

PLANTING TREES AT NIGHT

More Apt to Live Than If Transplanted By Daylight.

It was long since observed that budding trees, when transplanted in the evenings, and immediately and copiously watered, were much more likely to thrive than those that had been moved in the day. But this knowledge did not lead to any well-defined theory on the subject until the experiments of M. Rene Rounault, a French expert, proved beyond a doubt that distinctly beneficial results could be gained by transplanting wholly at night. Being called upon to transplant a large tract toward the end of May, 1903, M. Rounault determined to work at night, and in order to be sure that he made no mistake he transplanted a Holland linden, which had been in his own nursery for five years, at 10 o'clock at night. He carefully watered the tree, and the branches, which bore buds, were freely moistened. The linden did not appear to suffer from this transplanting and continued to grow normally, without showing any signs of weakness. Encouraged by this success, M. Rounault performed the work of transplantation entirely in the night-time. The results were excellent, only two trees dying, though the choice of the species was extremely wide, containing many which do not readily submit to the process of transplantation. With reference to the precautions to be observed it should be stated that trees should not be transplanted while their buds are too tender and that the work should be done between 10 o'clock P. M., and 2 o'clock A. M. It is desirable that the roots should be covered with earth which has for several days been exposed to the effects of air and light. This should be settled by copious watering, which forces the earth between the roots, and not by pressure with the feet. For the first fifteen days after transplanting the boughs and leaves of the trees should be abundantly sprinkled.—Philadelphia Record.

Paralysis of Wall Street.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

As a rule, stock brokers are taking the undesirable situation resulting from a lifeless market philosophically—most of them can afford to do that—but the dullness in the street is becoming a serious matter, not only for the hundreds of employees, who have been discharged, but for tradesmen whose prosperity depended upon that of their Wall street patrons.

First there was a decrease in the business of the jewelers and florists on account of the collapse of the speculative boom. Now it is the haberdasher, the tailor and even the cigar man in the financial district, as well as uptown, who are suffering from the "lean" days on "Change," as Wall street is economizing with a vengeance. This does not mean that the brokers are wearing last summer's straw hats and smoking cheroots, but it is certain that they are not spending money with their accustomed prodigality. A Broad street cigar dealer said that his business is 50 per cent. less than it was two or three years ago, when stocks were booming, and several failures within the last few months of small shopkeepers who catered to the Wall street public further evidence the scarcity of commissions.

Conditions in Stock Exchange offices are in striking contrast with those that prevailed during the boom. In customers' rooms, that formerly were well filled, there is often nowadays but a solitary survivor. Managers and members of firms sit around, waiting for the change that once more will bring activity. Recent instances of large houses going for several days at a time without a single order from the outside public are numerous. The worst of the matter, from the Wall street point of view, is that there will probably be no relief from the prevailing inactivity for several months at least.

Saving on Good Roads.

Louisville Courier Journal.

It is estimated that it costs the farmers \$950,000,000 a year to move their products to the railway stations. The distances to be traversed vary greatly in different sections. The minimum average is four miles in New Jersey. In Arizona the average is 60 miles, in Utah 38 miles, and in Wyoming 40 miles. In the Southern States the general average is about ten miles. It is supposed to cost about 25 cents per ton to transport farm products a mile, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the present cost might be saved if good roads were universal. That means an annual saving of over \$600,000,000 a year. Besides the agricultural department estimates that the value of the farms would be increased to the extent of \$5,000,000,000.

DIARY OF A MORMON

Diary of a Mormon.

Monday—I am feeling very tired to-day. I came home late last night and was met at the head of the stairs by the entire outfit. This was a case of where there was only one listener, and the lecture was given by the audience. Oh, my!

Tuesday—I wired East to-day for another carload of cribs. Hope they will get here soon and relieve the pressure. I heard this morning that fourteen kids had begun to cut their teeth. More trouble!

Wednesday—Croup! And only two gallons of ipecac left in town! Well, it might be worse.

Thursday—It is worse. Five new arrivals last night. Doctors report all doing well. Great Zedediah! I never wake up in the morning that I don't wonder how many more I'll be in the evening.

Friday—To-day my nurses struck. Came forward in a body and demanded eight hours a night. As if I could guarantee them anything in the present state of affairs.

