

## Feeding Roosevelt in Africa

(Peter MacLusken, F. R. C. S., in Leslie's Weekly.)

A hunting party usually carries a bountiful supply of rice, which can be bought in any of the Indian stores at Mombasa or even at Taveta. Chop boxes, containing sixty pounds of canned goods, will also be purchased in Mombasa. Among these canned goods will be found peaches, pickled tongues from South America, corned beef from Australia, and deviled ham and chicken from Chicago. Extract of beef must be a favorite with the hunters, for I saw many of the natives, whose ear lobes are abnormally pierced, wearing a condensed milk can in one ear and an extract of beef jar in the other. An abundant supply of condensed milk is necessary for the journey, and plenty of tea, coffee, and cocoa—especially tea. With the rice one should take chutney, a hot sauce made in India from the mango fruit mixed with red pepper. This chutney is said to be a great preventive of fever. When starting from large towns like Mombasa or Nairobi, the party will carry, as food for the porters, a large quantity of bananas, coconuts, and long stalks of the sugar cane. Some of the native tribes, like the Watavata, the Wachagga, and Kikuyu, can live almost entirely upon a few heads a day of common, coarse maize or corn. Along the way they will purchase from native vendors round balls, resembling popcorn balls, made from a mixture of white ants and cassava flour. This cassava flour is beaten up in mortars, and is made from the cassava root, which grows in all gardens. The natives eat these puff balls with eager voracity.

When the ex-President starts from Kisumu for the Nandi plateau and the Elgon district, his attendants can buy their food in the market place of the Kavirondo, naked natives on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Massai will sell them curdled milk in long gourds. In districts where English farmers have settled, the white men of the party will be able to procure good milk and butter. At Nakuru, near the railway, in the region of the Rift valley, there are five hundred Boer farmers, and good fresh meat will be easily obtained for expeditions toward the Mau escarpment and Eldama ravine. In the neighborhood of Nairobi there are nearly a thousand Englishmen, and at such farms as that of Mr. Heatley, nearly all the English cereals can be bought. The potatoes of the Nairobi district are becoming famous throughout East Africa. They cost about two dollars and a half per bushel. The Hindus have splendid vegetable gardens at Nairobi, where celery, Brussels sprouts, potatoes, tomatoes, and nearly all the garden vegetables of the temperate zones are grown. In the wilder districts around Mount Elgon there is plenty of honey to be had from the wild natives of Bukedi. Native sheep and goats will be found in nearly all the villages, even in the wildest parts. The natives, however, do not like to sell any of their domestic cattle, because such animals are used in the purchase of wives and are supposed to be a sign of wealth.

In the Uganda country there are good Indian stores, both at Kampala and at Entebbe. There are also English and Italian merchants in both of these Uganda towns. Plenty of rice and canned goods can be purchased at Entebbe for the ex-President's hunting trip through Uganda to the Congo forests. There is a rickshaw line being established for 1909, across Uganda nearly two hundred miles, to Lake Albert Nyanza. All the country abounds in game, and there are plenty of wild guinea fowl and plainland eaters, besides abundance of partridges and pigeons. (Among the animals they will be able to shoot in Uganda are the Speke's tragelaph (a water loving animal), of a dark, mouse brown or chestnut color; the Pallah antelope, Baker's roam antelope, the white eared kob of Unyoro, the steinbuck, the Dwyker antelope of the unwooded plains. These are some of the game which will provide the party with food on its journey through Uganda.

It is said the ex-President's party will need to pay forty dollars per day for each white man of the party. This, I think is an exaggeration. My friend, Mr. Dutkewich, and myself traveled very comfortably through most of the country over which the ex-President is going, and it did not cost us over ten or twelve dollars apiece. I should say, then, that twenty dollars per day for each of the white men of the party would be an abundant allowance, even if the price of chickens went up to sixteen cents apiece, which they are very likely to do with such a distinguished party. Eggs may even attain a rate of three cents apiece, and potatoes may cost five cents per pound. A good deal of the food will be supplied by the native chiefs, who will expect rather elaborate presents in return. But I remember receiving a very handsome goat from Sultan Sulima, of the Wachagga tribe, for which I gave him three cans of condensed milk and a half pound tin of cocoa.

