COTTON BEARING TREE

Species Successfully Grown In Mexico to Be Tried in Texas.

IT PRODUCES A HEAVY YIELD

Wealthy Planter Declares the Tree to Be Commercially Practicable, Immune From Pests, Including the Destructive Boll Weevil—Expense of Harvesting the Crop About One Cent Per Pound.

In a supplemental report which Senor Don Hilario Cuevas, a wealthy planter of San Luis Sapatlan, state of Jalisco, Mexico, recently made to the Mexican government on the cotton tree, which he is successfully cultivating upon his plantation, he says that he has demonstrated that the industry is a practical commercial proposition. It is asserted that this tree is adapted to the soil and climate of southwest Texas, and the experiment of growing it there is to be tried, says a dispatch from Austin, Tex., to the Kansas City Star. A number of persons who became interested in Senor Cuevas' success have obtained seeds of the tree from him, and these have germinated nicely, and the trees give promise of a rapid growth. If the trees can be successfully grown in Texas it will mean the solution of the boll weevil problem, as trees show the cotton tree to be immune from the attacks of this pest. The recent official report of United States Consular Agent Light of Guadalajara, Mexico, to the United States agricultural department on the commercial possibilities of the cotton tree was not altogether favorable, the chief objection being that the expense of picking the cotton from the tree would be too great to make its culture a practical success. Senor Cuevas has answered this objection. He says:

"There is no difficulty whatever in gathering the crop of the larger trees. When the trees are half grown the higher branches are pulled downward so that the cotton can be easily picked, but when they are full grown the branches are thick and strong enough to allow a boy to climb the tree and walk along the branches and so gather the fruit.

"In fertile ground and good climate, with no frost, you may estimate that each tree will yield from twenty to twenty-five pounds, including the seed. When planted so as to be cultivated, say, for instance, in June, this plant, or tree, will produce in its first crop of cotton in the month of January next. To my mind there is no objection to diverting the line, as undoubtedly the lower branches would yield a better crop and so compensate for the loss of the upper ones.

"I have seen the cotton tree growing very finely on the ranche La Cofradia, near the town of Tuxcueca, state of Jalisco. The ground consists entirely of rocks and sand, covered only with a vegetable subsoil of only a few inches in depth.

"The cotton tree can be planted at a distance of about ten feet apart. More than 400 trees to the acre can be cultivated, and at an average yield of twenty pounds of cotton each the yield per acre would be 8,000 pounds, or sixteen bales. This is a conservative estimate of the average yield.

"The expense of planting the cotton is no greater than the expense of planting corn. The cotton tree is able to withstand droughts during eight months of the year. It is not attacked by boll weevil, the great enemy of the ordinary cotton plant, which causes so much damage among the cotton plantations in the northern portion of the republic.

"It is planted once in from twenty-five to thirty years. A short time ago a tree was cut down on account of it being in the way. It was planted in the time of Maximilian. It never failed in its production, nor was it attacked by any insect or suffered any other accident.

"The seed is planted at the beginning of the rainy season. At four months old it is about four feet high and begins to blossom, and at the age of two years it is about ten feet high and the harvest then begins to be remunerative. During the figures of the dry season its foliage is always deep green where grown in very dry lands. If the lands were irrigated and the harvest cut taken, the crop obtained would be considerably increased. Completely abandoned, without irrigation or cultivation and without any care whatever, I know of trees that produce fifty pounds, not taking into account the losses from the birds or what is carried away by the wind.

"If planted in fertile soil and the proper distance apart, at the end of the third year, and sometimes before, the shade of the tree covers the ground, preventing the ground from becoming dry and parched, and likewise prevent the a tree absorbing much of water that would otherwise spring up, saving the expense of keeping the fields clean from weeds and grasses."

Senor Cuevas says that the expense of harvesting the crop is only about 1 cent per pound.

Fish Catching Heifer.

John Sutphin, a Franklin Park farmer, near New Brunswick, N. J., recently asked the police to help him find a pet heifer which had strayed from his farm, says the New York Tribune. He declared she was a great fish catcher and frequently would go to ponds on the farm, stand motionless for a time in the water near the bank, then suddenly thrust her head in the water and bring up a small fish in her mouth. On the advice of the police and with their aid the shores of the Raritan river were searched. The heifer was found watching for fish near the landing bridge.

Dragging Pains

9202 Keeler St.,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1902.

I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groins. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had bleeding headaches and ringing of the ears in the head. What to try I knew not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed relief to sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. I have blood enough to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

Mrs. Sarah Orwig

Mrs. Bank is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and bleeding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

LAST COUNCIL BEFORE WAR

Japan's Decision to Fight Russia Told by John Fox.

The following story is told about the beginning of the negotiations by which Japan and Russia, says John F. Ross in the Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago News:

On the 6th of February the emperor called his advisers and the departments of finance, war and the navy in solemn council. The emperor sat on an elevated platform, and before him sat his advisers and ministers. The decisive moment had come. It was evident that Russia was merely playing with Japan, with no sincere intention of making the concessions asked in the last Japanese note of Jan. 6 had not been unanswered, and in the opinion of Japanese statesmen the delay in giving the final answer was merely to gain time. The Marquis Ito was the senior man. For a long time, after the Japanese fashion, they remained silent. Then, at the request of the emperor Marquis Ito spoke.

"We have done everything that we can for peace. If we are to gain our ends, it must be by war."

"Are you sure that everything has been done?" asked the emperor.

"Yes," cried all the ministers together.

"Is there no hope of a peaceful settlement?" the emperor asked again.

"None whatever," said Marquis Ito.

The emperor remained lost in meditation. Then he spoke a third time: "Think well before you answer—is war the only way? Has every method for bringing a peaceful settlement been tried?"

"Yes," came the answer. "Every method has been tried without effect. War is the only resource left."

"Go, then," said the emperor, "and do your best."

Half an hour afterward the minister of the navy telegraphed to Admiral Togo, at Sasebo, "Attack the Russian fleet." On the next day the emperor issued his rescript to the army and navy, calling on them to do their best if war should break out.

BRAVERY OF RUSSIANS.

Incidents That Show Rare Personal Courage of Czar's Soldiers.

Here is a story of Russian bravery, written by William Thorp in the April World's Work:

There is a monument in Turkestan to several Russian soldiers captured by the Turcomans in 1879. They were artillerymen, and their guns were captured with them. So the Turcomans naturally ordered them, on penalty of death, to serve those guns against their own comrades. Every one refused, choosing death by horrible torture and flying without a murmur.

This passion for self sacrifice is the keynote of the Russian character and is cultivated in the army by every possible means. The recruit is invariably told the story of that heroic company of infantrymen in the Lomna Kin expedition into Tokewan, who, at a critical moment, threw themselves into a deep ditch in order that the guns which were sorely needed at the front might be galloped over their bodies. It is doubtful whether this could have happened in any army but Russia.

A former captain of the Russian army told me of a friend of his who lived for years in a small town and was then ordered away to St. Petersburg. In less than six months he received a command to return and promptly blew his brains out.

"Nobody was surprised," said my friend. "We all knew what life in such places is like. A man can be happy in Siberia only on a lonely out

RELIC OF CIVIL WAR DAYS.

Document Sold to Be Original South Carolina Secession Ordinance.

Mrs. John Robinson of Belvidere, N. J., the widow of a veteran of the war of the rebellion, recently unearthed a valuable and unique document, believed to be the original ordinance of secession of the state of South Carolina.

says the Philadelphia Press, it is in a good state of preservation, the only defect being some discoloration of the paper by reason of age.

It is printed on a sheet of vellum 27 by 31 inches in size and has appended to it the names of 170 prominent southerners.

It came into the possession of the family through a peculiar deal. A picture was bought, and when taken out of the frame the document was found concealed in the back, where it had been placed for safe keeping by some one in the south at the time of the war.

The picture belonged to an old soldier who had he got it of a southerner. There can be little doubt of the genuineness of the document, and the lady who owns it has been made a flat tering offer for it.

