PLAINTIVE PEAL OF BELLES | ners' are the least, though, among the New 'erally content with having. Year bills. It's the price of a twenty-foot Sometimes he did not sleep more than

the industry of growing these oaks is re-GOOD THINGS IN FOOD PLANTS munerative is attested by the fact that 1,488,000 acres are planted along the

Contributions of Other Lands to the Plant Life of the United States.

SYSTEMATIC WORK OF THE GOVERNMENTS

Experts Searching for New Useful Species in Various Parts of the World-What Has Been Done in This Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-Hardly a fortnight elapsed after the beginning of the settlement of Jamestown before efforts were under way to introduce new plants, and the work has been carried on so gradually that at the present time few people realize how many of the good things in the line of fruite, vegetables and other food plants have been introduced from abroad. A builetin just issued from the Department of Agriculture, under the authorship of Mr. David G. Fairchild, reviews the work which has already been done in this line and argues for a more systematic plant introduction. The attention of the people is directed to the fact that of all of the food plants now grown in America only the pumpkin and a few grapes plums and berries are native to this country Even the Indian corn, popularly supposed to be indigenous to the United States, is, in all probability, an introduction from Mexico. Mr. Fairchild states that at the present time a large proportion of the best cultivated fruits, vegetables and cereals grown in the United States are of foreign origin. It is interesting to note in this bulletin that according to the researches of F. Hock a German investigator, cultivated oats, bar ley and rye have originated from wild forms growing along the Mediterranean; the varieties of wheat have developed from a wild species in Persia; buckwheat is undoubtedly of Siberian or Manchurian origin; the garden bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) flourished in a wild state upon the slopes of the Andes; the percentage of our cultivated cabbage, lettuce, spinach, asparagus, celery and most root crops can be traced to the Mediterranean; the Orient has undoubtedly furnished civilization with the onion, horse radish, cucumber and melon; Peru has given it the Irish and sweet potatoes, egg plant and tomato; Central Asia, the rhubarb, while our apples, quinces, pears, currants, gooseberries and California grapes are of European parentage, and our strawberries have resulted from crossing the native with a Chilian species.

The rapid growth of any new section of our country is due, not to the development of native species of plants or fruits, but to introduce species suitable to the soil and climatic conditions. California, so widely famous for its fruit, owes its wealth and development in this line to the cultivation of the European grape and the orange. Australia is largely dependent upon its fields of grain and its growing fruit trade. Its native food plants play no important part in its development. The wealth of Ceylon and Java is reaped largely from the cultivation of five or more exotic species, the Chinese and Assam teas, the Peruvian cinchona and the Arabian and Liberian coffees. South African civilization, from an agricultural standpoint, is not casually connected with the development of any native plant product.

Value of New Food Plants.

That the development of a country agriculturally depends upon the Introduction of new species of food plants has been recognized by all colonizing nations is at-

Mediterranean. Java now furnishes twothirds of the quinine of the world, owing to governmental support in introducing the | Gotham's Blooming Buds Weep and Refus plant from Peru. The Indian government has also successfully introduced the cinchona tree into that country. Cape Colony is wonderfully improving its wine grapes by introducing and propagating American phylioxera-resistant vine stocks. The Royal West Indian commission, sent out by the British government in 1896 to in-

vestigate the source of agricultural depresion in the British West Indies, recommended the expenditure of £17,000, or more than \$\$1,000, annually for ten years, ostensibly for the purpose of establishing new

plant industries in the islands. These grants were made by the last Parliament, and the nine botanic stations on the various isfands, with a head office in the Barbados for the investigation of tropical agriculture and the introduction of economic plants, will soon been condemned to six months, or in fact, be established. The botanic stations established some years ago in several of the of her almost criminal extravagance. islands have been the means of adding to the West Indian products ginger, nutmeg, cloves, black pepper, guinca grass, sago, bourbon cane, coffee, mango, logwood, cinnamon, bamboo, camphor, orange, lemon, citron, vam, cacao and shaddock.

Diversity of Plants.

camel. Nothing but a motor phasion. The Another phase of this work is the discov- other girls groaned delicately in commiser-

to Be Comforted.

Than Sons.



