

Elihu Root, who recently resigned the portfolio of secretary of state, has been given the senatorial toga worn for several years by Senator Platt of New York. Senator Root has also held the post of secretary of war in Roosevelt's cabinet.

VILLAGE WHERE WIFE RULES.

Husbands Relegated to Background at

London.-There is one place in the

British isles where the motto "The

hand that rocks the cradle rules the

world" falls flat, and that is in Llan-

gwn, a little oyster village on an es-

tuary of the great harbor of Milford

Haven, for in Llangwn it is the man

When you speak of Llangwn you

mean the Llangwn woman. It is she

who goes out fishing; it is she who,

quaintly dressed in short homespun

skirt, felt hat and red shawl, and with

a donkey pannier, hawks her oysters

and fish round the countryside, and it

She holds her sway by the more

suasion of physical force. She is a

match for a varsity rowing Blue in

points, any waterman in strength, and

any fisherman round the coasts of four

nations in doggedness against wind

and tide, in undauntedness in a high

Mentally she is quite up to the

times. Llangwn women were among

the first to apply for small holdings.

Llangwn women have banished the

public house, and there are many

Llangwn women awaiting old age

Needless to say she is a liberal.

Her life is severe and Spartan. Her

religion is of the breed of that of

Cromwell's ironsides. The Llangwn

man is somewhere in the background.

He is a domestic animal. He has not

even a claim to his own name. He

is "Mary Palmer's man" or "Bessie

Lleweyllin's son." There is no off-hand

talk of "the wife" or "the missus" in

Llangwn. It would appear that Llan-

gwn is the Utopia of the suffragists.

Not so, however. The women of Llan-

gwn have not the slightest need

for the vote. Their men have it-

DEAD GERMS KILL LIVE ONES.

Form Anti-Toxin Against Pneumonia

Blood Poleoning and Typhold.

Boston.-After two years of work

and experimenting, a vaccine, which,

it is said, will check the germs of

pneumonia, blood poisoning and

typhoid fever, has been discovered in

the laboratory of Tufts Medical school.

The announcement is made through

Dr. Timothy Leary, head pathologist

at the school, who said that an anti-

toxin for those three diseases had

been perfected and that arrangements

would soon be made to supply physi-

cians. The Tufts pathologists worked

into practical use the theories ad-

vanced by Sir A. E. Wright of London.

that dead germs automatically create

ing germs of the same kind. In other

words, dead germs in the blood form

a poison that is fatal to all living

germs of the same kind with which is

comes in contact. Following out this

theory, it was proved that it is pos-

sible to inject into the blood dead

germs and that after the inoculation

they will form this anti-toxin, fatal to

all living germs of the same kind.

Working on this, it was only a ques-

tion of isolating the germ in question.

Cirl's Dream Finds a Gem.

Shamokin, Pa.—Driving Miss Jennie

Nethour to her home at Johnson City

after a carriage ride to this place,

John A. Birkle of Williamsport later

discovered that he had lost a \$150

diamond shirt stud. He called on Miss

Neibour early the next day and told

of his loss. She said she dreamed he

had lost the stud on a street here.

Rickle hurried to town, and, aided by

several men, began searching at the

designated apot, where George Lessia

kicked over a pile of leaves and found

an anti-toxin in the blood for all liv

which is quite enough.

sea, or in net handling.

pensions.

that rocks the cradle.

Llangwn, England.

TYPICAL SLAVERY DAYS AUCTION HELD IN NEW YORK.

Object is to Obtain Employment for Idle-Black Masks Hide Identity of Persons-Fifty Find Rellef.

New York.—An auction of white men the other night was the spectacle that drew thousands of persons to the Parkside Presbyterian church in Flatbush. The auction was in reality an subject lesson of the conditions prevail- is she who holds the purse and dresses this among working people and served the family-including the men.

zet lobs for a number of men. The church was crowded when Rev. John E. Long began an address in which he outlined the pitiable conditions of many a man who was willing to work but unable to secure a position. Outside the church a crowd of 2,000 persons clamored and struggled to get into the already crowded house

worship. Mr. Long introduced Edward T. D'Loughlin, who was to conduct the anction. O'Loughlin outlined his plan so which the men he would present had agreed. This was to offer them as k were on the block to the person who would give them a job through which ithey could earn subsistence and a few dollars beside if possible. The money end, however, was an after consideration, as the men who had come to him wanted food and shelter principally.

