young leaves in salad. They have a warm taste, not unlike that of the common cress, and it is from this similarity that the plant has gained the name nasturtium.

The people of India are fond of the flowers of the rhododendron arboreum, and even Anglo-Europeans use them for making jellies. Yet poisonous properties are ascribed to the species of this genus, and it has been said that the R. ponticum was the plant from whose flowers the bees of Pontus gathered the honey which produced the extraordinary symptoms of poisoning described as having attacked the Greek soldiers in the famous retreat of the Ten Thousand.

The flower clusters of the cauliflower, which form themselves into a firm cluster or head, varying from four to eight or more inches across, become the edible portion of one of the greatest of vegetable delicacies. In this it differs greatly from all other members of the cabbage family, whose leaves and stalks are used for culinary purposes.

The flower buds of the Capparis spinosa, a plant which grows on the walls in southern Europe, are commonly known as capers. These are chiefly imported from Sicily, though the plant is largely cultivated in some parts of France. The cloves of commerce are the unexpanded buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus, a small evergreen, native of the Moluccas, but cultivated in many parts of the East and West Indies.

Need of Foresters. The new profession of forestry is today chiefly conspicuous for the slowness of its ranks and the wide stretches of opportunity it affords. Experts are painfully scarce in comparison with the demand for their services. The need may be compared with that which came with the sudden development of electric lighting, power and transportation. Every community wanted to utilize these, but the men who knew how to make them available could only here and there be had. With almost equal suddenness - though after long years of slow and painful educational processes - the nation, the states, great industrial interests dependent on a continuous supply of lumber and individual owners of forest tracts have sprung to an appreciation of forestry as necessary not merely to the continued growth but to the maintenance of the position and wealth already won. - St. Paul Pioneer.

Chinese Peculiarities. In giving his opinion of China, Capt. Faulkner of the artillery corps epitomized the Chinese characteristics so cleverly that some of his listeners copied down his words. "China," said Capt. Faulkner, "is a country where the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sunday and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites and the needle points to the south; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intellect in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture and to wear white garments is to be in mourning, a country which has a literature without an alphabet and a language without a grammar."

Really in Hard Luck. "Why don't you go to work?" "Lady," answered Pleading Pete, "I'm on my way there now. De trouble is dat when I'm in New York I hear about a job dat I kin git in 'Frisco. An' by de time I gits to 'Frisco I finds de job is taken an' I hears of another one in New York." - Washington Star.

LEARN MORE OF OLD SOL.

Conditions in Spain Perfect and French Scientists Gain Valuable Knowledge Regarding Sun.

Paris - Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, writes from Alcanzar, Spain, whither he went with a large party of French astronomers to observe the eclipse.

"Conditions were almost perfect. I never witnessed better. I am not sure, but I think we have obtained the most valuable information which the world yet possesses regarding certain protuberances in different parts of the sun's surface. These were superbly photographed in spite of occasional filmy clouds."

"The peasant population in this neighborhood thought the end of the world had come when the orb seemed almost totally hidden. It has been a banner day for astronomers all over the world. I am informed the American expeditions in this part of the world were also entirely successful."

Photographs taken by officials at Paris observatory, including the former Miss Klumpke of California, who is now the wife of one of the professors at the observatory, are pronounced a triumphant success, showing clearly certain solar phenomena never before understood.

At 1:15 p. m., the moment when the eclipse reached its height in this region, every movement on the Paris boulevards seemed arrested, while promenaders, bus drivers and even stolid cabbies pulled pieces of smoked glass from their pockets and stopped and gazed up at the sun.

Only a few clouds passed over the sky, even these not obscuring completely the passage of the moon, behind which rose up into space shoots of brilliant light from the sun's corona.

CAT MOTHER OF CHICKENS

Has Hatched Out Twenty-Three of Them at Luna Park - Once Lived in Chicago.

New York - Weary but proud was Feathers as she looked upon her first brood in Luna park. If Feathers' name really fitted her - that is, if she were a hen - there would be nothing in her hatching to call for comment. But Feathers is a cat, and this was the first time on record that a cat had been mother, or foster mother, to a lot of fluffy chicks.

Feathers is owned by George F. Nones, to whom she was given last year by Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago. Nones is a poultry expert, and since Feathers came into his possession he has been training her to care for chicks. A marvelous transformation seems to have been effected in the cat's nature. Born with the instinct to slay birds, she has been taught to guard jealously her helpless little brood. When he first began to instruct her Feathers learned to protect chicks of incubator origin. This task she performed dutifully and carefully. But it was not until three weeks ago Nones determined to try her at raising a brood from the shell. Thirty-two eggs were placed under Feathers, and 23 chicks picked their way through to the light. They nestled against their cat-mother, who kept them close to her and drove away other chicks that ventured near. Thousands of persons stopped to watch the cat scratch the thin foam to assist her tiny ones in finding their food. Nones says that her brood is as healthy as any chicks a hen could have hatched.