Along the Nile there will be steam connection from Lake Albert to Khartum, except for a six days' march from Wadial to Gondokoro. On this trip there ought to be good antelope hunting. There will be plenty of lions and hippopotami, and the ex-President may even shoot an okapi. This strange animal seemingly comes between a zebra and a giraffe and is eaten by the natives. But it will not do for the ex-President's party to depend on okapi meat, since only one or two specimens of this animal have ever been seen by white men.

These, then, are some of the means by which the party of Mr. Roosevelt will be fed in Africa. There will be rice, chickens, chutney and rough bread as the staple in camp for the white men. Greek bakers in Mombasa now supply hunters with bags of hard biscuits, which are extremely good upon the march, because insects cannot pierce their indurated surface. Potatoes and garden vegetables will be available at Nairobi,

Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe and Jinja. Salt, tea, coffee, cocoa will be taken from Mombasa. For the rest, the hunters will have to supply themselves with fresh meat from game that exists on every side.

## The Hobo.

By ELLIS O. JONES.

"The hobo, as I understand it," said the Man from Mars, "is a fellow who will not work. Am I correct?" "Yes, in a way," replied the Philanthropist, "although your statement ought to be qualified a little. There are people in the community who do not work, and yet they are not classed as hoboes."

"And who might they be?" "Well, of course, I refer to those who have money. They don't have to work."

"I don't see the difference," rejoined the man from Mars querulously. "It is clear that if the hobo lives without working, he doesn't have to work any more than the other man."

"If you put it in that way, I suppose you are right," replied the Philanthropist. "But, then, you know, the hobo is of a different class. The others I spoke of have worked at some time in their lives and saved their money."

"And have the hoboes never worked?" "Well, hardly that, either. They may have worked. In fact, they have all been workmen at some time in their lives, but they did not save their money. That's the point. Consequently they are not fit to survive," triumphantly concluded the Philanthropist, who had read a bit of Darwin.

"Your remark would indicate that they are becoming extinct. Is that what you mean?" "Oh, by no means. On the contrary, they are vastly on the increase."

"Which would look to me as if they were surviving very well, it seems to me," put in the Man from Mars. "Now, as to the other class of non-workers. You say they have worked hard at some time in their lives?"

"Yes—that is, either they or their fathers. To be sure, many of them inherited what they have."

"But, after all," said the Man from Mars, "there is no difference between them as to their antipathy for work."

"I suppose that is correct in the abstract," admitted the Philanthropist.

"Now, then, as to all the rest, the workers, do they work because they like it or because they have to?"

"Most of them work because they like it, I believe, but really you will have to excuse me this morning. I would like to talk to you longer, but I have a note to meet at the bank and I must skurry around and raise the money. However, I will give you the name of our minister. He can undoubtedly tell you what you want to know."—From Life.

**Japan Guards Against Paper Famine.**

The Japanese also have looked over the contents of their industrial stores and have decided that something be done toward conserving their remaining supplies of raw material for paper making.

In Japan, paper is used for almost everything from the silver-figured partitions of the Buddhist temple to the rude but walls of the laborer; from the silk-like vestments of the priest down to the rainproof shield of the traveler. In fact, the ingenuity of the Japanese is only matched by the varieties of uses to which paper may be adapted.

The work of the United States Government toward determining the amount of paper materials used and the source of future supply, is being followed by the Japanese, according to an advice from U. S. Consul John H. Snodgrass, at Kobe. The imminence of the danger is apparent from the fact that the Japanese authorities have requested the paper mills department of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha to take over some 7500 acres of the bamboo forests of Formosa.

It is known that the bamboo tree has been the raw material from which the Japanese have recently made the larger portion of their paper products; so it is thought that, by introducing the improved methods of forest cultivation and harvesting, this tract of woods will furnish yearly 10,000,000 bamboos, adapted for conversion into paper pulp.

