

EATING CAT'S MEAT

London Officers Say Sales Not for Human Consumption.

Purveyors Uphold Them and Traders Aver Purchasers Among Poorer Classes Are for Animals Sold in Poor Sections.

London.—Toward the end of the year 1907 the medical officer of health to the London county council reported that there can, of course, be no doubt that much cat's meat is still eaten by human beings in London. It is largely sold in extremely poor neighborhoods, and the women seen buying a fourpennyworth or a fivepennyworth are clearly not buying meat for cats.

Dr. D. L. Thomas, the medical officer of health for Stepney, who has had 24 years experience of the East end of London. He deals with the subject in his annual report this year.

In the borough of Stepney there are 25 purveyors of cat's meat, each of whom was interviewed by Doctor Thomas, and each one was emphatic in his statement that none of his customers bought horseflesh for human food.

"The usual amount," said Doctor Thomas, "expended by each customer for cat's meat in this borough is a farthing to a halfpenny. Only ten purveyors had sold a pound of cat's meat (which costs four or five cents) at a time, and then it was to neighboring tradesmen, who were known to keep dogs. Three purveyors only sold fourpenny-worth at a time, and the buyers were well known to them, and kept big dogs."

If there were any foundation for the statement that poor people eat horseflesh, the sale of cat's meat would have increased with the increase of unemployment and poverty, but it is not so. In every part of the borough there has been a decrease, but the decrease has been most marked in that part in which unemployment mostly prevails.

It was stated in a newspaper that in Whitechapel, within a short distance of Aldgate station, there are several shops where horseflesh is sold for human food. Doctor Thomas states that there are only three cat's meat shops in the whole of the Whitechapel district, and there is less cat's meat sold in this district than in any other part of the borough.

HEROIC SURGERY ON SPINE

Doctors Cure Difficult Case of Paralysis by Tapping on Victim's Spinal Cord.

West Chester, Pa.—Unusual, heroic and successful surgery on the spine has just restored feeling to Joshua Underwood, a paralyzed young man, at the Chester county hospital here. Two weeks ago a Wilmington & Northern train struck and so badly injured him that he had no sensation and could not move a muscle in body or legs below his ribs.

Doctor Mueller of Philadelphia, assisted by several physicians of the hospital, performed the operation. Opening the tissues of the back, they found that the sixth and seventh dorsal vertebrae at the waistline were crushed by the blow from the train. From these the spinal process, or spine, were removed, and an opening was made into the spinal cord. When the fluids which had accumulated there had been drained out, thus relieving the pressure upon the cord, sensation was restored to the affected parts, and Underwood is now able to turn over in his bed, with the prospect that he will be able in time to walk again and probably regain his strength.

New Cure for Mephitomania.

London.—Dr. Orichen Miller, who suggests a new cure for mephitomania, maintaining any cure must be nearly painless, must temporarily destroy the craving, and be specially designed to strengthen the will. He therefore commenced administering bromide with diminishing quantities of morphia so as to throw the patient into a more or less comatose condition. He also advocates hypnotism, declaring suggestions should be made tending to give a distaste for morphia, thus strengthening the will power. Patients should also be taught to put themselves to sleep by auto-suggestion, according to his theories.

Bathing Tramp Freed.

New Castle, Pa.—Martin Walter, who admitted he was a "bobo," was surprised the other morning while taking a bath. As the bath was in a public drinking fountain on Moravia street Walter was arrested. He had soap and towel and was scrubbing his face when arrested. Because of the unusual circumstance and Walter's confession that he liked to wash, even if a tramp, he was released by Mayor Look.

CITY ROUTS MOTHS

Chicago Forester Urges Citizens to Act Individually.

Trees and Foliage in Many Parts of City May Be Destroyed Unless Immediate Steps Taken to Destroy Insects.

Chicago.—Trees and foliage in many parts of Chicago may be destroyed by the tussock moth unless citizens themselves take steps to exterminate the pest. This situation became clear the other day when Milton J. Foreman, member of the finance committee of the city council, said that, although he was willing to urge an appropriation at the special council meeting to assist City Forester Frost in his fight against the pest, he doubted whether such an appropriation could be made legally.

