TREES WITH A HISTORY

Elms Associated With New England's Colonial Days.

THEIR ULTIMATE FATE

Famous Treaties Concluded Under Trees-Landmarks That Tell of the Pioneers-The Crazy Man Who Gave apples to the West-Big Trees of This Nation.

The first Protestant church service a America was under the trees at amestown and the first church bell rang in the West was the one that Father Junipero Serra tied to an arching oak bough at San Diego. The first agricultural fair in America was held under a giant elm at Pittsfield, Mass., the same tree under which the men of that neighborhood formed when they marched away for the War of 1812. When Connecticut's charter was in danger of seizure it was hidden in a hollow oak.

Because the Scotland "dool trees," or "grief trees." on which they hung their enemies in reality or in effigy, early colonists here must needs have something of the sort. So they chose to set up liberty trees in New England.

The Scotch had sycamores, the New England colonists chose elms, which were made to serve many purposes, Under them meetings were held, from their boughs the bodies of offenders dangled, and in their shade drunkards, liars and thieves sat in the stocks.

One tree on Boston Common had a dark history. It stood near the long path that Dr. Holmes immortalized in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and on it were hanged Margaret Jones and Anne Hipbons, two witches of early days, and Mary Dyer, the Quakeress. Under it Mrs. Oliver was flogged for "reproaching magis-

In 1876 this old tree fell in a windstorm, and a detachment of police had to be called to keep the souvenir collectors from cutting it to pieces. An offspring of this tree, about forty years old, is to take its place.

The dean of America's historic trees is the Washington elm of Cambridge. "Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 1775," reads the inscription compfled

Longfellow and engraved on a tab-1. Some say that the first evangelist America, George Whitefield, preacnunder this same tree. Twice has e lightning struck it-both times in is same place-and no doubt its days are now numbered.

One of the famous peace oaks that stood in front of John Eliot's old meeting house at Natick is said to be still in existence. It was brought to the missionary by the Indians he had taught and planted by them as an expression of peace. At Dedham another oak is pointed out as the pulpit once used by George Fox the Quaker, when a meeting house was denied him.

Penn's famous treaty tree fell in a gale nearly a hundred years ago. Its prominence was so marked in its early days that the English soldlers placed a special guard around it during the Revolution. After it was felled by a gaie in 1810, a great part of the tree was sent to the old Penn family seat at Stoke, near Windsor, England, where it is still preserved.

"Jane McCrea, 1777," is an inscription that was seen for a long while on a large pine tree near Fort Edward on the Hudson. This tree was the silent witness of the death of the girl whose scalp was taken by an Indian to Burgoyne's camp and sold, whereat her lover, who recognized it, deserted the army that would allow such prac-

For many long years a mulberry tree stood to mark the place where the Calverts and the Indians made the treaty that gave Maryland to the Catholics, but it fell fifty years ago. Church furniture was made of it for use in the ancient town of St. Mary's and the Bishop of Maryland has a gavel made from a bit of it.

The strength of the tree is almost incredible. At Jamestown a sycamore tree grew up between the graves of Commissary Blair and his wife. It carried one-third of Mrs. Blair's tomb three feet above the surface, holding it fast in a crotch, while the roots and the body of the tree shattered into tiny bits the stone slab that marked the commissary's tomb.

A once noted tree of the Middle West was the Miami apple tree that stood at the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers. It must have sprung from seed dropped by a French priest or trader long ago. In a wigwam under this tree the Miami chief Wild Cat was born.

Other apple trees were found down the valleys by the first settlers, though they were not of a kind indigenous to the soil. Many believed them to have been planted by a crazy man known as "Apple Seed Johnny."

He had an idea that as apples were of great benefit to man the trees sho of great benefit to man the trees should be planted in time to be reauy

for the settlers. When the tide of home seekers finally turned that way there was great astonishment and rejoicing over the waiting trees, rich in flower and fruit, Such practical foresight can rarely be fund in the hobbies of crazy men.

WHISKERS AGAINST THEM.

Bearded Foreigners in Crowds Always Under Suspicion.

If you went over to Russia and had a chance to see the czar, you would doubtless improve the opportunity if only to satisfy your curiosity as to what a real, czar looked like. The same curiosity would surely lead you to make special efforts to get a glimpse at the emperor of Germany, if he were to come out to attend some public function, and you would not pass up the chance to shake the hand of most any other ruler of renown. And it is for the same reason that so many foreigners who emigrate to the United States like to catch sight of our president when he goes visiting, and as a result of their enthusiasm usually land in the police stations as suspicious characters there to stay until the nation's chief has got beyond their reach. They have not learned how to show respectful curiosity.

When President Roosevelt arrived in Canton to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley it was only natural that a large crowd should be at the station to greet him. In all of the thousands there assembled there was only one man placed under suspicion of the secret service men who were on hand to guard the President against cranks. This individual was to all appearance a Russian blue eyed, stockily built and wearing an immense crop of brown whiskers. He had gone to the station nearly three hours before the President's train arrived. Not much attention was paid to him then, but it was recalled afterward that the police had to tell him several times to get out of their way.

As the crowd gathered he always managed to keep in the front rank, up against the ropes, stolid, watchful, patient. Once he was seen to get around to a position where he could look into the station. It was also recalled afterward that he had been seen everywhere through the crowds at some time or other during the few hours the crowd lingered.

"I've been watching that man over there," said one of the members of the local committee that had called to escort the president to the home of Justice William R. Day, to a secret service officer, pointing to the interested, watching Russian.

When the officer approached the man he naturally went about the job carefully. The foreigner was alarmed and fidgeted. One of those frightened, imploring grins spread over his face. He couldn't make out why the officer was wanting to know why he happened to be there, and went feeling about over his person, even to the extent of running his hand into one of his inside pockets. Such a bold attempt at pocket picking right in broad daylight and while he was in the midst of his friends, was an experience the foreignor had never ever heard of before, His alarm was agonizing for a few min-

Finally he managed to stammer out in broken English that he had come to see the President, merely to look at him from a distance. Did he want to kill him? No, no; the foreigner nearly fainted. He merely wanted "to see president." The same wish that animated the thousands of others.

"Well, your whiskers are a little against you, but I guess you're right," said the officer finally.

The man with the whiskers, having been pronounced all right, lingered with the crowd to his heart's content. He was in the front ranks when the President finally arrived, and when the crowds began to cheer the foreigner looked at a policeman who was not then busily engaged.

"You may cheer too, whiskers!" said the officer, and the Russian let out a series of yells that would have

done credit to a Cossack. Speaking of the incident afterward,

one of the secret service men said: "We, perhaps, have no good reason for it, but we usually watch foreigners with shaggy beards, closer than we do others. Maybe it's because all the pictures printed of Nihilists and dangerous anarchists are ornamented with beards. At any rate, we can't take any chances, whiskers or no whiskers.

"Yes." he continued, "foreigners excite our suspicions more than others. when they gather in crowds that assemble to meet the President; but as a rule they are well behaved. It's only their eagerness to satisfy their curiosity that gets them into trouble. I suppose, however, they act just about the way we would if we were in some foreign land and had a chance to get a free glimpse of the ruler. Only, as I said before, some of the foreigners let their eagerness to see the president of the United States get away with their discretion. And then we have to look after them-just because we're not taking any chances."

Lord Cromer says that Egyptians have a propensity for hoarding gold. A native who recently died left \$400,-000 stored in gold in his house. Many Egyptians who are possessed of wealth will borrow money at interest to conceal the fact. Large quantities of gold coin are annually melted in Egypt and converted into ornaments.

Failure of the fruit crop will have no effect on the output of "doped" jams and jellies.

The praying Christian is always a doing Christian.

You can not beat a carpet with feath-

A SCHOOL OF FISHING.

The Practical Belgians are Trying to Revive an Old Industry.

Some time ago a commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of the decline of the once flourishing fishing industry along the Belgian coast. After a careful investigation the commission reported that foreign competition was responsible for this decline; the Belgian fishermen, the report concluded, owing to their antiquated methods, were not able to compete with their English, French, and Norwegian brethren.

As a result of this report, the Belgian government decided that the only way out of the difficulty was the establishment of schools of fishery, where young Belgian fisher people be educated into modern methods of earning their livelihood. Consequently a number of fishing schools have been established on the coast at Ostend, Blandenberghe and Niewport.

Of these the Ostend school is the most important, and a model establishment of the kind. There every facility is given to boys who have chosen fishing as their trade to acquire all the knowledge they may need, and to face the hardships of their vocation. Beautiful museums, containing the choicest and rarest species of fish, shells, birds, and instruments of every description, sea charts and maps, model boats representing every type of vessel, nets, sails, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the fisherman's craft are placed at the young student's disposal.

The course of study at the school lasts three years, during which time the many secrets of the fishing trade are revealed to the youthful Flemings. A peen into some of the school rooms reveals the methods of instruction. Here one sees a large net spread out on the ground, with a number of boys seated on it, engaged with repairs, while another group of youngsters are being taught an accurate knowledge of the sextant, and others still are being initiated into the mysteries of rope splicing.

In another room a class of boys is studying the rules of the road at sea and the exact position of the many lightships in the North Sea. The method of teaching this lesson is both simple and practical. All that is required are some reliable sea charts, a few sets of tiny model vessels, and printed directions, with the assistance of which the boys can learn in one day as much as a lengthy voyage to sea could teach them. A gigantic chart represents the bottom of the sea, with its valleys, rocks, and sand banks, stones, seaweeds, and shells, and explains the ocean's hidden dangers and mysteries.

On the other hand, all the manocuvers executed on board a fishing boat are practiced on dry land; for this purpose a full size model boat has been erected in the grounds adjoining the school. The future fisherman is likewise taught the making of nets and the handling of them at sea, the cutting, sewing, and repairing of sails, the art of baiting, drying, smoking, and preserving fish, and the use of compass, log, and hoisting colors.

When the pupils have acquired all this useful knowledge they are given an opportunity to show their worth at sea. A training ship is fitted up with this end in view, and for several weeks the student crew carries out all its manoeuvers under the direction of the indefatigable school principal. Thus the finishing touch is given to their education. When the floating school returns to port its occupants are considered to be thoroughly fitted for their vocation and have no difficulty in finding work.

This excellent practical education is given entirely free, which explains to a great extent why the number of pupils is steadily increasing. The regular classes comprise boys between the ages of twelve and nine teen, but older men are admitted if they desire to perfect their knowledge as fishermen.

Oldest Licensed House.

The "Seven Stars," Withy Grove, Manchester, claims to be the oldest licensed house in Great Britain, for it was licensed as a hostelry so long ago as 1356, fifty-five years before Manchester received the charter con



The Oldest Licensed House in Gren

Britain. stituting it a free borough, but the smallness of the town may be judged from the fact that the tolls for its fares was a trifle above \$30. There are many traditions connected with the "Seven Stars," one of them being that Dick Turpin and Guy Fawkes visited the place. At any rate, Harrison Ainsworth incorporated this legend into his story about Guy Fawkes. A room on the ground floor bears the words, "Ye Guy Faux Chamber." In 1745 it became the headquarters for the Manchester adherents of Prince Charlie, commanded by Colonel Townley. The hostelry also contains a chair which is said to have belonged to Byron's

Paris has the largest library in the world; New York the largest in the United States.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT July 9814 Sept. 9936 Dec. . 1.0814 CORN July 60% Sept. ... 62% Dec. ... 60% OATS .- Mixed, @ 5136852360.

Exchange price for standard quality is 2 % c. per quart. BUTTER

CREAMERY. -- Western, extra \$ 241/a.25 Firsts 23a24c. State dairy, finest a24 CHEESE

State, full cream .. a1236 Small .. 1236 Eggs

Nearby-Fancy 52a26c State-Good to choice. 22a24 Western-Firsts. -a18 BEEVES. - City dres'd. 9a10c. Calves,-City dres'd. 8a12c. Country dressed per lb. 7alle.

SHEEP .- Per 100 lb. \$3.50a5.50. Hous.—Live per 100 lb. \$6.80a7.10 Country dressed per lb. 83 a93 c. HAY.-Prime, 100 lbs., \$1.25. STRAW.-Long rye, 65a70o.

LIVE POULTRY Fowls.-Per lb. a14. CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a170. DUCKS .- Per lb. 11a18c. DRESSED POULTRY

TURKEYS .- Per lb. 10a15c. Fowls. -Per lb. 12a14%c. VEGETABLES

POTATORS.-L. I. per bbl., \$2.25a\$2.50. Cucumbers .- per box, \$1.00a\$2.25. Onions .- White, per bbl. \$8.50a4.00. LETTUCE. - Barrel, .76ca\$1.25. BEETS .- per 100 bunches. \$1,00al.50.

FINANCIAL

Pere Marquette stockholders are initiating steps to have restored to that road the \$1,600,000 paid for the purchase of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company.

Figures of the bank statement showed a decrease of \$1,785,475 in surplus reserve, an increase in loans of \$3,787,000 and an increase in deposits of \$3,529,500.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs. National.

	w.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	72	25	.748
Pittsburg	. 57	86	.618
New York		39	.585
Philadelphia	50	40	.556
Cincinnati	44	53	.454
Brooklyn	43	54	.448
Boston	38	57	.400
St. Louis	. 23	78	.228
American			
		L.	P. O.
Detroit	. 57	85	.620
CIL Lawrence	00		010

Philadelphia 56 37 Cleveland 55 42 New York 44 50 Boston 88 55 St. Louis 88 .404 Washington 28

MUCH WHEAT IN NEBRASKA.

Railroads in a Fix Now Trying to

Move Part of the Crop. omaha, Neb., Aug. 6.-Nebr. railroads are swamped with wheat which is being shipped to markets and already the traffic is so great that the roads are badly congested. On some lines in a single division are loaded 1,000 cars of wheat daily and the motive power is not sufficient to keep the sidetracks cleared.

The present movement is altogether from the southern portion of the State. Wheat from northern Nebraska will begin moving next week and the lines will be still further congested.

Rockefeller to Live to 94.

Cleveland, Aug. 8 .- Joohn D. Rockefeller is the healthiest man of his age in the world to-day and will live to be at least ninety-four, according to Dr. H. F. Bigger, his family physician.

Dr. Bigger watched Mr. Rocke feller play golf over the Forest Hill links and at the finish declared that the Standard Oil magnate was likely to live more than a quarter of a century longer.

Canned Mests Improve.

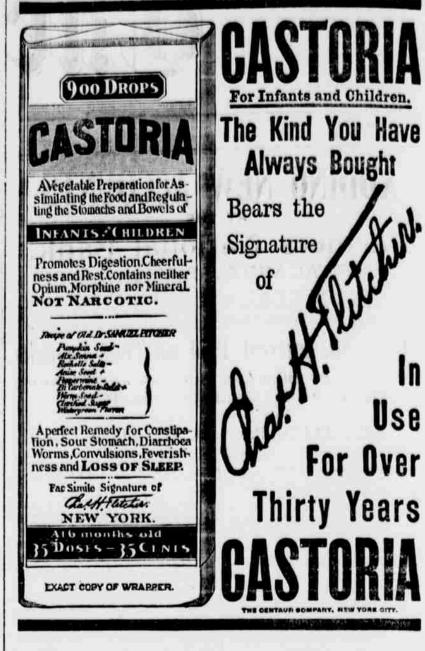
Albany, N. Y., Aug. 8 .- A bulletin from State Health Commissioner Porter says packers of canned meats are becoming more careful. Last month he found fourteen samples of canned feats contained a boron preservative. This month he could find only nine of the fourteen brands on sale, but of these only one contained boron.

Zion's Lace Factory Sold.

Chicago, Aug. 6 .- It was announced in Zion City that arrangements were completed for the sale of the lace factory to a local dry-goods firm for about \$265,000. It was said that the purchaser would at once improve the plant at a cost of \$1. 000,000, and operate it day and night to its full capacity.

Venezuela Will Pay Up.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 8 .- Velezuela has advised Belgium that she will pay the disputed claims of Belgian creditors, amounting to \$2,000, 000, in conformity with the decision of the Hague tribunal. Last month Venezuela intimated very broadly that she would not pay the Belgian claims.



THE "MILKSICK WEED."

Plant That Strikes Cattle with a Strange Malady.

From time to time in the last five decades Tennesseans have been stirred to a profound sense of interest in the State's mysterious malady, "milk sickness," as its deadly reappearance in certain sections of the State has been followed by fatal results to human beings and to stock. No one has ever discovered the cause of the malady, from which death relieves the victim after such physical agony as almost deprives the human specles of the power of speech, and dumb brutes express their sufferings by frenzied search for water to cool the thirst which consumes them. Once by a stream, they plunge or fall into it and quickly drink themselves to death.

The fatal sickness is known to a limited extent in several sections of the State but exists principally near Sparta, in White county. It is contracted through drinking the milk of cows that have eaten a certain weed, known as the "milkstck weed," which looks something like clover and grows thickly on the infected land. But what constitutes the polson in the weed is no more determined to-day than it was when first located by the keen witted, nature wise mountaineers who have been its chief victims. It has been ascribed at various times to minerals whose polson is absorbed in the roots of the "milksick" plant; to a vapor from some fungous growth, and to the action of the dew, producing, in connection with the life of the plant, a certain poisonous acid. But all of these theories have failed under tests applied by practical science. On the largest infected section known to exist in the limits of the State, "Milksick Mountain," in White county, no mineral whatever exists; cattle which ate the "milksick weed" after the dew had dried died in agony, just as those which ate it when the dew was fresh and sparkling, and the strictest search failed to find any fungous growth whatever .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

Preserved Cherries.

Stone and stem cherries, saving all the juice that exudes in the process. Weigh the fruit and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of the cherries. Put sugar and juice in the preserving kettle and as soon as the sugar is dissolved add the cherries. Simmer gently until the sirup thickens, then turn into heated jars, fill to overflowing and seal.

> MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the ar-tistic reproduction of the best \$1.00 work of amateur and professional

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS

. . . \$3.25 All for

SUNSET MAGAZINE

A Beautiful Flag.

Every American with real red blood in his veins loves our flag. But do you possess a good one? You can get a beautiful flag almost free if you will send a check for \$3.50 to The Philadelphia Press. This will entitle you to The Press daily, except Sunday, for one year by mail, postage paid, and also a fine hand-sewed flag, size 3x5 feet. fast colors, fully guaranteed. This flag also is really worth the amount asked and then you get the great home newspaper of Philadelphia. Be a patriot! When you have a good flag you can demonstrate your patriotism at a time when "Old Glory" should be displayed. If your children are set a good example they will learn to love "Old Glory" like they should be taught. Today is the time to order. Send all orders to Circulation Department of The Press, or hand your order to the newsdealer or postmas-

SHAKE OFF THE GRIP of your old enemy, Nasal Catarrh, by using Ely's Cream Balm. Then will all the swelling and soreness be driven out of the tender, inflamed membranes. The fits of sneezing will cease and the discharge, as offensive to others as to yourself, will be cured when the causes that produce it are removed. Cleanliness, comfort and health renewed by the use of Cream Balm. Sold by all druggists for 50 cents or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

"Don't put yourself out on my account," remarked the keeper as he nabbed the convict who was on the point of breaking jail.

Only a Mask.

Many are not being benefitted by the summer vacation as they should be. Now, notwithstanding much outdoor life, they are little if any stronger than they were. The tan on their faces is darker and makes them look healthier, but it is only a mask. They are still nervous, easily tired, upset by trifles, and they do not eat nor sleep well. What they need is what tones the nerves, perfects digestion, creates appetite, and makes sleep refreshing, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Pupils and teachers generally will find the chief purpose of the vacation less upberved. purpose of the vacation best subserved by this great medicine which, as we know, "builds up the whole system."

Tommy—"Pop, ears are always on the side, aren't they?" Tom-my's Pop—"Yes, my son." Tommy-"Then what's a frontier?"

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the music mute." It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the light from her eyes, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bug-bear which has fright-e.ed the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dreaded questions, the obnoxious ex-amination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. "Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles" to renew the health and sure the disease. and cure the disease. Women are as-tonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy cheeked," but it gives them back the vigor and vitality of youth. This is not a "patent medicine" but a prescription of known composition in which pure, triple-refined glycerine is used instead of alcohol. Each bottle-wrapper bears a full list of ingredients upon it.