Saturday—Spring openings! To-day five of my better sixteenth stole away from me while I was snatching some much needed rest and went shopping. I see my finish!—Life.

OUR ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

A study of Italian immigrants made by the Revista Commerciale, organ of the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce, shows that 382,775 Italians now live in New York City. The majority are over 45 years of age and 48 per cent. are illiterate. Some 50,000 immigrants from Italy settle in New York every year, preferring urban conditions to rural life on the farms of the South and West. Most of them are peasants from the Abruzzi, Calabria and Basilicata, and they are physically strong and mentally alert and disposed to work industriously. Religion is not taken so seriously as formerly. Their misfortune is their simplicity, which brings them into subjection to "padrone"—countrymen who exploit their labor mercilessly and reduce them to a state of peonage. The padrone is their guide, interpreter, banker and business manager, who manages his clients chiefly to his own advantage. Passing from life in the open fields of Italy to the densely peopled tenement houses of New York, the immigrants suffer from change of diet and rapidly contract pulmonary diseases. Industrious they are useful and prosper, being temperate and orderly. It is commonly thought that they are much given to murderous violence, the stiletto being the favorite weapon; but this, it is sought to show, is not true. The Italians hold that whereas 75 per cent. of all crimes committed in the United States are unpunished, 75 per cent. of those committed by Italians result in convictions, the reason being that the stiletto is excellent circumstantial evidence. Property is rapidly accumulated, the savings of Italians in New York banks aggregating \$15,000,000, besides \$20,000,000 of real estate. It is held that they benefit their new home materially. "They bring better manners," in the opinion of the New York Evening Post, "than ours, greater thrift, a keener social sense, with a considerable adaptability to our manner of living. Already they compare favorably with any other class of immigrants, and when their colonies shall have broken up and intermarrying becomes more frequent they will certainly become a very valuable civilizing element in our composite social order."—Baltimore Sun.

Great Ocean Depths.

The deepest sounding ever made by any vessel was by the United States steamship Nero, while on the Honolulu-Manila cable survey, with apparatus borrowed from the Albatross. When near Guam the Nero got 5,269 fathoms, or 1,614 feet less than 6 miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, were set down in this hole, it would have above its summit a depth of 2,612 feet, or nearly half a mile of water. The greatest depth from which the Albatross has secured any life was 4,173 fathoms. This was in the South Pacific, between Tonga and Ellice Islands. The dredge brought up silicious sponges, radiolarians and brown volcanic mud. The greatest depth from which she has brought up fishes is 2,949 fathoms, or about 3 1/3 miles. This was the edge of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Virginia. The deepest sounding ever made by the Albatross was at Station 4010, near Guam, where the enormous depth of 4,813 fathoms, or nearly 5 1/2 miles, was found.—National Geographic Magazine.

HE COULD PREACH

At First He Thought He Couldn't But Changed His Opinion.

In the early days of Methodism in the West a circuit rider, if he had a large field to cover, was sometimes permitted to have a colleague, who was frequently a young minister, just beginning to preach. The Rev. John Thompson was a circuit rider in a somewhat thinly settled portion of central Illinois more than fifty years ago. The colleague assigned to him was Brother James Smith, an excellent young man, but with very little experience as a preacher.

On Sunday Mr. Thompson had an appointment at a small meeting house in the country, but having a severe cold he asked his young assistant to go along with him and preach the sermon, and the latter, as in duty bound, obeyed orders.

Brother Smith had never undertaken to preach in the presence of his more experienced collaborator, and when, after the opening services, he rose and gave out his text he was visibly embarrassed.

He stammered through a few sentences, hesitated, made another attempt and came to a dead stop.

"What's the use, brethren," he said, sitting down. "I can't preach."

Brother Thompson saw that the case was one in which heroic measures were necessary.

"Young man," he whispered sternly in his ear, "you get up again and preach that sermon or I'll take you out in the grove after this meeting is over and give you a hard spanking as sure as your name is Smith!"

An electric shock could not have operated quicker. Brother Smith rose to his feet again, his hesitation all gone, and in ringing tones he preached a sermon that is still remembered by aged survivors of that old time congregation as the most fervid and eloquent discourse they ever heard so young a man deliver.—Youth's Companion.

What Might Be Done.

What might be done if men were wise—

What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,

Would they unite

In love and right?

And cease their scorn of one another.

Oppression's heart might be imbued

With kindling drops of loving kindness,

And knowledge pour

From shore to shore.

Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,

All vice and crime might die together;

And wine and corn,

To each man born,

Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,

The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,

Might stand erect

In self respect,

And share the teeming world together.

What might be done? This might be done,

And more than this, my suffering brother—

More than the tongue

E'er said or sung—

If men were wise and loved each other.

—Charles Mackay.

Thou Shalt Not Pass.

(Boston Transcript.)

Many of the railroads in the South are very prone to give passes indiscriminately, so that on some of the smaller roads about all the prominent people who live along the line are carried free. Storekeepers, saw mill proprietors, politicians; in fact, almost everybody who can afford to pay his fare goes scot free, while the negroes and poor country folk pay the large fares exacted—the larger, of course, for the road's loss on the deadheads. One Georgia railroad, however, has set its face against the evil, and has resorted to Scripture to make plain its position. It has posted in the two or three passenger cars that comprise its equipment the following notice:

This means you!

Thou shalt not pass. Numbers xx., 19.

None shall ever pass. Isaiah xxxiv., 10.

Suffer not a man to pass. Judges iii., 29.

The wicked shall no more pass. Nahum, i., 15.

This generation shall not pass. Mark xiii., 30.

Though they roar, yet they cannot pass. Jer. v., 22.

So he paid the fare and went. Jonah i., 3.

Visit our second floor and see our line of China and granite, nickel, tin and aluminum ware. Our prices are as low as the lowest, quality unsurpassed. J. L. Hall's Hardware Store, 2

SOME FLOWER HISTORY

How Some Favorites Originated and Where They Came From.

Under this title the Tennessee Farmer gives some interesting items of information:

In a prominent journal Will T. Hale gives some flower history. He says: "The story of the flowers is one of the most interesting. As early as 1653 white and red roses were blooming in the Dutch gardens of New York. In the eighteenth century a Pennsylvania church lot was deeded with the stipulation that to the person making the donation a rose was to be paid yearly. Many of our finest roses came from Asia. As early as 1,100 the court ladies of Japan made a perfume from the Ramansas rose. The Cherokee rose, which came from China, was seen in Southern gardens before the Revolution. Fortune's yellow rose came from that country in 1807. The Baltimore came from the Michigan rose, and was named in 1836. The hollyhock was introduced into English gardens from Syria in 1573, and they were in this country as early as 1638. The white lily, the lily of the poets, was known as an old garden plant in England in 1506. The common lilac was introduced into Europe by way of Constantinople in 1597. Among the list of seeds advertised by a Boston newspaper in 1760 were marigolds, sensitive plants, white and yellow chrysanthemums, sweet peas, pinks, larkspurs and sweet William."

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At the Madison Street Restaurant.
Regular Meals, 25 cents.
Boarding by the week, \$3.50.

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Meals at all hours.
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Furnished Rooms. 200 Madison St.
Open day and night.

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Livery, Sale and Exchange Stable,
Porter alley, Rear of Court-house.
Phones—Bell, 147. F. & M., 269.

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Pressing, Cleaning and Repairing.
All work guaranteed.
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YOU'RE NEXT.
F. H. JACKSON, Barber,
Cor. Parks ave. and Main St. First-class work guaranteed. No novices but experienced workmen.

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Opposite Marietta Hotel. Everything First-Class. Bath Room. Union Shop.
LOYAL BENNETT, Proprietor.

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Opposite Bank of Fairmont.
Eight Chairs.

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Cunningham Bldg. W. H. Billingslea, Mgr.

CALL FOR SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the Republican party of the 11th Senatorial district of West Virginia, composed of the counties of Marion, Monongalia and Taylor, is hereby called at Fairmont, in Marion county, West Virginia, on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator of said district for the ensuing term to be voted for at the general election to be held in November next, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for each 100 votes or fractional part thereof over fifty cast for the Republican Presidential electors in said district at the general election held in the year 1900.

The executive committee of the Republican party in each of the counties of said district are requested to provide for the election of delegates to said convention according to the usages of said party.

Given under our hands this 28th day of May, 1904.

J. E. POWELL, Chairman.

JAMES W. HOLT, Secretary.

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