IMAGE POISONS WORSHIPER

Victim Afterward Invades Church and Smashes Statue with Sledge Hammer.

Moscow - Every traveler in Russia has seen the jeweled ikons, or holy pictures, that are the chief treasures of the Muscovite churches and cathedrals.

Recently the vergers in the Church of St. Sophia at Lvinsk were horrified to observe a young man walk straight up to their most cherished image, a picture of St. Sophia herself, and, before anyone could intervene, pound the treasured ikon to fragments with a small sledge hammer.

The young man was arrested, and it was seen that he was suffering from a terrible skin disease. Brought before a magistrate he explained that the ikon he had smashed had given him the horrible complaint from which he was suffering. He had put his lips to it some weeks before, and within a few days had had to see a doctor. The ikon was to blame and he had only taken means to prevent others from suffering as he had done.

Several physicians who were present admitted that the young man's plight was no uncommon one, and in future the ikons of Lvinsk will be put under glass, and only those allowed to touch them whose appearance suggests that they are free from infectious disease.

Lovers of Cats Form Clubs.

Cat lovers living in various parts of the country incorporated the Locke Haven Cat club for the purpose of cultivating an interest in the ownership of thoroughbred cats, to find homes and care for vagrant cats, and to give private and public feline exhibitions. The headquarters of the club is in Rochester, N. Y., and the directors include women in that city and in Chicago, Chatham, N. Y.; Dorchester, Mass.; Romeo, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Ithaca, N. Y., and New York city.

When the Doctors Differ.

People who believe that physicians are infallible will, no doubt, be interested in knowing that there were 4,000 cases of mistaken diagnosis in the London hospitals last year. Even a physician cannot always tell what is the matter with us.

SEE ONLY AT NIGHT.

THESE CONNECTICUT BOYS ARE HUMAN OWLS.

Afflicted with Disease Which Fuzzles Scientists, They Suffer in the Daytime, But Play Joyfully After Dark.

Derby, Conn. - Doomed to lead lives like owls is the fate of two little East Hartford boys, to whom day is night and night is day. These boys can see only in the dark or in a very dim light.

While other boys are at play in the bright sunshine they steal away into unlit corners, there to await the falling shadows that alone bring sight to their day-blind eyes. Long after youths twice their age are in bed and asleep they keep up their play with top and marbles and tin soldiers.

So spry and wide awake are they after dark that midnight finds them loath to sleep away any part of their day, and nearly always they are bundled off to bed under protest. Medical science and ophthalmic skill are powerless to remedy this perversion of sight.

The boys are Hyman and Abel White, the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel White of East Hartford. Hyman is nearly seven years old, and Abel is four. With both the defect of vision is congenital. Since the birth of the younger child their parents have sought the advice of the most celebrated oculists in the country, who with one accord have pronounced the cases irremediable. The sight of Mr. and Mrs. White is not defective or abnormal in any way, nor was that of the grandparents or great-grandparents of the boys.

Dr. Samuel B. St. John, of Hartford, an oculist who was consulted by Mr. White, said recently: "Nyctalopia is a medical term for being able to see only at night, but it is also used to express inability to see at night, the exact opposite for which, however, hemeralopia, is the usually accepted expression. The White children were born with the former defect, and no sure remedy therefore is known to the medical profession."

"Somewhere, back several generations, one or more ancestors of these boys was similarly affected, and now the disease, after skipping many persons, has settled in these young persons."

Albinism is due to a lack of pigment, but its distinguishing characteristics of pink eyes and white hair are not present in the White boys, whose eyes and hair are dark like those of their parents.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that Hyman Cohn, a 15-year-old boy, who lives across the street from the Whites, has an eye affection that permits him to see only in the brightest light. Cohn suffers from hemeralopia, or night-blindness. He cannot go abroad alone at night.

WORLD'S HIGHEST HOTEL.

New York Syndicate Arranges for Forty-Story Building - Will Eclipse Everything.

New York - A 40-story hotel will soon be constructed in Thirty-second street, west of Broadway, on the site of the old "House of All Nations." When this structure is completed it will be the highest hotel building in the world and one of the most magnificent.

The plans have so far progressed that bids for the work will be advertised for in a few days. The property is situated 175 feet west of Sixth avenue, at its juncture with Broadway, in Thirty-second street. Its ground dimensions are 125 feet width and 200 feet depth, running through to Thirty-first street. Borings show that the best of rock foundations can be found within 30 feet of the present surface and that a sky scraper unsurpassed anywhere on earth can be built with absolute safety.

