

FALSE TEETH FAIL.

ENGLAND GIVES UP EXPERIMENT WITH RECRUITS.

Poor Results from Scheme Allowing Men to Enlist on Payment of \$15 for Artificial Molars.

London.—Remarkable testimony to the growth of physical degeneracy in the nation is contained in the annual report of the director of recruiting and organization.

In a table furnished by the army medical department it is shown that the percentage of ordinary recruits who are rejected on medical grounds is progressing upward at alarming speed, and has risen from 23.04 in 1891 to 37.21 in 1905.

The following figures speak for themselves:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number inspected, Number rejected, Percentage of rejections.

Defective teeth are stated to be materially responsible for the increase. While in 1891 the ratio per 1,000 of men rejected on this account was 10.88, the ratio in 1904 amounted to no less than 70.61.

Some time ago the army council decided that recruits who were only ineligible for enlistment owing to defective teeth might be accepted if they paid \$15 to be supplied with artificial teeth and undertook to keep them in order at their own expense.

A considerable number of recruits, the report states, enlisted under these conditions, but the experiment has not proved a success, and has, it is announced, been discontinued.

Recruiting showed a marked falling off last year, both as regards the regular army and the militia.

The number who joined the regular army was 35,963, and the militia, 29,941, decreases of 6,679 and 5,323, respectively, compared with the previous year.

A new departure in recruiting has been made during the year by the appointment of eight retired officers as recruiting officers in large towns where it was considered that the population was such that good recruiting results might be expected.

The number of men who returned to civil life from the colors last year was 31,321, of whom 25,362 were provided with employment.

Eight of these were found posts as clerks in the war office.

It is pointed out in the report that pay in the army has been so largely increased of recent years that there is no doubt that it compares favorably with that of the unskilled laborer in civil life.

The government's decision to maintain a large number of troops in South Africa has determined the war department to increase the instructional gymnastic staff of the army in order to keep the system of physical training at its present high level.

One officer and four sergeant majors are to be sent to South Africa at an early date to carry on the work of gymnastic instruction there, and further instructors will be appointed to schools and districts at home.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Negro Woman in Chicago Lives to Be Almost a Century and a Quarter Old.

Chicago.—At the extraordinary age of 123 years, Mrs. Philo Rogers, a negro woman, died the other day at her home, 6233 Ada street, in this city.

Mrs. Rogers was born in Missouri and reared a large family long before the first murrerings of the anti-slavery sentiment agitated New England.

She was a grandmother when the Missouri compromise was an issue of the hour and had reached her three score years and ten when the emancipation proclamation liberated her from bondage.

Little of her early history is known, as all whom she had known in her ordinary lifetime long ago have been forgotten. She came to Chicago some years ago and was in good health until a short time ago.

STOCK QUARANTINE.

VIOLATIONS OF ACT IN OKLAHOMA ARE FEWER.

Great Improvement in Territory in Enforcement of the Law—Move Against Fever Tick.

Guthrie, Okla.—That the live stock quarantine laws of Oklahoma and the federal government are being respected in this territory is shown by the fact that there were fewer violations during the last year than at any time since the establishment of a live stock commission here, eight years ago.

In 13 cases the defendants paid fines amounting to \$2,000, and several cases are still pending. While in Comanche county some trouble has recently been experienced, the firm attitude taken by the territorial authorities has convinced the cattlemen there that the law must be obeyed.

These facts are shown in the annual report, just completed by Thomas Morris, secretary of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission.

He reports great improvement in the territory both in the stamping out of infection and in the sentiment of the people generally and their willingness to assist in the enforcement of the law.

Speaking of the reluctance of the people in some localities to furnish information regarding violations of quarantine laws, Mr. Morris in his report says:

"If a man steals a \$15 pony, the whole community will follow him to Arkansas and then want to hang him if he is caught. But a man will drive a bunch of ticky cattle across a quarantine line, spread the fever through a whole township and destroy several thousand dollars' worth of cattle, yet no one will give information to an inspector or other officer of the law because they do not want to interfere with anybody's business or incur the ill will of a neighbor."

Mr. Morris suggests that as a remedy for this condition of affairs a plan should be started for educating the cattle owners, both as to the nature of the fever tick and the absolute necessity for its prevention where possible.

He suggests that the matter be taken up at farmers' institutes, and also by the Farmers' Cooperative union, which is very strong in many sections of this territory.

Plans are being made by the commission for an organized effort this year in cooperation with the federal authorities to stamp out the fever tick in Oklahoma. The plan will include a farm-to-farm canvass by townships in the infected area.