Mr. O'Loughlin then led on to the platform 50 men, young and old, all more or less shabbily garbed and displaying in their ways the pinch of want. All of the men wore black manks so as to conceal their identity to all but purchasers. Each man was numbered as they were put on the

No. 10 was the first man presented. He was described as an iron worker and molder, long out of work and in want and willing to work at anything. Several men in the audience walked

to the platform and, as in slavery days, critically surveyed the subject. Hine man went so far as to feel of the man's limbs and muscles. It was final-By announced that the man had been 'sold" to W. F. Copeland, who would sgive him employment in an industrial mesociation in New York. The terms were not announced.

No. 21 was the next up. He was demeribed as a man who had taken part the Boer war and who had seen wervice in the United States army in ithe Philippines. He was an electrician by trade. No. 21 went to a Flatbush family, the name of which was withheld by request. It was announced that the family would give him \$55 a month and board.

No. 23, a painter, went to a Newark (N. J., man who promised him \$10 a week, while No. 14, a gray-haired man, was taken away by a young man who paid he would give him a home and

Thus six men in all were disposed of when, as the hour was waxing late, the spectators, many of whom keenly felt the scenes they had witnessed formed themselves into a committee took charge of the remaining 44 men and promised to find homes and jobs for

Mr. Long and several others then addressed the people outside the church, telling what had been done and asking aid for the many unemployed in Greater New York.

John D. Rockefeller, who had been invited to be present, sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend.

A Connecticut girl has forgotten her name, which is rank ingratitude to show to the parents and relatives who quarreled for weeks before selecting Lit for her.-Detroit Free Press.

## FACTS ABOUT AFRICA

STRANGE COUNTRY WHERE ROOSEVELT WILL HUNT.

British Explorer Asserts East Africa Is No Place for Poor Man-Sleeping Sickness is on the increase.

London.-One of the experts who took part in the British museum Ruwenzori expedition in central Africa in 1905-1906, A. F. R. Wollaston, has just published one of the best books of African travel that has yet appeared: "From Ruwenzori to Congo."

The Mountains of the Moon are represented by a range of at least five distinct groups of snow peaks, of which the highest has been determined by the duke of the Abruzzi at slightly less than 17,000 feet, and some ten miles of glaciers, between the Lakes Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward, in the country where President Roosevelt will hunt big game.

"From the settlers," says Mr. Wollaston, "and from many others whom I met at Nairobi and Naivasha, I heard\* all sorts of expressions of opinion, from the gloomiest to the most enthusiastic, about British East Africa. But everyhody was agreed even the most sanguine of them, that it is no place for a poor man.

"A capital of several hundred pounds at the least was regarded as an absolute necessity, and this at once puts the country on a different footing from such colonies as Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand. People in England are accustomed to hear East Africa spoken of as 'a white man's country,' but it can never really be a white man's country when the smaller trades and the labor are efficiently carried on by the Indians and natives, while only the officials and employers of labor are European.

And in any case the extent of healthful upland country suitable for permanent settlement by Europeans, after allowance has been made for native reserves, game reserves and forests, is exceedingly limited. Africa is cursed with a host of parasites."

And so little is known of the diseases of horses and cattle "that one hesitates to predict a very brilliant future for the stock breeder"-cereals. coffee, fruit, potatoes and other European vegetables would be at a permanent disadvantage in comparison with larger and at least equally productive territories. On the other hand:

"If prosperity is to come to British East Africa, the means of it will prob-

But a yet more serious problem confronts Europe in Africa-the prevention of the scourge known in medical language by the formidable name of trypanosomiasis; by the yet more formidable name of sleeping sickness in the vulgar tongue. The chief things known of it, beyond its hideous symptoms, are that it is infectious; that it ie invariably fatal; and that its geographical distribution corresponds with that of a tsetse fly.

European victims have thus far been few; their prejudice against native nakedness no doubt amounts to defensive armor against the assaults of the plague-laden foe. But why should there have been such a wholesade increase of the pestilence in recent years-why should its extent be ceasing to be limited by the regular habitat of the fly?

It is a lamentable fact, but cannot be gainsaid, that civilization must be held responsible in no small degree for the spread of sleeping sickness during the last few years. In the old days, when every tribe and almost every village was self-sufficient, and had no intercourse with its neighbors, except in the way of warfare, it might very well happen that the disease became localized in a few districts. where its virulence became diminished.

Nowadays, with the rapid opening up of the country, the constant passage of Europeans traveling from on district to another, and the suppres sion of native warfare, it is becoming increasingly easy for natives to move beyond the limits of their own countries, and by their means sleeping sickness is spread from one end of the country to another. And the outlook at the present time is at the best a gloomy one.