There will be accommodations in the hotel for 2,200 patrons, which will make it the largest in the world in that respect. Five hundred single rooms with baths will be provided and in every suite of parlor, bedroom and bath will be a refrigerating box for wines and provisions. All the beds are to be of brass and the furniture will be of mahogany. Another novelty will be iced water for drinking purposes "laid on" in every room.

FINDS TREE DEEP IN BOG.

Historical Society Is Puzzled Over the Relic - Unearthed Charcoal Also.

Vineland, N. J. - Former Postmaster Theodore A. Gardner, of South Vineland, presented the Historical society with part of a tree trunk found 45 feet below the surface of the ground in the Clayville clay pits.

Near by the tree was found an excellent quality of charcoal. How it got there is not known. The tree lay north and south, and was below a strata of clay, imbedded in a sea of black muck of the consistency of jelly.

Local geologists cannot tell whether the tree and charcoal were washed here from the north during the glacial period or were deposited by an upheaval of the sea thousands of years ago.

The wood of the tree was not petrified, as is often the case with samples found in muck nearer the surface.

Bones of Two Giants Found. Two skeletons, each measuring more than seven feet in length, were discovered in a gravel pit in Forest, near Fond Du Lac, Wis. The skulls are as large as those of two ordinary persons, and the thigh bones are almost six inches longer than those of a six-foot man. The bones are in a good state of preservation. The skeletons are thought to be the remains of some prehistoric race.

LEARNS IDENTITY AT LAST.

Woman Brought to America as Infant by Governors Told She Is Wealthy Londoner's Daughter.

New York - A woman who has been known as Frances Blind since her infancy, 33 years ago, has been found after months of search by the British consul in New York as the keeper of a boarding house in Newark, and informed her real identity has been hidden from her all her life.

She is the only daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant of London. Her own mother is dead, as is her foster-mother. Her foster-father has disappeared. Her real father is a wealthy Londoner named Boutwell, and the woman is May Boutwell.

Miss Boutwell was brought to this country as an infant by the governess in the Boutwell family, Mrs. Catherine Blind. Mrs. Blind, with her husband, settled in Newark, and was regularly supplied with money with which to rear the child. Mrs. Blind was bound by promise not to reveal to the child the fact that she was not her real mother and Blind her father until the time should come when the Londoners themselves should decide to acknowledge her.

About nine months ago Miss Blind learned through a New York lawyer the publication of an advertisement seeking information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Catherine Blind or children. Mrs. Blind died 20 years ago.

A few days ago came the information through the British consul that money and real estate had been left in London, probably by the girl's mother, to Catherine Blind and her children. From the facts she was able to present, the British consul assured her that her claim to the estate seemed genuine.

WANTS GIRLS FOR SOLDIERS. Hans Eschelbach's Suggested Application of the Theory: "Let the Women Do the Work."

Berlin - Germany may soon have women soldiers if Prof. Hans Eschelbach succeeds in persuading the members of the Reichstag of the soundness of his opinions.

In the current number of the well known magazine, "Nord und Sud," Mr. Eschelbach has written a remarkable article which is widely discussed in Germany.

In full earnest he advises to make every girl serve two years in the army before she is allowed to marry. Every young man has to serve, why then should the women go free, is his way of reasoning. "Woman," he writes, "for centuries considered an inferior being. First treated as a slave, a mere chattel, and afterward as a doll, she is now emerging from her dependence and demands equal rights with men."

"Slowly but surely she has fought against old prejudices and has conquered most of them. She is to-day the recognized equal of man. She has the same rights, but she escapes one of his most onerous duties. We recognize to-day the right of the state to tear every young man away from his work and make him serve as a soldier for two or three years. He is made to lose his identity and become part of our remarkable military clockwork for that length of time and is forced blindly to obey officers who are not always as agreeable as they might be. Why, then, should woman, who now enjoys every privilege that man has, be exempt from this duty?"

PLOW TURNS UP A SWORD.

Relic of the Battle of Westport Is Found by a Boy - Bears Initials "C. K."

Kansas City, Mo. - A broken cavalry saber, probably carried by one of Gen. Joe Shelby's gallant troopers who fell in the battle of Westport, was found recently in a field on John Videman's farm, south of Westport. The weapon was picked up by Harold Barthelson, the seven-year-old son of Kari Barthelson.

Harold found it in some high grass in a field that was plowed last spring, and it was probably turned out of its long resting place at that time. Its blade was thick with rust that had eaten deep into the steel, and the hilt was caked with earth.

The saber showed evidence of hard usage. Several inches of the blade had been broken off, probably in the last desperate onslaught that cost its owner his life. The edge of the blade bears deep nicks, and on the hilt are marks which tell of hand-to-hand conflicts. Just below the hilt the initials "C. K." can still be deciphered.