No matter whether the paper company will establish its mills in Formosa or ship the bamboo to Japan in a partly finished state, the development of this new source of raw material will be of high importance and may overcome the necessity of the Island Empire looking to foreign countries for the future supply of paper pulp.—National Printer Journalist.

**Light From Flash of Powder.**

Judge D. W. Bond, of the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, in charging a jury recently, in speaking of the question as to whether the witness had sufficient light to identify the defendant by, referred to an odd case in England at a time when old fashioned black powder that made considerable light when discharged was used.

A woman who happened to be passing saw the shot in question fired and identified the man who fired it by the light of the flash. The prisoner afterward verified her testimony by his confession.

**Showing Country's Growth.**

The mineral production of the United States has more than doubled in value during the last ten years. During the same period the value of our farm products has increased only sixty-five per cent. The principal mineral products of the country during the year 1907 represented a total valuation of over \$2,000,000,000.

**Important to Bachelors.**

Celibacy does not pay. A good marriage is the supreme human felicity; a tolerable marriage is as much as the tolerable majority of people deserve; but even a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.—Bookfellow.

**Not a Military Hero.**

Mr. Taft will be the first republican President elected since the Civil War without a record of military service! Who says we care not for the heroes of peace?—Boston Transcript.

## CASE AGAINST SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

In the North American Review, Max Eastman endeavors to show "Why English Does Not Simplify Her Spelling." Against the economies—by which simplified spelling is recommended by its advocates, Mr. Eastman arrays certain other considerations pertaining to written English which, in his judgment, are of no little importance. The dead uniformity for which the simplifiers plead would be a sorry substitute for the beauty in variety which many find in English as it is now spelled; while the adoption of the recommendation of the simplifiers, as Mr. Eastman shows by certain instances, would not remove the bugbear of exceptions. To many lovers of literature, the appearance of the written or printed word is just as important as its sound, and Mr. Eastman quotes Robert Louis Stevenson and others in testimony to the value they placed even upon silent and apparently useless letters. He says:

"A man of letters, essaying to write gruesome poetry, who should leave the h out of ghost and aghast and ghastly and ghostly, and the r out of wrath, and change the re of spectre to an er would be a fool. He would deservedly die of starvation. A ghost without an h is little better, for the purposes of poetry, than a goat. The h not only is connected by custom with the breathless and visionary moment, but for obvious reasons it ought to be. The word ghost is not at present associated with post and most and roast and toast, and a host of daylight experiences, and it is essential to the literary art that it should not become so. It is, with one or two others, a word by itself—a strange word, essentially unpronounced, unmuscularized, supernatural."

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

The matchmaker doesn't always set the world on fire.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilled milk, or to crow over it, either.

It's only when they can't beg, borrow or steal that some fellows will go to work.

You can't always tell a belle by her rings.

As a rule, the man who boasts that he has never made an enemy doesn't amount to much.

It is a difficult matter to get a reputation on the strength of what you are going to do some day.

Virtue that has never been put to the test is a poor asset.

Accept a favor from the average man and he won't let you forget it for the rest of your natural life.

Many a girl is flighty who isn't exactly an angel.

Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be one of those fellows who know it all.

Industry is the watchdog that keeps the wolf from the door.

It sometimes happens that a fellow gets a reputation for genius simply because he is too lazy to work.

It is just as well to put off till tomorrow the worries of to-day.

If you are going to patch up a quarrel, don't hunt for a needle in a haystack.

He who takes advantage of the weakness of others doubles his own strength.

When a maiden lady sets her cap for a man she is seldom captious.

When a girl is eighteen she imagines that every love letter is the advance agent of a marriage certificate.—From "Musings of a Gentle Cynic," in the New York Times.

## Rewarding a Benefactor.

The dark lantern flashed through the flat. Then came the gleam of a revolver.

"Hands up!" hissed the head of the family. "You're a burglar."

"Y-yes," gasped the intruder, as he faced the cold steel.

"What have you stolen?"

"Your wife's pug dog."

"H'm, er—if that's all you may sneak out quietly."

"And your mother-in-law's parrot."

"You don't say. Well, here is some loose change."