OLD WARRIORS RECEIVE HONORS

Military Reservations Named After United States Officers.

Washington. - Brevet Brig. Gen Renee de Russy, U. S. A., who served with distinction during the war of 1812 and the civil war, has been honored by having the military reservation at Kalai, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, named Fort De Russy. The military reservation at Kapahull, Island of Oahu. Hawaii, has been named Fort Ruger in honor of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the civil war. In honor of Brevet Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., the military reservation at Queen Emma Point, Island of Oahu, Hawali, has been named Fort Upton. Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A., has been honored by having the military reservation on Carabao island, P. L. named Fort Frank. Batteries at various reservations have been named in honor of Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. de Russy, U. S. A.; Col. Leverett H. Walker, U. S. A.; Maj. Benjamin H. Randolph, U. S. A.; Maj. Frank S. Harlow, U. S. A.; Col. John E. Greer, U. S. A.; Capt. William F. Crofton, U. S. A.; and Capt. Edgar F. Koehler, U. S. A.

GOOD COOKING IS CLUB'S AIM.

Bix Brooklyn Men Say They're Procf Against Culinary Lures.

New York.-Sworn to celibacy and the protection of their clubhouse and home from any encroachment by the fair sex, the Six Merry Bachelors are now comfortably installed at 568 Atlantic avenue. Brooklyn.

The Bachelors' Home club is the name that appears upon their sta: tionery and it is an odds-on wager that none of it has been received by any of

the girls. The hy-laws of the organization contain this significant clause: "No members of the opposite sex are to be allowed within this club. Any members who wish to see ladies must call upon them elsewhere. This is an organization which is not interested in woman's suffrage, but is vitally interested in making home interesting to men who desire the joys and comforts of

true bachelorhood-and good cooking. The Bachelors' Home club is international in its personnel. There are one Englishman, one Norwegian, one Swede, one German, one Roumanian and one American.

"We have solved the secret of the lonely bachelor," said Manager E. A. Youngmark, "We solved it by banding six pachelors in a close brotherhood and consigning the loneliness of one hall bedroom to the ash heap. We have all the comforts of home and excellently prepared food.

"Moreover, we have six other applicants who would join the organization. and in May we propose to take a

house. "We all do our own houseworkcooking, washing and general housecleaning-and there is not another bachelor club in Brooklyn like ours. There are thousands of lonely bachelors in the city to-day, living in small furnished rooms, who have no appreciation of the 'all the home comforts' of such a club as ours."

WASHTUB AWAITS BAD WOMEN.

lowa Judge Will Make Fair Prisoners Work, Too.

Des Moines, Ia.-Punishment such as will make most women shudder has been prescribed by Criminal Judge Jesse Miller of Polk county for all women convicted and sentenced by him to the county jail.

No more easy days to read dime novels and dream of romance. Stern reality and punishment is the direction of the court. The jailers, under the judge's instructions, have secured the proper paraphernalia for administration and there will be no retracting from the orders.

The decree has gone forth. Every woman committed to the county jail will be committed to hard labor at the washtub.

Since this announcement a wave of reform among women offenders has commenced. Judge Miller believes the washtub work the hardest that can be imposed upon women.

Not only will this punish the women, says the judge, but it will save the county a big laundry bill. Men committed to the jail have the rather prosaic rock pile as their means of occupation. There is to be no discrim ination. Women with soft hands and polished nails who fall under the ban of the court will have to plunge into the washtub just the same as other of-

ESKIMO TO SEEK POLE.

Sole Survivor of Band Brought Here by Lieut. Peary.

New York .- Not only will Mene Keeshoo, the young Eskimo who is the sole survivor of a band brought here by Commander Peary in 1895, remain in this city to study civil engineering. but when he completes his education he intends to head a polar expedition. Being an Eskimo, Mene naturally thinks he is well fitted to endure the hardships of the far north.

"The explorers who are trying to find the north pole now don't know how to do it," he says. "They fit out comfortable ships with a crew of 50, carrying electric lights and things to make life pass pleasantly up there, where they know it will be lonesome. They stay in a comfortable harbor until spring and then make a dash to see how far they can go.

"The north pole will never be discovered in such a way. The man whofinds it will go as far as he can in one season and make a permanent campthere until the next season."

AMAZING SURGICAL FEAT SEEN.

Knee from Corpse is Successfulty Grafted on Living Sufferer.

Washington.-Doctors at the George town university hospital witnessed a remarkable operation performed there several days ago by Dr. George Tully Vaughan of this city on George A. Kelly, aged 29. The bones of Kelly's knees were so badly diseased that Dr. Vaughan decided on amputation.