Meanwhile, the moths are busily attacking the trees. The hot, dry weather this year has developed a second "brood" of them. The most effective time for destroying these is when the larvae are on the foliage, which will be in two weeks or two weeks and a half. Then spraying with arsenate of lead will kill 90 per cent. of the second brood. Spraying before or after that time would be of little use, comparatively, according to City Forester Frost.

"I should be willing to urge an appropriation for exterminating the moths," said Mr. Foreman, "but I think such an appropriation would be illegal."

"You see, as I recall it, the statute provides no appropriations must be made by the city council except in the case of an emergency. This cannot be called an emergency legally because the trees do not belong to the city. If a man appeared to spray a citizen's trees, the latter might well ask him by what right he did it. If he has the right to spray a tree, why might he not have the right to walk into the back yard of your house and spray your carrots?"

In pointing out the deprivations of the tussock moth Mr. Frost indicated that the city might have the right to spray the trees on the ground that the moths had become a nuisance and threatened public health.

"In north state near Delaware place," said he, "the moths are so thick that they are getting into the houses. Such a condition cannot be healthful."

"The moths especially attack the high-grade trees—the lindens, the willows and the Carolina poplars. The time to do the spraying is when it will do the most good. This will be when the larvae of the second brood will be caught on the foliage."

"This department has had but a small appropriation, and that has been for trimming the trees. Even then we have no wagon to carry ladders and necessary tools to the place where the work is to be carried on. We have no means of getting around except on the street cars. I have asked for an auto truck to carry our ladders and pruning tools."

"We have accomplished a great deal, but we have very little money for our work. I have received hundreds of letters in regard to the moths, but I am practically helpless. It would take a great deal of money—\$5,000 at the outside—to do the work effectively."

"A spraying outfit costs about \$400. The material for spraying would cost \$200 or \$400 more for each outfit. In Boston they have twelve spraying outfits throughout the city. In other cities in the east the work is carried on effectively. There the gypsy moth, or some other variety, is producing the same havoc among the trees that the tussock moth is in this city."

STAGE AS CURE FOR "BLUES"

Boston Society Woman's Physician Prescribes "Glaire of Footlights" as Remedy.

Boston.—The daisies of the footlights is the latest cure recommended by a reputable physician for neurasthenia. Mrs. Alice M. Ingoldby, a prominent Black Bay society woman, was advised by her physician eight months ago that a career on the stage would cure her of the "blues." Mrs. Ingoldby has accepted an engagement with the "Up and Down Broadway" company for next season.

Mrs. Ingoldby's career is remarkable. Possessor of a large fortune, she always has been a lavish entertainer. Last year she created a sensation in Boston by suing C. C. Hutchinson, a prominent Lowell banker, for \$20,000 in a breach of promise action. In 1906 she sued a Mr. Brown of New York for divorce, which she obtained. Before that she had married George Ingoldby as the result of a boy and girl attachment formed while he was a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prize Queen Bee.

Stoughton, Mass.—One hundred dollars for one tiny bee, measuring less than an inch in length and whose span of life is reckoned now at less than one year, is the sum offered to and refused by Henry W. Britton, a bee fancier of Stoughton, for the prize "queen" bee that he has been treasuring for three years. The value of the insect lies in that it has been the means of bringing into existence approximately 3,185,000 bees, capable of becoming honey makers of an unusual order.

PARCELS TO MATCH CLOTHES

London Shoppers Demand Packages Be Wrapped in Delicately Tinted Paper.

London.—The latest innovation in shopping is the providing by shops of delicately colored paper in all "art shades" with stripes to match, so that the color of the parcel containing a woman's purchase may be chosen to suit her frock.

The idea at the root of the innovation is to save the shop money. Women, it is argued, will readily, and even of choice, carry such parcels home themselves, thus saving the shop the expense of delivery, while they would promptly order an ugly brown paper parcel "to be sent." It is a form of flattery.

But inquiries made at the best-known London shops has elicited the information that, however remunerative "this very bright idea" might prove to American shopkeepers, the plan would not work well in England.

"Women over here will not respond even to such subtle flattery as this to the extent of putting money into our pockets," the manager of a very well-known west end emporium said, "more's the pity!"

"I am quite certain that that plan is not being worked anywhere in this country; on the contrary, the whole tendency here is for already elaborate delivery systems to be widened and increased."