AN ODD USE OF MAIL BAGS

Congo Women Cut Out One End and Wear Them as Skirts - Fashion Dictators Pleased.

Brussels - The Belgian postal authorities have discovered that the natives of the Congo Free State are making a strange use of post office property. For some time the leather pouches in which the Congo mails were carried had been missing.

They were traced to the Congo Free State. It was found that the native postal officials had distributed them as gifts among their women friends.

The black women employ the pouches for personal adornment. They cut out the ends, pull the bags over their heads and fasten them around their waists by means of the leather straps. They are wearing them with evident pride.

Does It Rain in Italy?

A Kansas man traveling in Italy finds that the Italians are more honest in one respect than Americans. He has lost his umbrella in public places several times and it has always been returned to him.

DEPUTY SHERIFF'S ODD JOB

Maine Official Is Called Upon to Serve Writ for the Recovery of a Bear.

Bangor, Me. - Deputy Sheriff Mark Hanson of Presque Isle, has an unusual piece of professional work the other day. A man coming in from Portage Lake early last spring caught a pair of young bear cubs, which he sold to William L. Fields, who lives on the north bank of the Arrostook river, about two miles above Washburn village. They soon became strongly attached to Mr. Fields.

One afternoon in June Mr. Fields left home, shutting the cubs in the house. They became restless, and the female succeeded in climbing through an open window. She saw a man at work on the opposite side of the river, and swam across. The man saw the cub coming and caught her as she came from the water. The little animal appeared so friendly that the man started to his home in Mapleton bearing the cub in his arms.

A week later he came to Presque Isle looking for Judge George H. Smith, whose reputation as a lover of pets is widely known. Unfortunately, the judge was absent, and the man then tried to sell the cub to Charles F. Daggett, an all-around useful animal to protect his lawn from young baseball players and dogs. Mr. Daggett, however, declined.

In the meantime Mr. Fields had learned of the whereabouts of his little pet. As he had been made miserable to him because of the cry of the other cub, Mr. Fields sought out his pet, but the new owner would not consent even to show the animal. Then Mr. Fields hurried over to Caribou and got a writ of replevin. Coming back to Washburn, he telegraphed to Hanson to come to his assistance, telling him of his writ of replevin.

Hanson was on hand at the appointed time and together they went to the man's house, where Mr. Fields recovered his missing pet without a struggle. The sheriff thinks it is the only case on record of replevining a bear.

FRENCH FARCE IN REAL LIFE

How the Wrong Man Landed in Insane Asylum When Escorts Got Drunk.

Paris - There are all the elements of a three act farce in a true story from Cholet. A certain M. Legrand, a member of Cholet's town council, having become insane, was placed by the mayor in charge of two citizens, who were ordered to take him to a madhouse at Angers.

Legrand was not very docile and the escort took him to a saloon and filled him with drink. The result was that all three arrived at the asylum in such a state of intoxication that the director was unable to tell which was the lunatic, so he telegraphed to the mayor of Cholet asking which was the crazy man. The mayor replied "Legrand," but the operator transmitted it "le grand" (the tall one). The trio were then measured and the tallest, who was one of the escorts, was placed in a straitjacket.

After eight days the victim's wife complained of desertion. She received a visit from Legrand, who told her sympathetically that her husband had gone mad and that he himself had taken him to the asylum.

The whole affair thus came to light. But the truly farcical conclusion of the affair is that the sane man's reason was so unshaken by his confinement that he could only be provisionally released under strict medical surveillance, while the lunatic, Legrand, was declared no to be sufficiently insane to be placed in an asylum.

RAISING MONEY ORDERS.

The Adroit System of Counterfeiters Working in the Atlantic Coast States.

Washington - For 18 months there has been operating, mainly in the eastern and South Atlantic states, a gang of money order raisers who have an adroit system of changing the value of a money order between the office of issue and that of payment.

The gang seems to be operating from Georgia to Maine. Most of their work is done by the use of acids, and at times requires microscope inspection to detect.

The passing of raised money orders is almost invariably done by indorsing them in partial payment of store and hotel bills. Then they go through banks that send in to the paying office a batch of orders.

The life of a money order being 12 months, some time elapses before the raised order is detected. That comes when the account of the paying office is balanced in the audit for the post office department in Washington.

For the last five years the auditors for the post office department have recommended that the life of a money order be changed from 12 months to 60 or 90 days. This change, it is contended, would limit the chances of the counterfeiters.

Old French Guards Passing.

A reminder of the rapid flight of time comes in the fact that only five survivors remain of the famous Garde National, or its successor, the Garde Republicain, which disappeared as a body during the commune after the fall of the empire. Their united ages exceed 400 years. Each of the survivors is more than 80 years of age.

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