In the hospital was a man about to die. Dr. Vaughan obtained permission from the dying patient's family to remove the left leg in the event of death, and it was decided that the knee of the dead man should be grafted to the leg of the living sufferer.

The transfer was duly made. The bones were riveted together by slender, strong wire and the most delicate phase of the operation, that of joining the ligaments, caused the surgeons to work as they probably never labored before. Every tissue, tendon and muscle was joined and the hones fastened together. Kelly is said to be improvMULE SHOE IN TREE TRUNK.

Farmers Confronted with Something Unusual in Forestry Annals.

St. Louis.-How a mule shoe climbed a tree is a mystery which farmers in the neighborhood of Mehlville, Mo., just south of the city limits, are trying to solve. William Becker, a woodcutter, found the shoe in a tree near the bank of a small stream,

If it merely had been hanging on a limb it wouldn't have caused so much comment. The verdict in that case would have been that the mule kicked his shoe off and it lodged in the branches.

But the shoe was in the very heart of the tree trunk. Two steam saw blades were broken before Becker discovered the nature of the obstruction.

Then the heavy elm trunk, eight taches in diameter, was split with axes and the mule shoe came to light. It was so firmly imbedded that it was impossible to pull it out. The accented belief is that a mule

lost his shoe while fording the stream and that the shoe fell in the root forks of a young sapling and was carried upward as the tree grew. It was 16 feet from the ground be-

fore the elm was felled by the woodman. Experts who have examined the rings on the trunk say that the tree was at least 70 years old. A newly organized lodge of the

named "Good Luck Lodge" in honor of the high-roosting mule shoe. WEDDED IN STREET AT 3 A. M.

Woodmen of the World has been

Conductor Takes a Bride During Relief Hours.

Louisville, Ky.-Strennosity in love was exhibited in a striking way in the marriage of Miss Ella Branch of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edward E. Early of this city, who is a conductor for the Louisville Street Railway Company. and did not get relieved from duty until the other night. He was due to return to work at six o'clock next morn-

Hastily changing his clothes, Early jumped into a carriage and drove for Miss Branch, He took her in with him and they proceeded to Magistrate Adam Spahn's residence. Arriving at 3 o'clock a. m., they aroused the magistrate, who sleepily invited them to call at a more convenient hour. Love was persistent, however, and

Magistrate Spahn dressed and came down to the street. There, to the tune of milk-wagon traffic, Early and Miss Branch were married while in the carriage. With the blessings of Magistrate Spahn they drove home.

Miss Branch has been visiting here. nd In a few days Early expects to get a leave of absence, when they will visit the bride's relatives in Brooklyn.

BABY IN CHICKEN INCUBATOR.

Contrivance Pressed Into Service to Save Life of Tiny Tot. Minneapolis, Minn.-Raised in an

incubator, which resulted in its weight being increased from two and onehalf pounds to twelve pounds in ten months, little Margaret Lee, known as "the chicken incubator haby," will be returned to her parents in Mankato, Minn., from Minneapolis in a short

The babe's fight for life is humorous as well as pathetic. Coming into the world not much larger than a hand on April 13, 1908, the midget of humanity was hurried to Minneapolls to be placed in an incubator.

But misfortune followed the infant. In all Minnesota not a baby incubator could be obtained, so a chicken incubator was brought into use. Little Margaret was placed on the inside, the lamp lighted and all went well.

Two months later the baby was taken out and treated much like other babes are. Now Margaret is quite a chic infant and will shortly be sent to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. E. Lee of Mankato.

SAYS HE SPANKED ROOSEVELT. Westerner Claims Distinction Gained

. When They Were Youths.

Greetey, Col.-Ernest Minckwitz, formerly chemist in the Windsor sugar factory, enjoys the distinction of being the only man in Colorado who spanked Theodore Roosevelt when the president was a boy. He says that when Roosevelt was 14 years old his mother placed him in the Minckwitz family at Dresden, Germany, to learn German.

One day young Roosevelt put on some boxing gloves and gave the German lad a punch, saying: "This is the way we do it in America." Whereupon the stout German lad who was a lew years the senior of the future president, took him across his knee and administered a spanking, saying: "This is the way we do it in Germany."

Minckwitz says that three years agohe was at the White House and President Roosevelt recalled the incident.