"It is a fact, however, that copying Paris, one great London house wraps up all its parcels in well made paper of a very distinct color and quality, but this is not done with any idea of saving delivery expenses, but simply as an advanced system of advertising."

"Using just a different color, we ourselves intend to copy this idea when next month's sales are over, and doubtless the custom will soon become general. Our delivery expenses nowadays are, of course, enormous."

CURING HEAT AND HUMIDITY

Lancet Advises Suffering Britishers to Cool Off by Side of Well-Heated Stove.

London.—A paradoxical cure for humid heat is gravely proposed to Britishers by the Lancet. It advises them to light a fire and dry themselves out by its scorching radiance. "Artificial heat when the weather is hot and humid," it says, "is one of the best means of getting rid of the unpleasant feelings set up by a state of dampness due to high saturation."

The reasons for a fire, the medical journal asserts, are obvious. The fire should be preferably of wood. The fire thus dries the air, and starts a current through the room and up the chimney. In this way the saturated atmosphere is made endurable through radiation. The only way to combat the languor of humidity, the paper insists, is to light a good hot fire. The English cling to their wood fires. They have never taken kindly to coal in the private residence, though it is now used extensively in office buildings.

The advice of the Lancet has been followed generally throughout London and the suburbs in the last week, and those who have tried it report much satisfaction with the result.

NEW RECORD FOR DIAMONDS

Imports at New York Port for Last Fiscal Year Will Be Above \$45,000,000.

New York.—Imports of diamonds and other precious stones, as reported by the customs officials this month, have set the total valuation for the fiscal year, which ended June 30, above \$45,000,000. The highest prior record was \$43,601,476 for the year 1907, as shown in a report recently prepared by Douglas R. Sterrett for the bureau of statistics. More than 95 per cent. of these imports now come through the port of New York.

Importers have been predicting for some time that the present fiscal year's imports would break all records, but this month has sent the total even higher than they expected.

About 85 per cent. of the imports have been diamonds. Of the total imports of diamonds, about one-third have been in the rough and the other two-thirds were cut and polished in Europe.

Aeroplane for Freight.

Douglas, Ariz.—Dr. J. J. P. Armstrong has contracted with A. M. Williams, an aviator of this city, to convey placer mining machinery from Douglas to a property in the Chihuahuan mountains, Mexico. The distance is about three hundred miles. The machinery is such that it can be carried only in one hundred pound lots. Williams owns and operates a monoplane. This is probably the first contract made calling for the commercial use of a heavier-than-air machine.

Photograph Will Valid.

St. Petersburg.—Russian jurists are favorable to the validity of wills made by phonograph. Experts in hand writing practically declare that the skill of forgers renders the discovery almost impossible, and the jurists believe that a will registered by phonograph will prove a method of avoiding fraud.

ELECTRICITY IN WAR

Japanese Use Novel Expedient in Subduing Savage Tribes.

Most Curious Duel Being Waged Against Bloodthirsty Aiyu Tribes in Island of Formosa—Soldiers Unable to Check Outrages.

Philadelphia.—The most ferocious instinct of primitive savagery, head hunting, Japan is to fight with the most modern of military agencies, electricity. It is a most curious duel that is now being waged in the island of Formosa between the Japanese and the bloodthirsty Aiyu tribes.

It is the proudest achievement of the head hunter to increase his collection of skulls. He who has most of these sanguinary relics is esteemed the great man of the tribe and the gruesome skulls are exhibited with the utmost pride not only to residents but to visitors who may chance under proper guard to penetrate to the fastnesses of the interior.

It has not taken long for Japan to find that her soldiers can not avail to stop the depredations and outrages committed by the head hunters. There are some hundred thousands of these savages, who became a problem to the Tokio government when the outcome of the war with China in 1895 brought Formosa under Japanese dominion.

The gallant little brown men who had been able to overwhelm the Chinese and who later were to strike such a frightful blow at the prestige of Russia, were unable to deal with the head hunters.

In the guerrilla warfare that ensued as soon as the Japanese soldiers came into the country the modern sons of Jupiter were constantly worsted.

It was a private trick of the head hunters to perform their deadliest outrages right under the noses, so to speak, of the new rulers of the island.

Then a tactician in the army struck on a great idea.

Fight them with electricity. A wall four hundred miles in length, not a wall of stone, but a far more deadly and treacherous wall, one made of wire and charged constantly with a current that carried death just as certainly as the bullet of a dead shot.