One inspector with a good horse can canvass a township in a week or ten days. In this way it will be possible to quarantine all infected herds.

Secretary Morris states that great benefit has been derived from the action of the last legislature in providing for the employment of several territorial inspectors. He deprecates the fact, however, that the \$10,000 appropriation only enables them to work about nine months in the year, when they could be busy the year around.

An appropriation of \$12,000 would have been sufficient to provide for this, he says.

The examination of cattle in Roger Mills and Washita counties was the first work taken up last year. As a result of the work of the previous year it was found that the board could safely recommend the removal of restrictions which required the inspection of cattle from that district.

The bureau of animal industry accepted the recommendation and issued regulations permitting the free movement of cattle from those counties. After a range inspection of Caddo county north of the Rock Island railroad and Kiowa county north of the line between townships four and five it was recommended that this territory be placed in the restricted district, which was also accepted by the bureau.

Anarchists Swarming Here. According to official information received in Washington, Italian anarchists are arriving in the United States in great numbers at both Pacific and Atlantic seaports.

The diplomatic representatives of the Italian government have positive information to this effect, and have brought the matter to the attention of the United States. Baltimore, it is stated, is rapidly becoming an anarchistic center.

The Italian consuls are engaged in assisting the immigration officials with a view to locating these men and arresting them.

Doctors in Paris Theaters. The Association of Theater Doctors is about to hold a banquet which must be a pleasant reunion. Each of the Parisian stages has about 40 doctors who take it in turns to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute so that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserved box where the doctor may be found in case of need.

Dying After Dissecting Rat. A dispatch from Batesburg, Uganda, to the Daily Mail, states that Lieut. Tullock, accompanying the royal society's expedition to investigate the "sleeping sickness," contracted the disease while dissecting an inoculated rat. He has been sent to England to die.

Fossil Deposit Found. A large deposit of fossil walrus and mammoth bones has been discovered at Santa Cruz, Cal.

MARVELOUS FIND OF GOLD.

Rock So Rich in Ore That It Is Guarded Day and Night by Sentries.

Manhattan, Nev.—Gold bearing rock, so rich that it is guarded day and night by two sentries and is mined under the watchful eye of the owners, has been opened up at the 80-foot level in the main working shaft of the Jumping Jack claim.

Six inches of this marvelous find is so rich that no assay has been made, as it is more than half gold. From eight o'clock at night, when a row of shots revealed the richest of the many sensational discoveries of the new camp, until ten o'clock the next morning \$10,000 worth of ore was sacked.

When the miners below hoisted samples of a six inch vein which was uncovered as it dipped into the shaft, the superintendent immediately ordered the men to the surface and suspended operations until the superintendent of the Jumping Jack could be notified.

Upon his arrival two trusted men were put to work stopping out the ore and two others guarding the entrance to the workings.

The news fairly electrified the camp, despite the fact that sensational finds are becoming everyday occurrences. Several samples were exhibited by officers of the company, who were besieged by a crowd which gathered soon after the news of the strike became public property.

These samples for size and richness surpass anything that the ground at Manhattan has yielded up to date, and will rank among the largest specimens of gold ever mined in this country.

One specimen weighing 23 ounces, six inches long, representing the width of the vein, is almost solid gold. The many seasoned miners and mining experts who examined this specimen today unite in saying that it is the handsomest and consequently the richest deposit from the mother lode they have ever seen.

It is streaked with a fine grained marble-like quartz, which hugs close to the crevices of its irregular outlines. The entire specimen is a bright yellow mass, except where it is relieved by the impregnated quartz. One side is worn smooth, as if by the force of a slide in the contact, and the other side is mold-shaped in the shape it was deposited by the molten mass.

COUNTESS OPENS LAUNDRY.

Paris World of Fashion Patronizes an American Woman's Odd Enterprise.

Paris.—Dissatisfied by the work done by the French, the Countess Rene Temple de Rougemont, formerly Miss Edith Devreux Clapp, of New York city, has established an American laundry at Memillon, her husband's country place in the department of the Eure et Loire.

Though the enterprise was begun solely to do away with the necessity of sending linen to London to be laundered, the French work being wholly unsatisfactory, it has become a paying investment in the first week, for all the friends of the count and countess are glad to patronize it and pay good prices for what they call "peerless" results.

All the machinery in the laundry came from America, and all the laundresses are American girls, who, because the innovation has proved such a success, are receiving much higher wages than was promised to them by the Countess de Rougemont.

Paris men of fashion who for years have been sending their linen to London to have it laundered are making personal appeals to the count to have their work done at Memillon, but he refers them all to the American girl whom the countess has put in charge as manager of the laundry.

It is a curious fact that while the elite of Paris sends its laundry to London, society folk of the British capital patronize Paris washerwomen, preferring for some reason not observable here, to have their work done on the banks of the Seine.

ENOCH ARDENS IN RUSSIA.

Many Returning Soldiers Reported Dead Find Their Wives Remarried.

St. Petersburg.—Among the Russian prisoners arriving from Japan there are many who have been reported dead by the general staff and whose relatives had been so informed. The unexpected reappearance of these men is causing all sorts of strange family complications, as many wives, under the impression that they were widows, have remarried.

In the province of Perm, where a returning soldier found his wife already the mother of a child by a new husband, he took the matter to the village priest for settlement. The first husband offered to acquiesce to the new conjugal arrangement if he received \$25, but the second husband was unable to pay the money, and it was finally arranged that the wife should return to her first husband.

However, as the second marriage was considered legal, and as official documents were at hand to prove the apparent death of the living husband, it was decided that the child born while the first husband was away must legally be registered as belonging to the second husband, and that it must be cared for by him.

Luxury for Left-Handed. Right handed men are no longer the only ones who can, if they so desire, avail themselves of the convenience of a moustache cup. There are now made moustache cups for left handed men as well. These cups come in at least two sizes and in a variety of styles as to decorations. Not nearly so many left handed as right handed cups are called for, but the left handed man can now be supplied.

PLAIN FOOD BEST FOR ALL.

Government Chemist Says the Rich Should Stick to It as Well as the Poor.

Washington.—"It is as necessary for millionaires as for the poor to live on brown bread and other inexpensive and nutritious food," said Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, the government chemist and food expert, when requested to discuss this subject in connection with the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Milner and Alfred Beit dined on brown bread, fish and vegetables in London.

"It is not necessary from a financial standpoint, but because such simple fare is good for the man and will make him healthy. All these foods are nutritious and furnish the body with the fuel necessary to prolong life and promote health."

"Beef, cream bread and potatoes furnish a diet good for the millionaire and the pauper. This is a comparatively cheap and well-balanced ration, containing all the elements of nutrition necessary to sustain life."

"This diet does not recommend itself because of its cheapness, but because it is wholesome. It is especially good for persons who, by reason of having eaten too great a variety of foods and drunk too much wine, have worn out their digestive apparatus."

"It is necessary for such persons to return to a simple diet and it does not matter whether the person is J. P. Morgan or a beggar, the food I have recommended will put him in good physical condition. It is the simple food that was intended by nature that man should eat."

"Of course, fish could be substituted for beef, as has been done in Mr. Morgan's case, but in my judgment beef is better. Fish is not so palatable as beef, and while it contains a great deal of nutrition, it is not so good for a weak stomach, and beef is better because it keeps away hunger longer than will fish."

LIONS AND WOLVES ANNOY.

Cattle and Sheep Destroyed in Oklahoma by Animals from Game Preserve.

Washington.—The Wichita reserve in Oklahoma, which President Roosevelt set apart as a refuge for game, is overrun with wolves and mountain lions, and many complaints have been received from cattle and sheep raisers.

John Goff, the hunter who acted as the president's guide on his hunting trip of a year ago, even with his skill, has not been able to exterminate the lions, and cattlemen and sheep raisers are hoping that the president will make another trip to that section and that he will bring with him all his friends capable of handling a rifle.

Practically similar conditions exist in the Gila reservation in New Mexico.

Stockmen complain that because of the establishment of these reserves where wolves and mountain lions take refuge and cannot be hunted, they have increased to such an extent as seriously to threaten their business. Before the establishment of game refuges, stockmen by offering bounties for the scalps of wolves and mountain lions managed to keep them down.

Stockmen say that unless the government takes some action looking toward the extermination of these beasts it will not be possible for them to continue grazing their herds in or near the reserves.

CARVED THE NAME OF POLK.

Inscription on Beech Tree in Indiana Made Nearly Sixty Years Ago.

Franklin, Ind.—On the farm of Martin Sellers, near this city, stands a small beech grove, in which is a stately monarch, in the bark of which is imbedded the inscription, "James K. Polk, 1848." The inscription is still plainly legible, and bears the earmarks of enthusiasm on the part of some young and embryonic statesman, nearly 60 years ago. The present state of the letters is indicative that the person carved entirely through the bark, as the edges of each one show that they were cut too deep to be overgrown. The date would imply that the person carving the letters was desirous of seeing Polk reelected in the fall of 1848, but if this surmise be correct, he was disappointed. The inscription probably is of 58 years standing.

Disease May Kill the Race.

Dr. Seale Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president to day about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the south. He expressed fear—and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the south—that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country through the ravages of disease, especially consumption. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

Longest Route Cheapest.

Rather than pay high railroad rates on a shipment of 3,000 tons of scrap iron, the consigners in San Francisco forwarded it to Philadelphia by water and the cargo arrived a few days ago after a 14,000-mile trip around the Horn. The ship left San Francisco on November 24, 1905, and weathered gale after gale on her long run from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is probably the first cargo of the kind ever shipped from the Pacific coast to Philadelphia.

TOURISTS WARNED.

SHIPMENT OF ANTIQUES FROM ITALY AGAINST THE LAW.

Heavy Penalty Imposed for Exportation of Articles of This Class Under Any Misrepresentation.

Washington.—The following report from Consul Caugby, of Messina, regarding regulations of the Italian custom house has special interest to tourists in that country.

"According to the regulations now in force, all goods coming from Taormina, in Sicily, for shipment as freight to any foreign port, upon the arrival at the Italian custom house in Messina must be sent at the shipper's expense to the museum either at Palermo or Syracuse for examination by experts, to discover if the cases contain any antiques. The declaration that they do not contain such articles bears no weight whatsoever. If an antique is found which comes under the law which forbids its exportation it is seized. If it is of a class that can be exported, by payment of an export duty, it is released when that requirement is complied with. If however, this article be found in a package which was entered for exportation upon a declaration stating that nothing antique was contained therein, the shipper is subject to a fine which may be as much as \$154."

"I have now on my hands a case in point, that of an American artist who had lived at Taormina, who, upon his departure, packed all his belongings and sent them to Messina for shipment to New York. He declared the contents as household effects. When examined there were found numerous antiques of Italian origin, but of little value, and which were not all purchased in Italy. The authorities decided that they could be exported upon payment of the duty, but that he must pay the fine for false declaration."

"For this reason it would be well if Americans contemplating visiting Taormina be warned of the existing conditions. The antiquarian who sells a piece of old furniture will naturally not find it to his interest to inform his customer of the regulation, therefore I would suggest that the only safe method for the purchaser to pursue would be to stipulate that payment is only to be made when the bill of lading of the steamer upon which his goods are embarked are placed in his hands. Last season the office received numerous complaints from purchasers who, only too late, discovered that even after they had paid for their goods they could not export them."

"The conditions at present are such that a person not conversant with the law may purchase a genuine antique from a dealer, only to discover that the exportation of his purchase is actually prohibited and his only recourse is to make a legal claim against the seller, which is a most expensive proceeding."

NO FUNERALS ON SUNDAY.

Cemetery in Muncie, Ind., Will Bar Burials on Holy Days and Holidays.

Muncie, Ind.—Heeding a popular cry against Sunday funerals, the trustees of Beach Grove cemetery in Muncie, have issued an order forbidding any burial in that cemetery on any Sunday, on January 1, May 30 or December 25, of any year except in cases of great necessity or contagious diseases. This order is not to take effect, however, until the first day of next year. After that time, there fore, if there be Sunday funerals in Muncie, the burials must be made in some country cemetery or in some other town.

The cemetery trustees give the following as their reasons for this action. The Sunday funeral disturbs the quiet of the Lord's day as it is frequently attended by bands of music and by hundreds of curiosity seekers, and is often accompanied by an evident desire for display on the part of the supposed or real mourners. If funeral services are held in a church, they frequently disturb the regular services of that church; cemeteries are most often visited on Sunday days and a funeral service to excite morbid curiosity and causes visitors in the burying ground to trample upon graves and to disregard the decorum that should attend such occasions; the Sunday funeral is in violation of the de-alogues which says: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," because it necessitates work on the part of the cemetery employees.

Muncie ministers are heartily in favor of the plan and it is believed the public will be, also.

Paper Goes Around the World.

Two or three months ago a Guthrie woman mailed a copy of a Guthrie paper to a friend at Ladoga, Ind. At least that was where she intended to send it, but in writing the address she left off the two last letters of the state, making it "India." So across the ocean it traveled. The Indian postal officials could find no town there by the name of Ladoga, and sent it back to this country. After months of traveling it finally turned up in the Indiana town, after having visited Bombay and a number of other Indian cities.