I THRE VERY LATEST UN NARCOTICS.

tested by the fact that they have established ery and introduction of new varieties of the ation and open contempt of the stern parent botanic gardens in their new colonies, one plants already cultivated here. The success and a half a dozen of them at this confes-important function of which is to secure and or failure of a whole plant may sional over the cups, who had had similar distribute exotle economic plants throughout depend upon obtaining a variety experiences, voted that the American father the colony. This character of work was be-gun in our own government by Hon. Henry tion that the ordinary observer would fail undoubtedly imitating the cruel English-

of exploration in the absence of laws pro-

tecting the importer of a new variety. If

the work of this character were left to in-

dividual enterprise only occasional expedi-

tions could be expected and no compre-

hensive exploration of the cultivated terri-

tory of the globe would be undertaken

The department now has three such ex-

plorers, namely, Mr. Walter T. Swingle and

Mr. Mark A. Carleton in Europe, Prof. S. A

Knapp in Japan and Mr. Fairchild himself

in the southern part of South America

These men are all specialists and widely

The work is not all done when it is de-

cided to do it. There are many ways of

collecting and transporting the plants to be

considered and their inspection and disin-

fection must be most carefully attended to,

for there is great danger of introducing

noxious weeds and insects, and finally their

distribution after arrival in this country

and establishment of such as prove bene-

All this requires the broaders scientific

knowledge of plants and of soil and climatic

conditions. If he is a benefactor to mankind

who makes two blades of grass grow where

one grew before how much more of a bene-

factor will he be who gives us twenty, fifty

or a hundred food plants where we have

No "A" in It.

A man who looked as if he might be capitalist from some small town stepped into one of the Cleveland banks, relates the

Leader, and approached the cashier's window

He called the cashier by name and began

hesitating for a moment the man who handles other people's money turned and

"By the way, do you spell your name with

A twinkle appeared in the other's eyes and he replied: "No, I don't use an A."

Then he stopped and permitted the cashier to turn red and shift his weight uneasily

from one foot to the other, after which the

The cashier then made an abject acknowl-edgement and fished a cigar box out of his

Stopped His Paper.

weeks and the public warned against them. He then rushed to the printing office and

paid several years' subscription in advance and had the editor sign an agreement that he was to knock him down if he ordered his

General Wilson Still at Macon.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 5.-General James H. who went through Wilson, who has been commanding the First corps, and who was ordered to depart they settled down.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

known in the botanical world.

ficial

but one now!

adroitly ased:

an A or not

stranger said:

desk

"My name is Smith."

paper to be stopped again."

Hoffman own? Well, something near ten quota of sleep, possibly an hour at a time. FATHERS "TOO STINGY FOR ANYTHING" thousand a year. But having secured a good stable, having set up a kennel of tion before returning to the laborious encostly dogs equal to Mrs. Hitchcock's and deavor to entice forgetfulness. Decline to Throw Money at the Birds trying her hand at yachting, like Miss de -Daughters Said to Be Far Forest Day or Mrs. Thompson, the rest-More Extravagant less New York girl must have a motor carriage from Paris.

hourglass. He did not seek variety: instead "You see them every day in Central park he assigned to every part of the day a particular routine, a schedule which he never now, and the girls in special toc-toc brown broke. It was this peculiarity of method, or automobile red tailor suits, working the The new year of 1899 is ushered in with the result of a merciless self-discipline, that tears from the New York daughter. She levers with their own fair hands, while brought on in the first instance, says his papa is down town trying to dig out \$1,800 has been hauled before an almost implacable physician, Dr. G. H. Ripley, the malady jury, in the form of paterfamilias, en- to pay for the carriage, \$50 for tuition in which was destined to be his constant comusing it before she could get a license to throned on a giant pile of bills, and she has panion. By method, also, he in all probarun it, and a triffing \$150 for the sweet litbility fostered the disease. Always a netvthe Parisian uniform that is imported for an entire future, at hard economy because ous man, he found after sixty years of hard use with the motor phacton. He may rage labor that he could not sleep. Previous to

Some time ago we heard of the revolt of as much as he pleases, but the motor carthat time he had never tried to sleep. riage has come to stay, chiefly because his the daughters; it's the fathers who are rereckless, hard-hearted daughter has taken volting now and a girl who was confiding a liking to it and is going to make it a details of the awfulness of her interview feature at Newport, Lenox, in fact, the with her father tearfully confessed to the straw that was too much for the patient ountry over, next spring."

COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVE.

board of directors and draw his dividends. Trial Engine Built for Use in New Dr. Ripley asserts that insomnia was not York City. Compressed air is soon to be added to the

the result of any discernible physical ill. The mechanism of the man's brain apears notive powers of street railroad cars in New York City. The adoption of this new prosimply to have undergone a subtle change that made it an example of continuous mo pelling force is to begin soon after the first of the year on the Twenty-eighth and Mr. Bain constituted himself his own doc

knock-about, with a sailor's wages, of thirty minutes in the course of a night, re-

horses and stable men's hire, and new lates the Chicago Tribune, dividing this into

traps, and bills for expert golf lessons that sustches of five, seven or ten minutes and

fill even affectionate papas with dismay. rising in the frequent intervals to take long

Have you any idea what it costs to put up walks about Kenosha. There was, however,

such stables as Miss Helen Benedict or Mrs. flights when he secured nearly the average

rising at the end of that time for relaxa-

Four times a millionaire, by the estimate

of his friends, he did not use his coffers to

help him in the contest he waged against the

Twenty-ninth street lines, operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway company. tor, and seems to have reasoned that sys tem might again restore him to a normal Twenty compressed air cars are now pear ing completion for these lines and they will state. He did not care to return to work, but he set about elaborating a daily time card. For six months of the year, the pebe similar to the big cars on the Madison and Eighth avenue electric lines. The riod he spent at Kenosha, there was no shift-1,000-horse power compressor which will ing of the program for any cause whatever. store the cars is shortly to be installed in Awaking from his nap with the appear-ance of the first fight in the cast, he was the power house, near the Pennsylvania railroad Twenty-third street ferry house. hurried by his attendant to a bath, then The compressor stands sixty feet high and rubbed vigorously and dressed in fresh garwill have power enough to propel fifty cars. ments. In matters of attire he was scrupu-But this new force is not to be confined t ous to the last detail. After a light breakstreet cars, reports the New York Herald, fast he walked from the house a short disfor the New York Central road is building tance to a horse block, where his buggy a power plant at High Bridge and a specially awaited him.

constructed locomotive is already awaiting On the outskirts of Kenosha Mr. Baln the power to run between One Hundred and owned large tracts of land, fenced into Fifty-fifth street and Yonkers on the Putfarms, and for the most part cultivated. The nam branch.

gates opening from one field to another were Experiments have been made for several of the sort a man in a carriage or wagon years with a new application of compressed can open without alighting. For nearly air, bringing results in practical fields, the four hours Mr. Bain drove from farm to promoters contend, as certain as electricity farm, looking at every object, but never and much safer, more economical and more speaking to his tenants. easily controlled than the mysterious fluid,

At 10 o'clock every morning he was set steam or cable. These tests, they say, have down on the platform at the Chicago & shown beyond the shadow of doubt that a lo-Northwestern depot. An employe took the comotive stored with the air can draw a rig home and Mr. Bain and the attendant regulation train of cars from Jersey City to came into Chicago. From 11:30 o'clock, the Philadelphia at an even speed of seventy time of the train's arrival at the Wells miles an hour without the recharging of the street station, until 3 o'clock in the afterair chambers.

noon, he was on board a street car. H Its advantages over the steam locomotive rode for one hour and forty-five minutes in are said to be economy, cleanliness, retenone direction, timing himself, and then retion of power and the even and regular manturning by the same route to the depot to ner in which this power is freed. With the step upon the train which bore him back to same charge it is just as easy to run the Kenosha. compressed air engine sixty miles an hour

During his street car rides Mr. Bain sat as it is to run it twenty miles for three always on the right side of the car. At hours and the time in which the distance is the half-way point he secured his lunch, a to be covered is only limited by the characglass of some mild beverage and a sandter of the roadbed. wich. When he reached Kenosha at about The two forces on the lines of the Metro-4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the buggy was politan road are predicted to be in the near awaiting him at the platform. He climbed future electricity and compressed air. As into it and made the same round of the the former has replaced and is replacing the farms he had made in the morning. He took cable, so is the latter to replace the horse dinner with his family in the evening and on the remaining crosstown roads. The after the meal came down town, going either Metropolitan company has been interested. to the Grant house or to one of the saloons in the new propelling force for the last two He did not drink, but took a seat and talked years and its adoption on the Twenty-eighth with his friends and neighbors.

and Twenty-ninth street lines has only been after tedious tests. Should the operation of A ROMANCE OF THE WAR. the new system show the expected merits, It Was Only the Sequel that Spoiled

a Pretty Story. "I don't want any more of your war

Police district is general, one sixth of the St. Gatling's theory is at fault. The inventor has no doubt profited in experience with the Louis department is afflicted with the malady. Other lines of activity are affected by the absence of workers who are suffirst built gun, and if another is made, which will probably be the case, the defects will fering with the grip. probably be overcome.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is pleasant to take. When you ask for a De Witt's Witch-Hazel Chlidren never object to it. This medicine positively cures cough and cold. Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this than all others combined.

Gatting May Profit by Experience.

Police Make an Amusing Mistake. NEW YORK. Jan. 5.-Concerning the sursting of the big 8-inch Gatling gun at he Saudy Hock proving grounds, which was CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—An amusing blun-der was made by the police late last night in the arrest of United States District At-Manager Partols of the latter company said today: "The gun was pull according to specifications and instructions furnished by torney William E. Bundy. The mistake was not discovered until the police arrived with their victim at the station, when the joke Gatling, and was, of course, an experi-it. The fact that the gun exploded after was turned embarrassingly on the arresting officer. The city has been infested with I had been first a number of times with the crocks, the police are doubly diligent, and counds of powder and 200 pounds of pro- Celonel Bundy was pointed out to the offictiles does not necessarily mean that Dr. [cer as a bad man.



Supply Co . . .

1108-1110 Harney St.

patents, so long ago as 1837. When congress established a Department of Agriculture in 1862 the work was enlarged and made more prominent. Indeed, this character of work was the sole argument of that time for the creation of such a department. The records of this department show many valuable introductions. The orange growers of California expressed their appreciation of the efforts of this branch of the government when they said that the introduction of the Bahla, or Washington navel orange, had been worth more to the growers of California than the total cost of maintaining the Department of Agriculture since its inception. It must not be said, however, that the development of native plants has not been successful, for the contrary is true; but it is a noteworthy fact that the old world civilization has profited but little through the discovery of new food plants in America. The first and most evident reason for the introduction of economic plants into any country, and that to which the ordinary mind at once refers, is the building up of new plant industries. To the most casual observer it must be apparent that the number of useful plants, compared with those of which men makes use, is very small. The menu of an average American dinner in-

cludes the product of scarcely a dozen plants and yet the number which could be grown for the table would reach into the hundreds. It is stated that conservatism of taste among our people limits the food plants to so small a number. This conservatism is less fixed upon us than upon European countries. This is evidenced by our quick appreciation of such new fruits as the pomelo, or grape fruit, which has become almost as common with us as the orange, while in Sicily it has been cultivated for centuries and is not even

now appreciated as a table fruit. The growing favor of the persimmon, the increasing consumption of the banana, the established appreciation of the sweet potato, established appreciation of the sweet potato, which is still practically an unknown veg-etable in Covent Garden, our fondness for where before. His face was rather familiar the peanut and popcorn, as yet merely curi- and his conversation indicated that he took osities in Germany, indicate that such a it for granted that he was known. state of stagnation is not yet reached as So the bank official assumed a friendly air. state of stagnation is not yet reached as state of stagnation is not yet reached as that of eastern Europe, at least, where even tomatoes are almost unknown and the sweet potato is one of the rarest and most costly of vegetables. On the other hand, the almost complete absence from American tables of the European artichoke (Cynara) scolymus), something entirely different from the plant known by that name in America, which, when properly grown, is one of the most delicious of vegetables, indicates anything but a readiness to increase the list

of available food plants. Cultivating a Market.

These being the facts, Mr. Fairchild is impelled to cay that, in order to build up a new plant industry, it is not sufficient to establish the fact that a desirable species can be successfully cultivated, but it is equally necessary to bring the merits of the new product to the attention of the public for the purpose of cultivating a taste and creating a market. When we remember that the potato, upon which millions now depend for subsistence, was the discovery of an unrivilized race in the mountains of Chili, Peru or Argentina, that the development of the American grape and plum are products of the discovery and improvement of a tivilized race-when we remember these and ilmilar examples, it can hardly be doubted that the modern methods of extensive plant areeding will open the door for a rapidly

ncreasing number of new food plants. Cork oaks were introduced into the United

L. Elsworth, when he was commissioner of to detect a difference. The fact must not man, who limits his women folks' allowbe lost sight of that to search out these ances and then wants to pry into their pinnew varieties and secure them requires the money accounts. labor of trained explorers or specialists in "As a matter of fact." said one sensible

the particular branches of plant industry. looking matron who had heard this talk, reasonable length of time are not such as to creature on earth, and at the galt she is

ter are those of the truck, omnibus and carmances in mine, with the hero and the riage. A single charge of air will propel a pretty girl and all that sort of rot," said a fine looking young lieutenant of volunteers vehicle from fifteen to twenty-five miles. A to a Washington Star man. compressed air truck can be stored with suf-

ficient power to run it until noon and with Asked to explain, he did so, as follows: The chances of profitable return within a "the New York girl is the most extravagant another charge until evening, making forty "I was one of those lucky fellows down miles for the day, or about twice as much at Camp Thomas who drew a prize in a box induce seed firms to undertake the work going now she will bring the richest sort of distance as the ordinary horse truck can of good things sent to us from a town in