Rules Life Begins at Birth. St. Louis.-Circuit Court Judge Wifliams in a decision which was put on record recently held that a child's life begins at birth and not before. In sustaining a demurrer of a street car company to the suit of Cornelius H. Buel and his wife for damages for the death of their four-month-old son. who it was claimed died as a result of an accident before he was born, Judge Williams based his ruling upon a part of the scriptures. He quoted Genesis 2:7. The demurrer averred the child in the meaning of the law was not a person at the time Mrs. Buel was injured five months before the baby was born.

## THIS ISLAND SOBER

LOCAL OPTION CUTS DOWN NEW. FOUNDLAND'S DRINK BILL.

St. Johns the One Wet Spot-That City Now Talks of Closing Its Saloons-In the Wild Days so of Heavy Drinking.

St. Johns, N. F.-There is now an interesting experiment taking shapa in Newfoundland which promises to be of special importance to temperance workers the world over. It is nothing less than to put the city of St. Johns under the local option or persuasive law! known in Canada as the Scott act. and by this means bring about virtual prohibition, because, while the importation of spirituous liquors will still be possible, their sale will be probibited except for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

In 1872 the local option law was first enacted in Newfoundland, and the initial move for its enforcement was made by the hamlet of Bregus being started appropriately enough, by a man named Waterhouse. This law. provided that any township could by a two-thirds vote decree against the sale of liquor therein, though the importation of liquor from abroad or from other sections, for the personal use of residents was still allowed. The consumption of liquors of all qualities in the colony in 1871 was 212,616 galions. The population of the colony then was 161,374, so the consumption was 1.32 gallons per capita annually. The consumption of liquors in 1998 was 153.427 gallons. The population now is estimated at about 243,000, it. being 220,982 by the census of 1901. so that the consumption of fiquor is only-is gallons per capita annually. or exactly one-half of what it was 37

The drink statistics of Newfoundland, as compared with other countries, show it to be the soberest country in the world. Practically the whole island, except St. Johns, is under local option, for the temperance sentiment gradually became strong enough to wipe out the two-thirds clause and substitute a simple majority vote, and as the years passed the spread of local option grew general. If local option should be carried in St. Johns, it would mean not alone the closing of the saloons there but a stoppage of the use of liquor in the rest of the island. except by importing it from abroad, as it is now obtained almost wholly from St. Johns.

Fifty years ago Newfoundlanders toxicants. In those days every vessel owner among the coast fishermen laid in a puncheon of rum (100 gallons) for winter consumption, as regularly as he did any article of food. If he was still more prominent he brought home two puncheons. This liquor was used as liberally then as "soft drinks" are now. Every man employed about his vessel or premises took daily his three "horn" of liquor. He started with his "morning" when he began work; had a "leveler" at 11 o'clock, or before noon, and a "sundown" about 5 p. m., while many took a "nightcap" also

before going to bed. Every day at the hours named a servant maid would make the rounds with a jar of rum, a basket of bread cut into chunks and a pewter mug; and each man would help himself to his "nip" and his "grog bit," as the bread was called. Fishermen took jars of rum in their boats when they went out fishing, as they take kettles of teanow; and it was not unusual for them to drink a quart a day without hurt to themselves. Every sailor took his gallon jar of rum to the ice fields in the seal hunt of the early spring, and the ship itself was supplied on an equally generous scale. Shipwrights stipulated in their agreements that their daily wage was to be so many shillings and a bottle of rum. Blacksmiths and sailmakers made similar contracts.

Yet nobody ever got really drunk, old-timers say, except once a year, on St. Stephen's day, which is the day after Christmas and which was the occasion chosen for sealers to secure their places on board their ships. Then men flocked to the principal scaling ports from all sections of the island. After signing articles with his own shipper each man made the rounds of the town, asking other skippers for places, who knowing the practice, would express themselves as unable to give a berth, but would ask each to take a glass of liquor. By evening they were all usually fighting drunk and a disturbance was not uncommon.

SAD, SAD DAY FOR THE SMITHS.

House of Representatives Will Have Only Four in Sixty-first Congress.

Washington.-March 4 will be a sad day for the Smith family. Its representation in the house of representatives will on that day be reduced from six to four. Representative Madison R. Smith of Missouri and Marcus A. Smith, delegate from Arizona, will not be in the Sixty-first congress, and no new Smiths will come to uphold the family name and fame.

Raiph H. Cameron will succeed Marcus Smith from Arisons, while Politte Elvins of Elvins, Mo., will occupy the seat of Mr. Madison Smith of Missouri.

The retirement of the Missouri and Arizona Smiths will leave on duty Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, Sylvester C. Smith of California and Walter I. Smith of lows, all Republicans, and William R. Smith, the lone Democratis Smith.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS