



MR. ROOSEVELT'S ESCAPE.

In Scribner's Magazine ex-President Roosevelt, continuing his series on "African Game Trails," tells of "Elephant Hunting on Mount Kenya." The African elephant has never been trained as the Indian elephant, therefore neither the natives nor the hunters have the kind of intimacy and knowledge which domestication gives, moreover, hunting in the forest is surrounded with danger and excitement, which Mr. Roosevelt has graphically portrayed in this article. The ex-President writes:

"No other animal, not the lion himself, is so constant a theme of talk and a subject of such unflagging interest round the camp fires of African hunters and in the native villages of the African wilderness as the elephant. Indeed, the elephant has always profoundly impressed the imagination of mankind. It is, not only to hunters, but to naturalists, and to all people who possess any curiosity about wild creatures and the wild life of nature, the most interesting of all animals. Its huge bulk, its singular form, the value of its ivory, its great intelligence—in which it is matched, if at all, only by the highest apes, and possibly by one or two of the highest carnivores—and its varied habits, all combine to give it an interest such as attaches to no other living creature below the rank of man. In line of descent and in physical formation it stands by itself, wholly apart from all the other great land beasts, and differing from them even more widely than they differ from one another. The two existing species—the African, which is the larger and finer animal, and the Asiatic—differ from one another as much as they do from the mammoth and similar extinct forms which were the contemporaries of early man in Europe and North America. The carvings of our palaeolithic forefathers, etched on bone by cavern dwellers, from whom we are surrounded by ages which stretch into an immemorial past, show that in their lives the hairy elephant of the north played the same part that his remote collateral descendant now plays in the lives of the savages who dwell under a vertical sun beside the tepid waters of the Nile and the Congo."

That Mr. Roosevelt had a narrow escape from death while after his big quarry is shown in his account of a flank attack by a companion of an elephant he had brought down. He says:

"At last we came in sight of the mighty game. The trail took a twist to one side, and there, thirty yards in front of us, we made out part of the gray and massive head of an elephant resting his tusks on the branches of a young tree—elephants hardly ever feed at noon. A couple of minutes passed before, by cautious scrutiny, we were able to tell whether the animal we could see was a cow or a bull, and whether, if a bull, it carried heavy enough horns. Then we saw that it was a big bull with good ivory. It turned its head in my direction and I saw its eye; and I fired a little to one side of the eye at a spot which I thought would lead to the brain. I struck exactly where I aimed, but the head of an elephant is enormous and the brain small, and the bullet missed it. However, the shock momentarily stunned the beast. He stumbled forward, half falling, and as he recovered I fired with the second barrel, again aiming for the brain. This time the bullet sped true, and as I lowered the rifle from my shoulder I saw the great lord of the forest come crashing to the ground. "But at that very instant, before there was a moment's time in which to reload, the thick bushes parted immediately on my left front and through them surged the vast bulk of a charging bull elephant, the matted mass of tough creepers snapping like packthread before his rush." He was so close that he could have touched me with his trunk. I leaped to one side and dodged behind a tree trunk, opening the rifle, throwing out the empty shells and slipping in two cartridges. Meanwhile Cunningham fired right and left, at the same time throwing himself into the bushes on the other side. Both his bullets went home and the bull stopped short in his charge, wheeled and immediately disappeared in the thick cover. We ran forward, but the forest had closed over his wake. We heard him trumpet shrilly, and then all sounds ceased."

There are many puzzling conundrums in French history, but perhaps the most perplexing of all, though it has to do with a comparatively minor personage, is that surrounding the mystery of the hairdresser of Marie Antoinette. It is not a common occurrence for a person to die twice, a circumstance which has occurred in the case of this hairdresser, who was known as Jean Antie, alias Leonard.

This Antie, or Leonard, was a Gascon, born in 1758, who acquired a reputation in Paris by reason of his great ingenuity in building the elaborate coiffures of the time of Louis XVI. In 1791 he was lodged at the Tuileries as valet de chambre of the Queen.

When Marie Antoinette and the royal family made their abortive attempt to flee from France, Leonard

was sent ahead as a scout. He was seized, brought back to the French capital and condemned to be executed as a traitor to the State.

So far as anyone then knew he was duly decapitated, his death being properly recorded in the register provided for the purpose. Investigation has, however, elicited the interesting fact that the ex-hairdresser was very much alive in Russia in the year 1814, and to complicate matters the Paris register showed his second death certificate under the year 1820. The question naturally arises, just how did Leonard manage to evade the penalty that every one had no doubt he had suffered? A great many guesses have been ventured and the following explanation, offered by one puzzled historian, seems of all of them the most reasonable.

One day, while a group of condemned were awaiting their turn for execution, the guillotine broke down and had to be repaired. A number of victims had been executed; ten or a dozen were obliged to stand waiting till the repairs had been accomplished.

Now it appears that one individual, the twentieth on the list, whose hands were, as was the custom, bound behind him, grew faint at the delay, leaped against the line of officers that separated the prisoners from the mob of spectators. Suddenly a sap opened behind the man, almost unconsciously he slipped through and the line closed once more. A bystander reached over and placed a hat on the man's bare head and the people crowded about as if to hide him. A short time thereafter a man with his hands behind him was seen in the Champs Elysees walking with the air of one out for a quiet stroll. This man was said to have spent the next night in a ditch and to have made his way to Russia subsequently. If this person, saved by a fortunate accident or by collusion, was Leonard, the story explains the mystery of the two death certificates.—Harper's Weekly.

FINDING A WOLF DEN.

In April we had a storm which gave us about five inches of snow, and as this was the time for wolves and coyotes to dep. a friend and I decided to take a look about and see if we could find one.

In this part of the State gray wolves are quite numerous, and as they do much damage to the ranchman, a bounty has been placed on them. The State bounty is \$5, and the bounty offered by the ranchmen \$10 on pups, and \$15 on old wolves. The total is thus \$20 on grown wolves and \$15 on pups.

The land about our ranch being rough mountain ranges, wolves breed there quite often. The breeding season is usually from the 1st of April till the 1st of May.

One morning we started out, and took along with us one of a good pack of foxhounds which we own. We had gone about seven miles from the ranch when we struck the trail of a very large wolf, and back trailing it for a short distance I found where the wolf had lain down. As I have spent about ten years in this business, this told me that I was going the wrong way. I started in the other direction, and as the going was exceedingly rough, I tied my horse to a tree and went forward on foot.

I had trailed the wolf about a mile when, suddenly, the dog began to growl and show signs of uneasiness, and at this I began to look closely for the wolf, and suddenly I came upon the den. It was situated in a rough pile of rocks, facing the south.

It was now about noon. I stood there quietly for a moment, and then to my great surprise the old wolf came out of the den. She had not seen me yet, and not being over fifteen feet from her I killed her with a shot from a .30 United States army rifle. The mangle, hearing the shot, jumped up about fifty yards away, but the ground was so rough that I got only one shot at him. We worked all the afternoon at the den, but did not get to the pups, but the next day we went back and got five young ones, making a bounty for us of \$40. I have kept one for a pet.—J. A. S., Binford, Wyo., in Forest and Stream.

WHALE TOWED THE DORY.

Captain William O'Donnell, of the fishing schooner Lucy D. Winsor, was hauling trawls several miles off Race Point when his dory began to act strangely. The boat stood on its stern, then tilted by the head and started out to sea at tremendous speed. The captain was experiencing a new sensation and it made him a trifle anxious because there was no one clue to the mysterious power that was rapidly taking him off soundings.

With added momentum the dory forced away from the schooner, and its occupant, who admits he was scared, cast off the trawl and crouched in the stern of the boat so the boy would not be dragged under water. But the trawl caught, and two minutes after the dory was flying through the waves at such a rate that water began to slop over the sides.