Ohio about 300 miles from my home and or the way to it. My prize package consisted of a very nicely worded note to the effect that the writer was 20 years old and wanted a soldier beau, and that the recipient of the pie which carried the note pinned on top of it, the whole thing tied up in many wrappers, would please think of the maker and sender as he ate it. and answer her little missive if he didn't have a wife or sweet heart at home. It was such a pleasant, innocent kind of a verdant maiden note that I answered it, seeing that I hadn't any wife and was having a scrap with my best girl, which made me all the readier to seek solace elsewhere. Well, we got out of Thomas and down to Tampa and I got over to Cuba on a special call and all the time kept up a kind of a hop-step-and-jump correspondence with my prize package. "After the battle, mother, I came back.

and, after batting around awhile in and out of the hospital, I got a chance to go hom and on the way I concluded to stop and see the unknown. She hadn't told me much about her family, but said she was living at a hotel in the town, which I found on arrival at the place was the best there. I didn't know anybody and I didn't know the girl, and I had sense enough to go a little slow, but when I reached the hotel and asked the clerk if Miss - lived there, and he said she did, I thought I wasn't altogether fooled, anyhow. He looked at me in a queer kind of fashion and said that - lived with Mrs. Blank, who occupled the third floor suite, and she could tell me about her. I supposed she was a niece of the woman or something like that and as soon as I had slicked up a bit I sent up my card. Mrs. Blank came down to the parlor to see me. When she did see me she looked at me funnier than the clerk did. 'I beg your pardon,' she said, awkwardly; 'did you want to see Kitty --?'

"'Yes,' I told her. 'Isn't she here?' " 'No; she left yesterday.'

" 'Indeed?' said I, and hesitated, for Miss - had not told me anything about going away and should have known I was coming, for I had written that I would be

"'Yes, you see,' she went on, rather hurriedly, and as if I might think she intended to reflect upon the young woman in some way, 'Kitty was a very nice girl and the children were very fond of her, but somehow I never could get along with colored help and Kitty was so bright and smart and was so fond of books that she was a little neglectful, I am afraid, and I had to et her go. I shall be very glad to recommend her if you want to know anything about her character.'

after that and I didn't. But to let myself down gracefully I took a 'letter of recommend' from the woman and then took the next train out of town. It was not going my way, but I took it just the same and doubled back. That was my little war romance, and now when I read stories and hear tales about heroes and lovely damaels and those I think about Prize Package Kitty and never say a word."

Grip Epidemic in St. Louis.



Spring Attachment-No Horse Motion

Get a Simpson Buggy with the Atkinson

Spring-best and easiest rider in the world.



THE CHECK SIGNER.

a parent to beggary. When I was a debu- | cover. The cost is less than 1 cent a mile tante in this very town a man was able for power to carry a weight of ten tons up to keep a big family in the best possible "Once upon a time," says the Houtzdale (Penn.) Journal, "a man got mad at the editor and stopped the paper. In a few weeks he sold his corn at 4 cents less than the market price. Then his property was a 5 per cent grade.

style on an income of \$25,9000, put sons "I didn't need to ask any more questions The secret of being able to charge a locothrough college, keep a country place and motive for a run of 100 miles is said to lie bring out the daughters in irreproachable in the process of making the steel bottles fashion or air chambers. They are of the hardest sold for taxes because he didn't read the sheriff's sale. He paid \$10 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two "The very best that the father of but

and finest steel known and capable of imtwo smart daughters can do on now, even prisoning a power which would burst an orif his wife is genuinely economical, is \$50,dinary steel case into fragments.

000, and the level for merely genteel ex-A SLEEPLESS MILLIONAIRE. istence is fast rising to \$75,000. It is the girls who are raising the standard of living, I

Routine Which Fostered the Malady am sorry to say, and a banker confessed to of Insomnia.

me only the other day that his one daugh-For fifteen years Edward Bain, the milter cost him more money than his two sons, lionaire wagon manufacturer of Kenosha, who went through Harvard lavishly and | Wis., who died on Sunday at Pasadena, Cal.,

Cork oaks were introduced into the United States by the Department of Agriculture in 1858, and, although their care was that they will do well is our southern states and California. In 1893 corks cost us \$1.-993,025, and of course cost more now. That