Lincoln and the Relics.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who has carried his prestige as a toastmaster into the upper house of congress, relates a hitherto untold story about President Lincoln, says Harper's Weekly. It is a propos of the demand for an immediate strengthening of the United States navy.

"I remember," said the New York millionaire, on the floor of the senate, "being in the executive mansion at one time and in Mr. Lincoln's office when a telegram was handed to him which gave the information that a brigadier general, through foolhardiness of an extreme sort, had been captured down in Virginia. In his command was a long train of pack mules and supplies, and Lincoln read the dispatch. Then he took up his pen and said:

"'With that you can make a brigadier general in a minute, but I cannot replace those mules.'"

A Fault in Honor of the Sun.

A resuscitation of the French republican feast of the goddess of reason has been called up by M. Camille Flammarion's proposal to celebrate the summer solstice, June 21, by a grand fete in Paris at which events will be put into torical tribute to the sun as the primordial creating force. The idea is set forth in a recent issue of the New York Herald.

M. Effel's offer of the Eiffel tower for the occasion has been accepted, and special observations are to be made. M. Flammarion declares that this is not a revival of paganism, but just based of praise of the Deity.

Socialism in China.

According to a Russian traveler, who recently made a tour through Manchuria, there exists a Chinese business house on other proprietors nor managers, says the Chicago Tribune. All persons employed or partners who share in the profits of the undertaking. During the year each member receives at stated times a kind of salary, they remained so as to be strictly sufficient to supply the necessaries of life. Then at the end of the year the profits are divided.

For Rent—Cottage also rooms good location, in Lake Zurich. Apply to Wm. Bayer, Lake Zurich.

Wall Map of the World.

A beautiful map, valuable for reference, printed on heavy paper, 42x64 inches, mounted on rollers, edges bound in cloth, showing our new island possessions. The Trans-Siberian Railway, Pacific Ocean cables, railway lines and other features of China, Manchuria, Korea and the Far East. Sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps by W. H. Kistler, G. P. T. M., Chicago & North-Western R'y.

HUMAN TREE IN RUSSIA.

Recent Man Has Planted Himself Through Patriotism.

Many peasants are setting out from all parts of north Russia to visit the remarkable hermit, Prokhor Seleznieff, otherwise known as the "Hairy Man of Archangel," says the London Mirror.

Seleznieff has long been known for his eccentric ways of proving his loyalty. Five years ago he cut off all the fingers of his left hand in a fit of religious frenzy.

On hearing that the Russians had suffered disaster in the far east he decided that this was the result of their sins, which could only be atoned for by a "sacrifice to Mother Earth." He professed at first not to know the meaning of this. On St. John the Baptist's day, however, he held a recitation ordering him to "plant himself in darkness in the first earth he trod on, there to remain until the infidels were beaten or until birch leaves sprouted from his nostrils."

As Seleznieff's cabin had an earthen floor, he immediately took to mean that he was to plant himself where he stood. He blocked up the windows and had a double door fitted to his hut so as to exclude the light and then dug a hole and planted himself in the earth up to his knees.

There he remains, attended only by a little grandaughter. He fares well as the pilgrims who visit him fill his hut with offerings of food and drink.

Medals For Chicago Public Schools.

Thomas Brown, the oldest member of the board of education, did not forget the educational system of Chicago in the division of his property, says the Chicago Record-Herald. In the will filed for probate $600 is given to the board to be held in trust, the interest to be applied to the purchase of medals. These medals are to be presented to the schools which show the greatest proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic and history of the United States. For the following schools, however, are restricted the benefits of the fund: Brenan, Franklin, McAllister, Douglas, Myra Bradwell, Jones and Madison avenue.

Kissing and the Scriptures.

A prominent young man of Somerville, Ind., when caught by her mother kissing a young man, excused herself on the ground that she was following the Scriptural injunction, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." The mother, who was very religious, willed when she learned her daughter's excuse for her indiscretion.

READ THIS.

Mattoon, Ill., May 24—This is to certify that I have been cured of kidney and bladder trouble with one bottle of The Texas Wonder. Hall's Great Discovery, and can recommend it to others suffering in the same manner.

F. M. MESSIE.

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