The dory was rapidly leaving the schooner, when the tension on the line relaxed and the dory presently stopped. The captain hauled in the trawl and found the hooks stripped of fish as a result of the speed at which they had been dragged through the water. Near the end of the gear, however, was found the head of a big cod, its body having been bitten off. That is what makes Captain O'Donnell believe a whale gave him the terrifying ride out Cape Cod way. He thinks the whale tipped the cod and some of the keen hooks scratched its head and sides and dug into the skin till the whale had towed the dory a long way seaward.—Boston Herald.

CAPITAL FACTS.

Interesting News Gathered in the District of Columbia.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Personal Incidents and Important Happenings of National Import Published for the Pleasure and Information of Newspaper Readers.

Wast Insect Bugs. Chief bug inspector of the United States is the latest title acquired by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

It is up to the Secretary now, according to the new bug law, to see that all insecticides and fungicides and other brands of death-dealing concoctions are up to the standard.

Just how the inspection of sundry insect powders on the market will be made is puzzling the Secretary.

A commission is now investigating the manner of enforcing the new law which went into effect recently.

Over 1,000,000 Immigrants Admitted

Nearly 25,000 of the immigrants who arrived at United States ports during the fiscal year ended June 30 last were denied admission by immigration officials and were compelled to return to the countries from which they came. Various reasons were assigned for refusing to allow them to remain here, including those of physical defects and the probability of their becoming public charges.

The fiscal year 1910 was a "million immigrant year," the first for several years, the total number admitted being 1,041,570.

To Fight Open-Shop Policy.

Organized labor in the District of Columbia has begun to lay plans for a systematized fight against the open-shop policy.

At a meeting of the presidents of the 80 local trade unions and of the executive committee of the Central Labor Union, \$10,000 was pledged as the nucleus of a defense fund to carry on the contest against the employers' and various other associations which have been seeking to establish on a firm footing the open-shop system.

The money will be given by the various unions, and more will be raised, as needed, by assessment.

Texas City Holds Record.

Among cities of its size, San Antonio, Tex., holds the record of undelivered mail matter.

Letters and packages found to be non-deliverable by the post-office during the last fiscal year reached the tremendous total of 42,495 pieces. Of these 26,525 had no return address and for this reason had to be sent to the dead letter office. Most of the pieces were letters, though there were also many packages and several postal money orders.

Printing 3,000,000 Cards a Day.

The Government Printing Office has reported to the Postoffice Department that since the new postcard presses have been installed the daily output is now approximately 3,000,000.

Young Men Needed for Soldiers.

The United States needs an army of young, aggressive men, is the opinion of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who is in Washington getting in touch with affairs before assuming his new duties as chief of staff of the army.

Counterfeit Of \$2 Bill.

The appearance of a very poor counterfeit of a \$2 silver certificate has been reported to the Treasury Secret Service. It is of the series of 1899, with a portrait of Washington. The note apparently is printed from crudely made wood cut plates.

\$170,000 For Electric Light Bulbs.

Contracts have been let by the Treasury Department for electric light bulbs, of which the Government uses approximately 1,000,000 a year. The contracts aggregated about \$170,000. Four types of bulbs have been ordered. They are the carbon filament, which will cost 12.92 cents each; metalized filament, 14.55 cents; tantalum filament, 29.70 cents; and tungsten filament, 40.08 cents.

Pension Divisions Merged.

Commissioner Davenport, of the Pension Bureau, has consolidated three divisions of his bureau into one branch, to be known as the Civil War Division. The consolidated office will handle all pension claims growing out of the war. The division grouped under one head were the Eastern, Western and Southern divisions. The commissioner also has created the Removal Division which will be charged with the removal from the files of all the superfluous papers contained in the great mass of pension records.

To Name Peace Commission Soon.

The personnel of the universal peace commission, provided for in the closing days in the last session of congress, will be named in the near future. Friends of the project still are hopeful that former President Roosevelt will accept the chairmanship. Five members will constitute the commission, all to be appointed by the president. It must report within two years.

