

Sydney Oliver, who has been appointed governor of Jamaica to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham, was born in 1859, graduated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford university, and in 1882 entered the colonial office. In 1890-1891 he was acting colonial secretary of British Honduras, in 1895-1896 he was auditor general of the Leeward islands and was later private secretary to the earl of Selborne, secretary of the West India royal commission, colonial secsetary of Jamaica and acting governor of Jamaica. In 1898 he was sent to Washington to assist in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties on behalf of the West Indian colonies.

TO LIVE ON LONE ISL

PROF. WATSON, SCIENTIST, PLANS CRUSOE ADVENTURE.

University of Chicago Instructor Will Take Up Residence on One of Tortugas to Study Strange Bird for Carnegle Institute.

tures on his desert isle in the Pacific as a result of the research, it is occun are to have a sequel in real hoped. of the psychology department of the guinea pig serum can destroy all the life. Prof. John B. Watson, a member University of Chicago, left the other germs present, with the important day for a desolate and uninhabited provision that the number shall not be isle in the Gulf of Mexico, where he will live, attended only by a servant,

in the interests of science. His destination is not recorded on many maps, the island being out of for the most part barren of vegetation. It is a member of the Dry Tortugas group and is 70 miles off the west coast of Florida. The nearest point accessible to the island is Key West.

Prof. Watson's purpose in his visit to the island is to study a species of 1904 and the spring of 1905. birds believed to be extinct in many parts of the world, and of rare value entists have made repeated observaof Florida, and expect rich findings by Prof. Watson.

Little is known of the birds which he will study. It is believed that those away from mankind for centuries, and life was short. It was also shown that his observations may solve some of the missing paleontological links.

asked Prof. Watson to make the in- period of existence was not limited by vestigation at its expense. The psy. a few months. Cold is deadly to it. ehologist set out with all the knowledge about the birds attainable, but the declared he knew almost absolutely nothing about them.

Prof. Watson has attained note recently by his experiments with white mice. He has worked to prove that addition to sight, smell, feeling, taste number of experiments that appar-

and hearing. man to cook and care for his experimontal luggage.

PEG RECALLS OLD CUSTOM.

Nair from Heads of Quarreling Couples Plugged in Tree's Heart.

🕾 Greenfield, Ind.—After four two-inch boards had been taken off an oak log, moisture. at James Webb's sawmill, a walnut beg, an inch in diameter, was found, where it had been driven into the log. The peg was a foot long and reached the heart of the big log where, it is estimated, it had been driven probably 75 years ago. At the end of suddenly lost 100 milligrams, and at the peg was a coil of black hair, long and silken. Mr. Webb has endeavored to learn the history of the log, but

was placed there in accordance with test to learn whether sugar molasses of bair from the head of each. A hole an interpretation of the pure food law.

GUINEA PIG SERUM EFFECTIVE.

Antitoxin Which Destroys Spotted Fever Germs Found.

New York .- Dr. E. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who has been searching for a remedy for cerebro spinal meningitis (spotted fever), believes he is near the goal. In tracing the virulence of the disease and to discover a check he has used innumerable mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys. A Chicago.—Robinson Crusoe's adven- practical antitoxin will be brought out

> Dr. Flexner believes that fresh too great.

The serum that may be used as an antitoxin is near the point of completion. Should another epidemic occur it is believed that the researches of the path of commerce, unpeopled, and Dr. Flexner will assist the medical profession to a most decided degree in taking care of it and preventing the usual large percentage of mortality.

The beginning of Dr. Flexner's work was after the cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic during the winter of

In the period of the epidemic there were about 4,000 cases. The deathsy to zoologists and psychologists. Sci- numbered 3,429. The percentage of deaths was 73.5. This tremendous fations on the islands off the east coast tality caused scientists all over the world to take up the subject of finding a remedy.

The germ has the remarkable name of diplococcus intracellularis. Every which nest about the island have kept experiment seemed to show that its the germ was to be found in the nose and pharynx and hence easly com-For a long time these birds have municable. It was found later, howexcited wonder among zoologists, and ever, that although the germ in itself, no attempt has been made to study without attention, might be of short them until the Carnegie institute life, under certain conditions its

WEIGHS "SOULS" OF ANIMALS.

Scientist Finds Mice and Kittens Are Lighter After Death.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Prof. H. LaV. they have an extra sense not found in | Twining, head of the science departman. This is a sense of direction, in ment at the Polytechnic, has made a ently confirm recent reports that oth-He obtained a leave of absence from | er scientists have determined what the university and will be gone for a they consider the actual weight of a length of time. He took with him a human being. Prof. Twining began his experiments on mice, kittens and grasshoppers. He has found that a distinct loss of weight follows the

death of each of these creatures. in conducting his investigations Prof. Twining used a balance which records the minutest deviation in weight. Four pans of sulphuric acid were placed near to eliminate all

A living mouse was placed in a Florence flask and hermetically sealed. The total weight was 12,886 grams. Upon death the weight was reduced 3.1 milligrams. A kitten which weighed 288.1 grams, as it was dying its last gasp it lost 60 milligrams.

Convicts to Live on Molasses. New Orleans.-Nine negro inmates Old people of the neighborhood are of the parish jall will be used by the of the opinion that the coll of hair state board of health in a five-weeks' a prevailing custom of pioneer times, as it has been manufactured in Lou-This custom provided that when a islana is injurious to the human man and wife could not get along or health. Sulphuric acid is used in the agree, instead of separating, as in Louisiana process, and the use of this these days, the neighbors cut a lock chemical was recently stopped under was then bored it a nearby tree, and The experiment consists in feeding the locks of hair driven to the heart the negroes plenty of molasses and by a walput pla. After this it was making blood tests. President Iron, believed the coupl would live happy of the state board, said that no possible harm could come to the prisoners.

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 and the number of holders exceeds 4,000.

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 size of the allotments being indicated by the annual rent, which ranges from four dollars to \$25. Rents charged by the private associations are substantially the same, though some of these allow the holder to buy his allotment. The allotments are rented or bought mainly by wage earners. though some are held by business and professional men who have no garden space at their residences.

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. The effect of the competition prizes is enhanced by the canceling of the lease if an allotment is not kept up to a required standard. While this is maintained the tenant is not disturbed. Some of the allotments have been held by the same families for half a century or more.

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 Nishnabatona 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, and he and Professor C. C. Nutting, of the chair of zoology and curator of the Iowa university museum, have identified it positively as the lower right canine of an ancient hippopotamus. which "lived and moved and had its being" in Iowa and surrounding country "yesterday"-geologically speak-

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 hippotpotami, coupled with the discoveries of fossilized parts of elephant's skeletons in the past, indicate, say the lowa scientists, that, during the pleistocene age (that immediately preceding the present) the climate must have been of a pronounced subtropical character hereabouts, and favorable to the life of animals now known only to other zones.

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. A New York farmer answered an advertisement; "How to get more eggs," and inclosed the dollar fee. Franklin's advice was simple, "Raise more hens." Another man complained that when he sent five dollars to learn the secret of "living without work," he was advised to become a boarder at the poorhouse.

When an inquisitive person tried to learn the secret of "travel free at government expense," he received the valuable advice, "Paste a postage stamp on your back, climb into a mail box and make a noise like a

registered letter." "Don't drown at sea," was another Franklin "ad." E. Z. Bradford sent his dollar and asked what should be done in case of shipwreck. The answer to this was, "Sink until you reach the bottom and walk home."

Manicuring Parlor for Cats. Cleveland, O.-A manicuring parlor for pet cats is the latest scheme. The Cleveland Cat club, consisting of 100 society women, declded last night that their pet felines needed better treatment, and hit upon the manicuring parlor idea. The parlor will be opened near the business district soon and cats owned by the members will be given care. Dr. W. C. Fair has been put in charge of the matter.

"We believe that disease is carried under cat's nails, and often much danger is done through unkempt claws," said Mrs. Stephen Buhrer, president of the club.

Rich, Wants to Live in Jail. Waterloo, la.-C. H. Angell, aged 80, a wealthy land owner of Clarksville, spent one night, recently, in the Waterloo city jail, and prefers it to any home he has ever had. Wandering away from home he came to this city, where his friends were notified. They ordered him taken to a hotel, but he objected, and slept in the jail. Next morning the aged man was taken forcibly to the train to be returned home, but he declared that he would come back and break into jail. Physical restraint is necessary to keep his carrying out his desire.

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 quantity of sugar imported into this country in the nine months of the fiscal year is larger than to

the corresponding period of any earlier year and the estimated quantity of sugar produced in the United States in 1906 is larger than that of any earlier year. The total quantity of sugar imported in the nine months ending with March last was 3,692,000,000 pounds in round figures, while the quantity brought in during the first nine

months of the high record year, 1903,

was 3,606,000,000. It is estimated that

the production of sugar in this country in 1906 was 1.304,000,000 pounds, which exceeds by 14,000,000 pounds the figures of the former high record

year, -1905.

Home production now supplies & 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, or an average of about 76 pounds per annum for each individual. In tonnage the sugar im-

other article that is brought in 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 1990 it had increased to 65 pounds per capita and in 1906 to 76 pounds.

ported exceeds by far that of any

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 1,300,000,000 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. The production of beet sugar in 1906 was 673,000,000 pounds, while that of cane sugar was 600,000,-000 pounds. About 60 per cent. of the world's sugar is now produced from beets.

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. The party left Chicago on a special train bound for Joppa, the southern terminal of the Eastern Illinois, in Massac county, on the Ohio

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 alto to operate a small dynamo which will furnish electric light. The party of officials and friends will occupy two private gars and there will be a baggage car for the storage of sup-

The trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers will be a leisurely one. After reaching New Orleans a tour of the zouth will be made and the cars will be returned to the north via the Louisville & Nashville. The party will be absent several weeks. The movement of private cars down the Mississippi will be the first case of the kind on record and will attract much attention in transportation circles.

Washington.-According to information sent by Consul H. A. Conant, of,

Cheese Production of Canada.

Windsor, the number of cooperative' cheese factories in Ontario provinces alone increased by 1,200 during the last 40 years. The exports of choese 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 \$26,000,000. There was also exported to Great Britain in 1906 \$5,000,000 worth of

Umbrella Lift for Shoppers. Vienns.-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

Bittle metdomadain \$8.00.

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 annuallly 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 \$100,009,000 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 intrusted 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 reing history.

It was a memorable occasion. Mr. Retsin's birthday party. The cribinger board came out from its corner in the walnut whatnot, and the dinner set that has been in the family since 1473 was placed on the festive board. So carefully have these clumsy, brownfigured cups and dishes and tureens been handled for 400 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, la .-- The police department of the city of Ottumws 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 tenderion district beat by Mayor Thomas Jefferson Phillips as a slight recognition of his efforts in assisting Phillips' boom for the governorship of lowa when Mr. Phillips was the Democratic nominee

George E. Taytor 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 Oskaloosa. 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. 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

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.

HOW THEY HAVE KEPT POSTAL ACCOUNTS FROM BALANCING.

Chicago Office One Cent Over for Six-Steen Years While Son of Lebanon, III., 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 pole 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 postmäster 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 regency of Charles U. Gordon. When Mr. Gordon relinquished the reins to F. E. Covne 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 mossgrown 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 be 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. Chucas 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, whole rivers of midnight ink, and flaming incandescont 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 in-

dorsed 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 field out, the books at Washington will miss balancing but

just the fraction of a hair. This story teaches how unbettevably 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 scruting of Uncle Sam."

FIX RURAL CARRIERS' PAY.

Service for Next Fiscal Year Will Cost 10. 18. 17. 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 graversed 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, \$864; 20 to 23 miles, \$810; 18 to 20 miles, \$720; 16 to 18 miles, \$630; 14 to 16 miles, \$540; 12 to 14 miles, \$504; 10 to 12 miles, \$468; eight to ten miles, \$432; six to eight miles, \$396.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

The rinandes on Louisiace at dans tous les Etain du Sade. Es mubileité affre donc les les avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abounement lur fanné : Editi vi Custidionne 239,0