Growth of Cuba's Trade.

Cuba ranks second in importance in trade relations with the United States to other American countries, according to a report just issued by the department of commerce and labor. For the fiscal year 1905 these countries ranked as follows in the volume of their American trade: Canada, \$203,000,000; Cuba, \$128,000,000; Brazil, \$111,000,000; Mexico, \$92,000,000; Argentina, \$39,000,000.

SEND \$6,000 WITH CHESTNUTS

Woman Mistrusted Banks and So Cash Was Shipped in Plain, Unregistered Box.

Ravenna, O.—For a twofold reason that they mistrusted banking institutions and that they did not need the money, the Misses Adella and Lucy Clapp sent \$6,000 to a cousin in Oregon, shipping it by unregistered mail in a tin box, with chestnuts for packing.

This tale of rare generosity and postal fidelity was told in court by the spinster ladies themselves, and was corroborated by the cousin. Their appearance was caused by a suit, brought against the sisters by the county for \$1,000, alleged to be due in back taxes on \$5,800, which the sisters received from the sale of land several years ago.

The sisters testified that when the land was sold they debated the matter, and, deciding that so much money was really an inconvenience, packed it in a tin box with chestnuts and sent the whole thing by mail to their cousin, Mrs. Rose Brown, 4,900 miles away, in Oregon.

"We didn't want to keep the money in our own home for fear of burglars," said Miss Adella, and we have no faith in banks. So many of them go to smash these days. Then we thought of Rose, and we knew she would use the money to much better advantage than we, for she is married. If we kept it and spent it the whole amount would have gone simply for luxuries we don't need, and are probably better without. So we sent Rose the money."

Mrs. Rose Brown, the cousin, also testified and triumphantly produced the very tin box in which the money was sent, corroborating entirely the statement of the sisters. The chestnuts were not produced.

The sisters won the suit for the jury found the county had no cause for action.

BRAIN OF BURGLAR-ARTIST.

Reformed Crook, Who Willed Part of Anatomy to Institute, May Prove Benefactor.

Philadelphia. Scientists at the Wistar Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, formed for biological research, have found that the brain of Edward Dunlap, burglar-artist, as its owner believed in life, is remarkable.

Dunlap, who, after a life of successful crime, died at Jefferson hospital a reformed crook, willed his brain to the Wistar institute for microscopic and comparative study. He held certain curious ideas upon crime which he embodied in his biography. One of these was that there existed, perhaps, a form of crime. In any event, he said, he was certain his brain would be found to be unusual, and the study of it might enable science to suggest a way to combat criminal instincts in other men.

Philadelphia's remarkable specimen never has had her to examine," said Dr. Milton J. Greenman, who is in charge of the institute. "In no other brain we ever have seen have the fissures been so wide deep and strangely marked. What does this mean? I cannot say. It may mean nothing. It may be full of meaning. If the same strange marking in Dunlap's brain should appear in others of criminals the matter would become of even more interest."

In Dunlap's autobiography, speaking of his intention of leaving his brain to science, he said:

"And so perhaps I, who all my life have been an enemy to society, may, through my death, prove its benefactor."

HE UNJOINED HIS NECK.

Man Lifted Sack of Potatoes and Head Fell Back—Doctor Examines It.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Eugene Hunt, a young man employed at the store of Fred T. Dubzick at Sonoma, met with a peculiar accident recently while lifting a sack of potatoes. He intended to place the sack on his shoulder and carry it to the delivery wagon, and as its upward movement Hunt struck himself under the chin with the heavy vegetable. His head flew back, and the young man declares he distinctly heard something in the back of his neck crack. He had refused to remain in an upright position, and he replaced the member with his hands.

Still it fell backward and rolled around, and the youth was greatly alarmed. He hastened to the office of a physician, who replaced a joint in the young man's neck and then placed his neck in a plaster of paris cast. No examination was made at the time to determine the exact cause of the injury, and it may have been that the neck was dislocated or that a vertebra was displaced. Hunt is feeling all right again, and it is believed he will suffer no ill effects from the accident.

Floral Map of Wedding.

A map of the floral arrangements at the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding, showing the disposition of the decorations and the kind of flowers used, has been made by the superintendent of public buildings and grounds in Washington. It has long been a custom to keep an official record of events at the White House, and in every instance back to the Van Buren administration a map has been made.

Pumps Up Gold from His Well.

William Samp, of the town of Wasechon, Wis., is pumping up gold from a well on his premises, and has set the town wild with excitement. The well goes down 80 feet through the rock, and was completed recently.