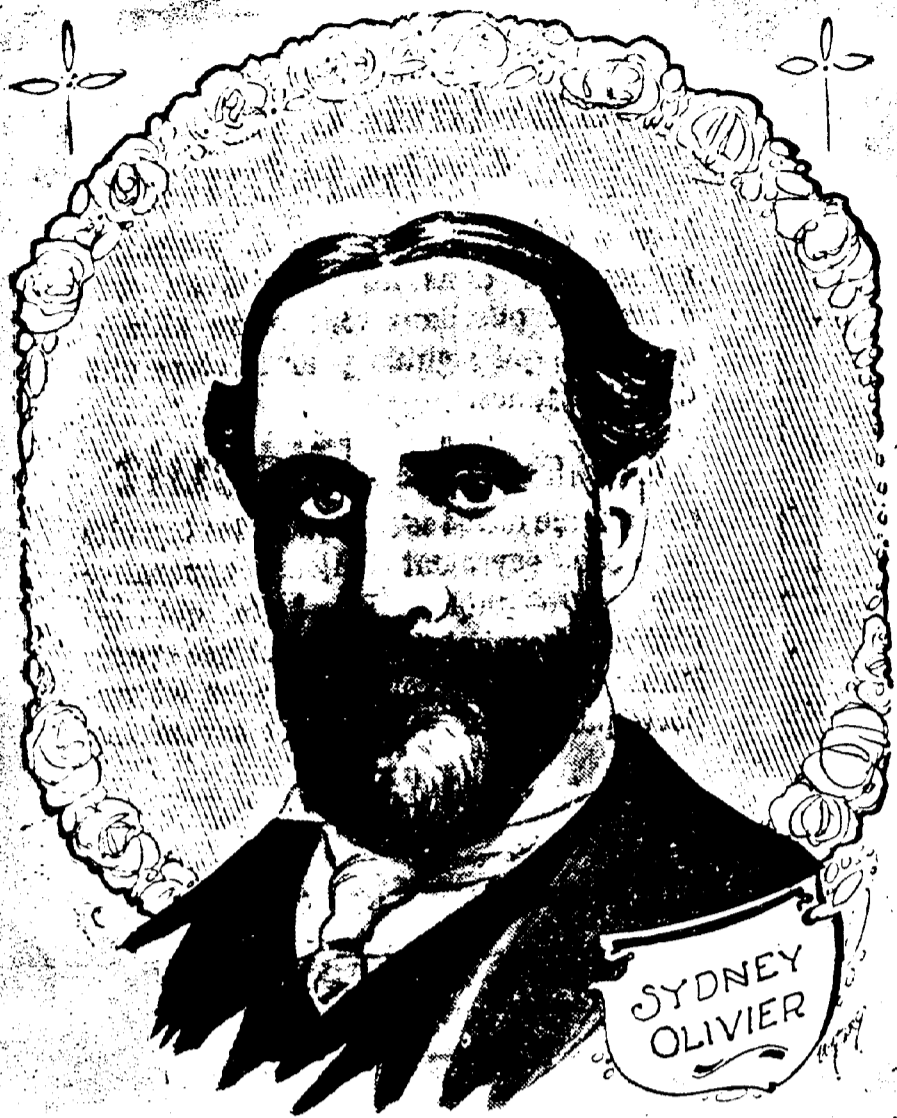


New Governor of Jamaica.



SYDNEY OLIVIER

Sydney Oliver, who has been appointed governor of Jamaica to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham...

CROPS IN ENGLISH CITIES.

Nottingham Residents Encouraged to Make Allotment Gardens.

Washington.—City residents in England are encouraged to grow crops. The activity of the people along this line is especially noticeable in Nottingham.

Consul F. W. Mahin writes that about 600 acres within the boundaries of Nottingham city are devoted to allotment gardens...

The city owns about a third of these gardens, the rest being controlled by private associations. The city receives a rent averaging one and one-half cents a yard per year...

The city offers prizes each year for the best results in its gardens, with the consequence that the allotments are kept in most perfect condition and many are examples of remarkable fertility in fruits, flowers and vegetables...

IOWA ONCE A TROPICAL STATE.

Deduction From Finding of Tooth of Hippopotamus.

Iowa City, Ia.—There were giants in those days—and there were also hippopotami, and they flourished in North America.

That is the conclusion deduced from the finding of a genuine hippopotamus tooth, fossilized, of course, in Iowa.

The fossil was discovered in the sands of the West Nishnabotona river, in Pottawattamie county. It was sent to Dr. Samuel Calvin, of Iowa City, state geologist and professor of geology in the University of Iowa...

No record, it is believed, exists in the scientific world of the discovery of a similar fossil in North America heretofore. The evidence of the existence of hippopotami, coupled with the discoveries of fossilized parts of elephant's skeletons in the past, indicate, say the Iowa scientists, that during the pleistocene age...

HIS "ADS." ARE QUEER.

"Sink to the Bottom and Walk Home." Said One of Them.

Falling Waters, W. Va.—Funny tricks are being worked to rid folks here of their money. Benjamin Franklin has been asked by the government to explain his methods of getting rich quick...

WEIGHS "SOULS" OF ANIMALS.

Scientist Finds Mice and Kittens Are Lighter After Death.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Prof. H. LaV. Twining, head of the science department at the Polytechnic, has made a number of experiments that apparently confirm recent reports that other scientists have determined what they consider the actual weight of a human being...

PEG RECALLS OLD CUSTOM.

Hair from Heads of Quarrelling Couples Plugged in Tree's Heart.

Greenfield, Ind.—After four two-inch boards had been taken off an oak log, at James Webb's sawmill, a walnut peg, an inch in diameter, was found, where it had been driven into the log...

Convicts to Live on Molasses.

New Orleans.—Nine negro inmates of the parish jail will be used by the state board of health in a five-weeks' test to learn whether sugar molasses as it has been manufactured in Louisiana is injurious to the human health...

MUCH SUGAR IS USED

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION FOR YEAR IS 76 POUNDS.

Bureau of Statistics Shows Americans Are Fond of Sweets—Beets Produce 60 Per Cent. of World's Product.

Washington.—The consumption of sugar in the United States in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June will probably exceed that of any earlier year in the history of the country, according to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor...

The total quantity of sugar imported in the nine months ending with March last was 2,692,000,000 pounds in round figures, while the quantity brought in during the first nine months of the high record year, 1903, was 3,806,000,000. It is estimated that the production of sugar in this country in 1906 was 1,304,000,000 pounds...

Home production now supplies a little over one-fifth of the sugar consumed in this country and our island possessions—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines—supply practically another one-fifth, so that the United States are dependent upon foreign countries for about three-fifths of their enormous sugar consumption, aggregating over 6,000,000,000 pounds per annum...

The growth of the consumption of sugar in this country, whether through increased importation or enlarged production at home, has been far more rapid than the growth of population. The first year for which statistics are available, 1822, shows that the average per capita consumption of sugar was nine pounds. By 1900 it had increased to 65 pounds per capita and in 1906 to 76 pounds.

Cane sugar forms a much larger proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States than is the case in most countries of the world. Of the home production, aggregating approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds, a little over one-half was produced from beets, the year 1906 having been the first in the history of the country in which the domestic production of beet sugar exceeded that produced from cane...

PRIVATE CARS ON RIVER.

Railroad Official Will Make a Unique Trip to New Orleans.

Bloomington, Ill.—One of the most novel river trips ever arranged will be that of General Manager H. I. Miller of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road and a party of friends. They will occupy two private cars which are to be loaded upon two river barges and then towed behind a steamer to New Orleans...

A specially prepared incline from the railway to the wharf and on which the cars can be moved to the barge was constructed. Steam and compressed air are conveyed from the towing steamer to the private cars on the barge, the steam for heating purposes and the compressed air to pump hot and cold water into the cars and also to operate a small dynamo which will furnish electric light. The party of officials and friends will occupy two private cars and there will be a baggage car for the storage of supplies...

Cheese Production of Canada.

Washington.—According to information sent by Consul H. A. Conant, of Windsor, the number of cooperative cheese factories in Ontario province alone increased by 1,300 during the last 40 years. The exports of cheese from the dominion of Canada to Great Britain in 1883 amounted to 1,000,000 boxes, valued at \$6,500,000, while in 1906 the exports were 2,300,000 boxes, representing a value of \$28,000,000. There was also exported to Great Britain in 1906 \$5,000,000 worth of butter.

Umbrella Lift for Shoppers.

Vienna.—An enterprising shopper, who found two hands insufficient for shopping in wet weather, has invented a light steel frame to be attached to the upper part of the body to support an umbrella. He claims it to be a complete success. It leaves both arms free.

COMPUTE COST OF ISLANDS.

Federal Officials to Answer Philippine Critics.

Washington.—Acting on instructions from the president, the war department officials have undertaken to find out just how much the Philippines have cost the United States government. The president wants this information so that he can answer the charges of enemies of the administration that the islands annually cost the taxpayers of the country hundreds of millions, and that the burden of carrying them is growing heavier and heavier.

At the present time the war department officials have only the vaguest idea of the total expenditures involved in supporting the Philippines. At the recent session of congress statements were made on the floor of the house and senate that the cost of the Asiatic possessions ran from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year. It was asserted that the expense account was rolling up higher and higher, instead of diminishing, and that the only proper solution of the difficulty was to get rid of the islands by turning them over to another keeper.

Now the president has given the word that the facts must be forthcoming. The work of digging out the figures has been entrusted to Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

Gen. Edwards believes that he will be able to show that the enemies of the Philippines have greatly slandered the islands. He thinks that \$10,000,000 at the most will cover all annual charges traceable to the archipelago, and even hopes to scale the total down to \$5,000,000.

RULES FOR A LONG LIFE.

Man of 90 Gives Friends Benefit of His Own Experience.

Chicago.—An exponent of the simple life is John L. Retsin. Just 90 years old, who has these rules for longevity and contentment evolved from his own experience written out for guidance of friends:

Sleep seven hours.

Arise early, as the birds do.

Go to bed at the same hour every night.

For relaxation smoke a pipe after each meal.

Indulge yourself moderately. In the evening, a game of cribbage.

A glass of wine occasionally.

Cultivate strawberries and flowers.

The outdoor exercise tends to prolong life.

Don't worry.

Don't get excited.

Know when you've had enough. Retire at middle age, though even on a modest income, and live quietly.

Keep your mind occupied by reading history.

It was a memorable occasion, Mr. Retsin's birthday party. The celebration came out from its corner in the walnut whatnot, and the dinner set that has been in the family since 1873 was placed on the festive board. So carefully have these clumsy, brown-figured cups and dishes and tumblers been handled for 300 years that not one is broken—even chipped.

The old man lives in a cottage mid trees and flowers. From the front windows of the little house two pieces of marble statuary, one representing "Youth," the other "Love," look upon the placid garden.

SOUGHT PRESIDENCY; ON BEAT.

Former Nominee for High Office Now a Policeman.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The police department of the city of Ottumwa has the unique distinction of having as one of its patrolmen a former candidate for the presidency of the United States in the person of George E. Taylor, a negro, who, on July 6, 1904, in St. Louis, Mo., was given the nomination by the National Liberty party, an organization made up chiefly of negroes of the south.

On the official ballot of the campaign of 1904 the name of George E. Taylor, National Liberty party candidate for the office of chief executive, appeared in seven states and his supporters numbered over 300,000.

Taylor was given the tenderest district beat by Mayor Thomas Jefferson Phillips as a slight recognition of his efforts in assisting Phillips' boom for the governorship of Iowa when Mr. Phillips was the Democratic nominee in 1902.

George E. Taylor was early in life made an orphan and spent his boyhood days in St. Paul, where he attended public school. He has studied law, and for a time practiced at that profession. At one time he published a newspaper in Okaloosa. In politics he was originally a Republican, then a National Liberty advocate, and now a staunch Democrat.

New Smoke Preventive.

Washington.—A new and simple proceeding to cope with the smoke nuisance invented by a Munich mechanic consists of a series of small tanks filled with water, over which the smoke escapes. It is claimed that by this arrangement smoke and soot are absorbed by the water, the remaining gases escaping in the form of a small, transparent cloud of white steam.

Dream Shows Buried Money.

Omaha, Neb.—The widow of Thomas Lewis, a Nebraska farmer, has through a dream discovered a sum of money amounting to several hundred dollars which her husband had buried. A long search had failed to reveal the money, but it was found at once after the dream.

TWO COMMON PENNIES

HOW THEY HAVE KEPT POSTAL ACCOUNTS FROM BALANCING.

Chicago Office One Cent Over for Sixteen Years While Son of Lebanon, Ill., Postmaster Keeps Voucher for It.

Chicago.—Herein is told how two cents—common, ordinary, copper pennies—have separately and individually, and for 16 years, tangled up Uncle Sam's post office department's cash accounts until miles and miles of red tape have been intricately convoluted around their hidden outlines.

One of these cents hides chuckling in some obscure corner of the cobwebbed accounts of the Chicago post office. Far down in a spidery column of long-legged figures this little missing coin reposes, and nobody has ever been able to rout him out with a polo ever so long. The perplexity of him, who he is, why he is, and how he got there, has worried half to death bookkeepers in Chicago and bookkeepers in Washington, and has gone clean up to the third assistant postmaster general, who is head of the auditing department.

This cent, this grain of microscopic dust which leers so plainly from the polished cog of smooth running government machinery, first blew there during the reign of Charles U. Gordon. When Mr. Gordon relinquished the reins to F. E. Coyne the Cent, with all due solemnity, was handed over. Likewise when Mr. now mayor, Busse vaulted into the saddle, the same Cent, leering with pompous importance, figured prominently in the transfer. And when Mr. Busse gave place to Mr. Campbell the same Cent, now moss-grown and venerable with age, went over too.

The other cent was a mystery until the other day, and then it was cleared up by W. L. Clucas.

Mr. Clucas' father, W. J. Clucas, was postmaster of Lebanon, Ill., at the time that thriving community was still a village.

When Mr. Clucas, Sr., made up his accounts for the year of 1890 he sent one cent too much in a total remittance of something like \$15,000. This one cent came to light in checking up at Washington, and so a voucher for that sum was sent back to Mr. Clucas over the imposing signature of Madison Davis, then third assistant postmaster general under President Grover Cleveland.

The voucher arrived on January 5, 1891. Mr. Clucas was so tickled by this evidence of the paternal care of the ever-watchful government that he forebore to cash the infinitesimal check, but kept it as an heirloom.

Because he did this, his whole rivers of midnight ink, and flaming incandescent suns of electric lights have been wasted by the post office department in chasing that elusive copper up and down the columns of huge brown leather-backed account books.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Clucas could not have cashed this tiny check without spending hundreds of dollars on it. When his father handed over the document it was not indorsed, and he died without having indorsed it.

In order to collect this cent, therefore, it will be necessary for Mr. Clucas to start suit against the United States government, which would involve payment of huge sums in fees to lawyers, all for the doubtful glory of getting a copper cent from Uncle Sam. He, therefore, intends to frame the warrant and hand it down to his children's children.

For as long, therefore, as the United States government runs, and as long as the warrant is held out, the books at Washington will miss balancing but just the fraction of a hair.

This story teaches how unbelievably accurate the machinery of government must run. Handling billions of dollars annually, if so much as one cent remains unaccounted for, on the books it stays.

"As much care is paid by the government to one cent as to a thousand dollars," said John M. Hubbard, assistant postmaster. "There is no means of charging off to profit and loss, or to petty cash, the money whose disposition is not recorded. Checks and balances must be so nicely adjusted as to weight even to the millionth fraction of a hair before it can pass unchallenged under the careful scrutiny of Uncle Sam."

FIX RURAL CARRIERS' PAY.

Service for Next Fiscal Year Will Cost Nearly \$35,000,000.

Washington.—Postmaster General Mayer has approved the detailed adjustment of salaries of rural free delivery carriers as submitted by Assistant Postmaster General Gray and the new schedule that will become effective July 1 next will make a graded increase in the compensation of carriers of from nine to 25 per cent, based upon the number of miles traversed by carriers as shown by the records of the department.

The readjustment adopted with the increase of upward of \$6,000 made in the appropriation by congress will involve an aggregate expenditure for rural service during the next fiscal year of nearly \$35,000,000. The schedule follows:

Routes of 24 miles or more, 900 per annum; 22 to 24 miles, \$854; 20 to 22 miles, \$810; 18 to 20 miles, \$770; 16 to 18 miles, \$630; 14 to 16 miles, \$640; 12 to 14 miles, \$504; 10 to 12 miles, \$468; eight to ten miles, \$432; six to eight miles, \$396.