THE NEWS MINUTELY TOLD

The Heart of Happenings Carved From the Whole Country.

Although cut in two by a locomotive on the Reading Railway at Landale, Giovanni Mattered lost only a pint of blood, lived 1 hour and 12 minutes and was conscious until within 10 minutes of his death. Had one wheel run over him, the doctors said he would have died almost instantly. But the wheels of both the engine and tender passed over him and thus gave him a lease of life that physicians call remarkable. As the wheels rolled over Mattered, the tremendous weight welded the skin together in such a manner that the lower part of the trunk was virtually sewed together, thus preventing the blood from escaping and also preventing hemorrhages. Shock killed Mattered, but he conversed with his friends for more than a hour before death.

Jimmie Holderby, the smallest man in Missouri, died at the home of his father, G. R. Holderby, of Kirksville Friday. The funeral was largely attended by Kirksville citizens who were personal friends of the little man. Jimmie was 25 years old and stood 3 feet 6 inches high in his stocking feet. He formerly acted as driver of one of his father's ice wagons, but the two prospered in the ice business and retired wealthy several years ago. Jimmie was in striking contrast in size to the Missouri giantess, Miss Ella Ewing, a farmer's girl, who lives a few miles from Kirksville. Miss Ewing is 5 feet 6 inches tall. She is believed to be the tallest woman in the history of the world.

Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railway and one of the best known railway men in the country was shot and killed by a burglar at his home in Winnetka, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, early Wednesday.

Twenty representative negroes and a delegation of whites, under Chairman McLeod, of the Democratic State Committee, visited Mayor Fitzgerald and made vigorous protest against the production of "The Clansman," now being played at the American Music Hall, at Boston.

The Georgia Senate has passed a bill declaring the drinking of intoxicating liquors on passenger trains a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Joseph Bemorschild sneezed himself to death, in a restaurant in New York. After shaking pepper into his soup he was seized with a fit of sneezing and ruptured a blood vessel. He was 51 years old.

As a result of 12 years' study of the problem of aviation, Robert J. McKinley, a Brooklyn inventor, has become mentally unbalanced and is confined in a hospital for observation and treatment.

Sam B. Dobbs, of Atlanta, was re-elected president of the Association of Advertising Clubs of America, at Omaha, Neb. Boston was chosen as the place to hold the 1911 convention.

Wm. Plunkett, at one time chief operator for the Associated Press, at Louisville, Ky., was stricken with heart failure at his key in a downtown brokers' office, at New York, and quickly expired. He had been an operator for twenty years.

General reports from all parts of British Columbia, confirmed by dispatches to Premier McBride, land minister Ellison and other officials at the Victoria, place the aggregate loss of the present week by forest fires at not less than \$1,000,000, while fully \$500,000 more will be lost in the enforced suspension of affected industries.

Collector Loeb has ordered the captain of the Italian liner Duce di Genova to pay a fine of \$7,870 for failure to put on the ship's manifest two "sleeper" trunks containing valuable lace brought to New York in May, 1909, but never claimed.

As the result of a mosquito bite received while performing an autopsy in the Newark City Hospital, Dr. James S. Ford, of Newark, came near losing his life. It was announced at the hospital that a series of operations performed for the purpose of stopping the spread of the poison had proved successful and that the surgeon is now out of danger. According to the specialists who have been in attendance, the mosquito had evidently gathered up poisonous substance from the cadaver over which Dr. Ford was working. These were injected into his blood when the mosquito bit him.

Miss Carrie May Glover, daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Charles L. Glover, was married at South Norwalk, Conn., to Theodore L. Adams who was best man at the wedding of the bride's father. Mr. Adams is a retired business man of Reading and 75 years old. His bride is just past 20. The father of the bride not only gave her away but returned the complement of 45 years ago and acted as best man for the bridegroom.

The moon has lost its legal standing in Pennsylvania. Joe Goshen, at Pittsburg, through his counsel sought release from jail on the ground that, according to the moon he had served the month's time to which he had been sentenced. Judge Robert S. Frazer handed down a decision that in legal or criminal matters, the moon has ever since 1821, by ruling of the supreme court, been eclipsed by the calendar as a measure of time.

The population of Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark, according to estimates based on the 1910 school census made public. The total minor population of the city is \$14,115, an increase of 66,768 over the census of 1909.

Samuel Gompers directed a great battle for years against the Buck Stove and Range Co., which now agrees to employ union labor. One of the features of the struggle was the sentencing of Gompers and John Mitchell for contempt of court.

To Keep Out Diseased Cows.

Washington, Special.—Another period of watching importations from South American countries to prevent the introduction of the foot and mouth disease has been inaugurated by the Departments of Agriculture. The disease is now reported to be prevalent among South American cattle. Wool, hair, straw, hay and other foodstuffs have been known to carry the germs of this disease, and such importations are being watched.

Reporter to Wed Mrs. Hartje.

Pittsburg, Special.—After sitting in the game of hearts between Augustus Hartje, the multi-millionaire paper manufacturer, and his handsome wife, Mary Kenny Scott Hartje, whose marital troubles have filled the columns of all the newspapers for the past five years with sensational disclosures, Charles Gillespie, a newspaper man who was assigned to the story when the trouble first broke out about five years ago, will soon supplant the millionaire and become the husband of Mrs. Hartje.

French Justice.

Tours, France, By Cable.—A ragpicker named Joseph has confessed to the assassination April 21, 1910, of five children of a farmer named Briere, in the vicinity of Charieres. The father of the children was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in prison.

Negro League Secures Roosevelt.

New York, Special.—Booker T. Washington called on Col. Roosevelt Friday to ask him to speak before the National Negro Business Men's league, which is to hold a session in this city on August 17, 18 and 19. Washington is president of the league. Col. Roosevelt promised to make an address on August 19. On the following day Washington is to sail to Europe to collect material for a series of articles for a magazine on the condition of the laboring masses in Europe as compared with that of the negroes in America.

Postal Supplies Depot.

Washington, Special.—Brunswick, Ga., has been designated by order of the Postoffice Department, as a general distributing point in the South-east for postal cards, stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers. The department will send, beginning August 1, these supplies in carloads to Brunswick to be distributed to postmasters in that section of the South as they may be required.

The Explanation.

Washington, D. C., Special.—To the failure of a safety mechanism to operate when a sudden and powerful pull was given by an artilleryman in attaching the lanyard, is now laid the responsibility for the accident which cost the lives of 11 men at Fort Monroe, Va., during battle practice. Such is the conclusion of Gen. Cromer, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., who attended the practice and who has been in touch with the inquiry made by the investigating board.

Prominent Citizen a Moonshiner.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—A dispatch from Anniston, Ala., says United States revenue officers have returned from Clayburn county after having destroyed one of the largest moonshine stills that has been located in years in the home of Charles Pennell, one of the most prominent citizens of the county, who lacked only 20 votes of receiving the nomination for sheriff in the May primary. No arrests were made.

A Tramp's Gratitude.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Shortly before the Klondyke gold boom, W. V. Miller, a motorman of this city, then living in Atlanta and known as "Kid" Miller, met J. E. Curley, a miner, stranded and without funds. He took him in and fed him, gave him money with which to travel as far as Birmingham. That was the last he ever heard of the bread east upon the waters, until he received word that Curley had died in Dawson City and left him a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

\$40,000 Saved on Twine Contract.

During the next fiscal year the Postoffice Department expects to use about 1,125,000,000 yards of binding twine. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has authorized the making of a contract for the purchase of this twine from the Planet Mills Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at about 8 cents a pound, deliveries to be made in various parts of the country. The contract will amount to \$225,000. This is a saving of approximately \$40,000 as compared with previous years.

HOW TO LOSE OR MAKE WEIGHT.

As a Rule Fat is a Sign of Health, Says Dr. White in Harvard Medical Course.

Dr. Franklin W. White, of the Harvard Medical School lectured on a popular topic in the Sunday afternoon course at the school, for he told fat people how to lose weight and thin people how to put on flesh. Consequently the audience room was well filled, and from the number of stout and lean people it was apparent that there was great personal interest in the discourse. In the course of his talk Dr. White said:

"The reason for the gain in weight in the vast majority of healthy people is simply that they eat more than is needed for the daily work of the body. Almost all stout persons can reduce their weight and keep it down at will, if they will take the trouble to do so by finding out just what they need for their daily work and then keeping within these bounds. This process requires some care and patience and self-control, and in addition a good deal of knowledge of the values of different foods. Stout people give up one food and replace it by another equally nutritious. They rely on exercise which brings with it even better appetite, and they eat more. An addition of one pat of butter a day will give an increase of twelve pounds weight in a year. The addition of a single slice of meat of 1 1/2 slices of bread a day will do the same with good digestion and no increase of exercise.

"As a rule fat is a sign of health and not disease. Very few sick people gain weight. It means a good appetite and good digestion. It is safe to be ten pounds over weight than ten pounds under. There are two ways of reducing surplus weight—eating less food or taking more exercise. In my experience the method of eating less is far more effective and usually much easier. The reasonable way is to combine the two.

"It is not necessary for stout people to go to a sanatorium and take a 'cure' in obesity. It is much better and more convenient to lose weight gradually. The result can be accomplished not necessarily by eating less of the foods usually taken, but by making a new choice, taking less of strong foods, and more of medium weaker ones.

"While recommending moderate exercise, we must regard violent exercise for the purpose of reducing weight as wasteful of time and energy and sometimes dangerous. Those who lose weight by such a course of treatment, usually gain again rapidly after they return to ordinary habits.

"Massage has little or no effect on weight. Hot air or vapor baths reduce weight only by drying out the body, reducing the water by active perspiration. Mineral waters and laxatives are quite effective, for it is possible to hurry the food so rapidly through the digestive canal that much of it will not be absorbed, but this is clumsy and inconvenient.

"Thyroid extract, which has been much used as a short cut to a graceful figure, is a powerful drug, which has so many disadvantages that doctors are using it less and less. It frequently produces a loss in the muscles or body framework. It is, too entirely unnecessary, since no one loses weight after taking it who could not lose with diet and exercise.

"Patent medicines for the purpose are legion. Most of them are rank frauds composed of the simplest and cheapest stuff.

"There is much less to say about gaining weight. It is far harder for the slender person to gain weight than for the stout person to lose it, and it is frequently almost impossible to cause a permanent gain in weight. Under weight may be due to wasteful digestion, to eating too little or too weak foods, or to using up too much food supply in work or worry. All these causes must be treated; we need more than increased food to cause increase of weight."—Boston Transcript.

Cupid on the Job.

"Ah, my dear, advised the old country woman, "don't you marry rashly. You keep your weather eye open, like I did when I was a girl." "But I love him," said the simple village maid. "Pooh!" sniffed the adviser. "Now, you take example of me. You see this cottage of mine. Well, I got it fixed up for practically nothing."

"Oh," said the village maid, with out enthusiasm. "She was thinking of James. "And how did you manage it?"

"Why, dearie," responded the good woman, "I was engaged to the carpenter till all the woodwork was finished and then I broke it off and married the plumber."—Bystander.

The Elements.

Of the seventy-one elementary substances of earthly matter enumerated by chemists, thirty-two are known certainly to exist in the sun's atmosphere, ten or fifteen more can probably be traced there, and there are only six or eight as to which, in the present state of our knowledge, there is negative evidence that they are no present there. The elements whose presence is proved comprise many of those which are the most common in the composition of the earth, and the fact is pretty firmly established that the matter is the same throughout of space, from the minutest atom to the most distant star.—Chicago Examiner.

Every day there are twice as many people traveling vertically in a New York city in the elevators as are carried horizontally by the various transportation lines.