"And your daughter's phonograph."

"Good! Here's some more loose change."

"Also your son's punching bag."

"What! Great Scott, man, come out to the library and I'll open a special box of cigars."—Tit-Bits

## Couldn't Stand the Acid Test.

She looked up at him.

"You love me, George," she said.

"You have told me that you would do anything to prove your love."

"Anything, dearest," he fervently muttered.

Her steady gaze did not waver.

"My new suit from Paris has come," she said, "together with my new hat and my new puffs. I will array myself in these and you will walk down the avenue with me tomorrow afternoon."

He turned pale and hesitated.

"This is the acid test of love," she coldly added.

He mutely shook his head as he arose.

"I can't do it," he hoarsely gasped, and went away deeply sorrowing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Large Number of Women Students.

There are now 667 women students in the University of Glasgow. This is said to be the largest number on record. Queen Margaret College is the women's hall, which is presided over by Miss Galloway, LL. D., and Miss Janet Spens, M. A.

## Gowns For Calling.

Some effective cloth gowns, simple enough for walking costumes yet smart enough for paying calls, are being made in close but not tight-fitting robes.



New York City.—The dress that is worn with a separate gumpie is such a pretty and becoming one that it is

## The Embroidered Panel.

The woman is fortunate who has a panel of embroidery that can be used down the front of her gowns from bust to hem. This method is employed on nearly every new frock one sees. It may be of cloth or satin or some braided material, but it is always there. If one has embroidery for it so much the better. It may be of any material if it is in the color that the gown needs.

## Six Gored Skirt.

The skirt that gives a panel effect at the front and at the back is one of the latest to have appeared and it has the very great merit of suiting the simple costume of street wear and the dressy one with long skirt equally well. This model can be treated in either way and also allows a choice of the Empire or natural waist line so that it becomes adapted to almost all occasions and to a variety of the new materials known as wool satin and is trimmed with buttons, but it makes a charming model for the thinner, light fabrics of indoor wear, such as pongee and foulard, crepe de Chine, crepe meteor and the like, and it can be trimmed with buttons and simulated buttonholes, as in this instance, or in any way that fancy may suggest.

The skirt is made with six gores and with a panel at the front and at the back. It can be closed at either the front or the back. When made in Empire style the seams should be boned from the upper edge to a comfortable depth and the upper edge under-faced, but when cut off at the natural waist line it is simply joined to the belt.

The quantity of material required



the unquestioned favorite for the younger girls. This model is made in princess style and is eminently be-



coming and attractive yet perfectly simple and youthful withal. It can be made from wool material, such as cashmere, albatross, henrietta, broadcloth or light weight serge, it can be made from such silks as pongee and it is just as well adapted to washable materials. In the illustration there is an attractive bertha, but that feature is optional, and if a plainer dress is wanted it can be omitted.

The dress is made with the pleated princess portion and the yoke that are joined one to the other. The short sleeves are inserted in the armholes and the bertha is arranged over the yoke. The gumpie is a plain one that can be faced with any fancy material to form a yoke, while the sleeves are made to match or can be made of one material throughout, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is ten yards twenty-four, six and one-half yards thirty-two or four and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yard thirty-six inches wide and one and seven-eighths yards eighteen inches wide to make collar and gumpie as illustrated, one and one-fourth yards thirty-six inches wide when one material is used throughout.

The Slashed Coat.

The slash at each side of the coat is now necessary for walking. The new coats are so narrow at the hem that if they were left without an opening American women would have to learn the queer new sidestep called "walking" in Paris.

## Inexpensive Frock.

When one wishes to make up a frock from the inexpensive striped or colored lawns in a simple model there is nothing prettier than a skirt pulled into the belt and tucked about the bottom; the waist made in baby effect and topped by a perfectly plain yoke made from white dotted Swiss.

## Hand-Painted Linings.

Evening wraps are indeed elegant when the silk lining is hand-painted in huge, shadowy flowers.

## Household Matters

### Hint to the Landress.

Recently while ironing I scorched a fine white waist so badly I feared I should be unable to wear it, but after covering it with ordinary starch, dampened and laying it in the sun for an hour every vestige of scorch disappeared.—National Magazine.

### New Work Bag.

A pretty new work bag easily made has a square pasteboard bottom covered on both sides with ribbon. On two opposite sides of this square there are sewed little silk bags shirred top and bottom and finished at the top with a drawstring. On the other two sides there are sewed straight sides of silk covered cardboard with shirred pockets on the inside. The sides of the bags and of the straight cardboard covered sides are sewed together, and the result is a box centre part with bag ends. It would make an attractive and salable novelty for an Easter gift for a bazaar.—American Cultivator.

### Freshening a Frock.

The tucked net that now comes by the yard is a wonderful time saver to a busy girl.

She who finds in the morning that the gown she wishes to wear that afternoon is hopelessly shabby at the yoke and sleeves, need not sit to lament, but with a yard of this ready tucked goods and an hour's time can have her gown freshened up quite like new.

By using the old sleeves for a pattern it is surprising how quickly new ones can be cut and run together by hand.

This net comes with tucks of various widths in white, cream and black.

Then there is net that is tucked in groups of three with two or three inches space between each group, which is filled with colored dots embroidered in silk. This is not only used for yokes, but also makes up very prettily into shirtwaists.—New Haven Register.

### That Blurred Look.

One housekeeper has discovered how to rid herself of the blurred, bluish look that does so much to ruin the appearance of fine mahogany. In a long spell of damp weather this blur will come even with the utmost care and polishing.

To get rid of it the housewife mixed about four tablespoonfuls of household ammonia into half a pailful of tepid water. With a soft, clean sponge not too wet she washed off the blurred surface of the wood, then wiped it dry and polished with a clean piece of chamolite.

The woman who is afraid to use water on mahogany will be surprised to learn that it was a favorite method of our grandparents whose fine old furniture has come down to us in such good condition. Care must be taken that no water is allowed to remain on the wood and that it is rubbed to a high polish.—New Haven Register.

### A Cold Compress.

The woman whose throat has a trick of aching in the morning when she first arises and remaining a trifle hoarse and sore for the next hour, should try a cold compress.

It is made out of a wide handkerchief or a small towel, folded over and over wrung out in cold water. This is bound around the throat for a few moments. One should be careful to put a piece of flannel or a dry towel over the wet one.

More harm than good is done when one neglects the dry compress, as the air striking the wet cloth makes the throat worse than before.

Another good remedy is to lean over the spigots of the bathtub and slap cold, then hot water, over the chest and throat with the hands. The hot and cold should alternate for about five minutes and then the throat briskly rubbed with a dry, rough towel.—New Haven Register.



**Prunes in Jelly.**—Cook prunes long enough to make tender and remove pits. Make a lemon jelly, put layer of jelly in dish, add a layer of prunes when chilled, add another layer of jelly and prunes. Repeat until mold is full. Serve with whipped cream.

**Coffee Caramels.**—Boil together two cups sugar and one-half cup of strong black coffee for five minutes; add to it one cup cream and continue boiling until it strings. Pour mixture on buttered tin and let cool. Cut in squares.

**Orange Shortcake.**—One quart of flour, two tablespoonfuls butter, two teaspoons baking powder, mixed with the flour. Mix with cold water, work as little as possible, bake, split open, and lay sliced oranges between. Cut in squares and serve with pudding sauce.

**Codfish a la Mode.**—Two cups of mashed potato (cold), two tablespoonfuls butter, two cups milk, two eggs beaten, one cup of codfish (previously cooked), salt and pepper. Mix potato with milk, butter, eggs, pepper and salt to taste, add codfish picked fine. Put in buttered dish and bake thirty minutes.

**Savory Steak.**—One pound of rump steak an inch thick, one small onion and three mushrooms, chopped fine, one ounce of butter and bread crumbs. Cook vegetables in butter a few minutes, then add bread crumbs and seasoning. With a sharp knife cut a slit in edge of steak in centre; fill this pocket with above dressing and skewer firmly. Pour over all a little oil and bake ten or twelve minutes. Serve with baked potatoes.

## POPULAR SCIENCE

A French chemist has invented a tablet which, if dissolved in a glass of water, will give off as much oxygen to clarify the air in a room as though a window had been left open for an hour.

The electric furnace is capable of attaining a heat of 7200 degrees. This is a fearful temperature and will melt almost everything solid known to man. In comparison with this heat, a red-hot iron bar would be called cold.

Motorists who suffer with cold hands while driving their cars may have relief by using a steering wheel provided with electric heat. An English invention describes a steering wheel with a core that carries two electrically heated coils insulated one from the other and from the outer rim.

Under the new laws in effect in New York State, there are oculists, opticians and optometrists. The oculist seems to have lost importance, as the optometrist is one who ascertains and prescribes the character of the lens. The technical optician simply grinds the lens in accordance with directions from the optometrist and manufactures spectacles and eyeglasses. The oculist is a surgeon who treats the diseases of the eye.

According to the investigations of Dr. Deniker, well known for his anthropological studies, the influence of city life tend toward a decrease of human stature. It is away from the larger cities that the beneficial effects of the general amelioration of social conditions and improvements in hygiene of modern times most clearly manifest themselves by distinct increase of stature. This increase has been marked among several of the European races during the last half-century. When the people are subjected to urban influences the gain is less notable.

A wonderful instrument is that which has recently been invented for the purpose of measuring the sense of touch. The device consists of a series of little disks, suspended by fine, delicate thread from wooden handles, the last being stuck into holes around a block. The lightest disk is taken out and brought into contact with the skin of the subject, the latter having closed his eyes. If nothing is felt, a heavier disk is employed, and so on until the pressure becomes noticeable. Through the medium of these disks it has been found that the sense of touch is acute on the forehead and temple. A touch of a disk weighing three hundredths of a grain was observable on the temple, one weighing five hundredths on the nose or chin, and one weighing nine hundredths on the inside of a finger.

## ABE LEE AT LEADVILLE.

Led the First Successful Party in California Gulch.

"When the history of Leadville is written," said Max Boehmer, of Denver, in talking of the early mining development of the district to-day, "there should be no mistake as to who actually made the first discovery of gold in California Gulch. The man was Abe Lee, who died in Park County a few years ago. He was one of the best known characters in this section. He was the first Recorder of Lake County."

"The first prospecting party that entered the gulch was under the leadership of Abe, and they had not been very successful. They worked all the way up the gulch from below Granite without finding any values, and all of them were nearly blinded by the snow. They were about ready to quit when Lee suggested that they try another pan. He dug down until he struck a layer of cement, and below this the gravel was softer. Lee, although suffering terribly from snow blindness, managed to pan the gravel, and the result was such that they at once recovered confidence. He worked the gulch for a long time and made plenty of money."

"The question has also been asked," continued Mr. Boehmer, "where did the millions of dollars taken out of the California gulch placers in early days go?"

"If I remember rightly, no one made a very large pile, but there were scores of men who left the gulch with \$25,000 or \$30,000 and went back East to establish themselves in business or to buy farms. As a rule they were sober, industrious men, and the fortunes they made in the gulch gave them a competence which enabled them to prosper in their undertakings in other parts of the country."—Denver Republican.

## Important Court Decision.

An interesting point in newspaper law has been decided by Judge Welch of the California Supreme Court. The Palo Alto Tribune was established as a weekly paper about two years and a half ago, and a few months ago was changed from a weekly to a daily publication. It then submitted a bid for the city printing of Palo Alto, when the objection was raised by some of its competitors that it had not been published for one year, as required by law. The proprietors then petitioned the Superior Court for a decree. In his decision Judge Welch finds that changing the paper from a weekly to a daily does not change its identity, and that consequently the Tribune has been published for more than one year.

## First Daily Newspaper.

Elizabeth Mallet established the first daily newspaper in the world. In London, March, 1702, she published and edited the Daily Courant, which took up the cudgels for women's rights and during its prosperous career carried out the expressed determination of its founders to "spare the public at least half the impertinencies which the ordinary papers contain."