Only it needed no soldier to fire this death message. All that the head hunter needed to do was to come into contact with it just for the briefest space of time and with any portion of his body. Death was then the sure outcome.

The deadly obstruction with secret entanglements most cleverly contrived extends across the land from the coast of Giran, in the east, to the shore at Nanke, on the west side, where it takes a turn north and circles about in such a way that the savages, once within its lines, would find escape difficult without fatal contact with the wire.

The fences are connected with powerful electric plants and the wires are constantly kept charged with the death-dealing fluid.

Already it has been found that the new system is the most efficacious that the government has yet contrived.

The savages are baffled and mystified. They cannot understand what it is that has the power of striking down their comrades so suddenly. They are afraid to move about in the night on their horrible head-hunting expedition, for the wire has been placed with such cleverness that they never can tell when they are likely to come into contact with it.

The plan of campaign at present is to drive the savages into the mountains, prevent them from coming into the low countries or near the towns, and so hem them in eventually by the wire barriers that they will be cut off from supplies and forced either to surrender or die.

Hardly will this be regarded as cruel, when the atrocities of the head hunters are taken into account. Japan could hardly be expected to view with indifference such things as have happened. In one case a rebel raid on a Jap outpost resulted in the killing and decapitation of thirteen soldiers, and so clever and crafty was the enemy and so skilled at taking advantage of a knowledge of the country that the peril was persistent and unremittent.

The Japanese call the head hunters the "Selbans." They are said to number more than one hundred thousand, divided into seven hundred tribes. Each tribe occupies its own territory and they are all independent of each other, each seeming concerned alone in preventing encroachment on its land.

This lack of unity, instead of being a handicap to the head hunters, has really made their subjection harder. Jap generals say that if they were united in some sort of bond to protect them all it would be possible to get them together in a big enough force where they would dare a pitched battle with the invader. The outcome of such a contest would, of course, be victory for the trained soldier of Japan and would eventually be the obliteration of the Selbans.

But the head hunters steadily decline any such issue. They fight in roving little bands, they move over the country with amazing rapidity and until the deadly electric fence limited their operations to one little section of the island there was no extreme of daring not possible to them.

WIDE SHOULDERS ARE TO GO

Wrestler's Chest on Hip-Clinging Coat and Peg-Top Trousers Are Among Latest Styles.

Chicago.—Well tailored men of the coming fall will be narrow of shoulder and broad of chest, and the present type of wide shouldered but anaemic "clothing store athlete" will have vanished from the realm of the elite.

Exhibits at the fashion show, which was held recently at the Coliseum in this city, presaged the passing of the artificial wide shoulder and bore evidence that superfluous cloth in future will be lavished on the chest.

There were all sorts of natty novelties at the fashion show, novelties intended to become staples by men who are afraid the average citizen will cling too long to his old clothes.

Crowds of men, anxious to keep in touch with the "proper thing," wandered through the Coliseum and decided that more changes in male attire have been planned for the coming season than have been offered in many years.

The overcoat of "the man who knows" will be loose and baggy. The latest thing in keep-warm clothing is called a "greatcoat." Any size will fit any one fairly well, but is guaranteed not to fit any individual perfectly. The coat will bear the uster collar of last winter, only more so.

The "straight front" close fitting collar has been placed on the blacklist and its most favored successor is one that looks somewhat like the Elizabethan ruff—and appears to be a little rough on the neck.

Flowing ties, long decreed as evidence of Albert Hubbardism, have come into their own. Their only rival for popular favor is a variegated tie, which displays an amazing set of contrasts when knotted four-in-hand.

Black waistcoats must be worn with dress suits, a riding habit must be of a solid color, and the dressing gown must be of Chanticleer pattern. These are other edicts of the powers that be in the fashion show.

The narrow-shouldered business suit, in addition to its burly chest, will be remarkable for the exceeding closeness of its fit around the hips. Peg-top trousers, gripping the shoe tops tightly, will be worn as the accompanying sether garments.

MAN IS MARRIED TO SISTER

Wife's Son Falls in Love With Husband's Daughter and Blessings Are Bestowed.

New York.—Romance set out to prove in Corosa, that a woman may be a sister to a man and a man may continue as a brother to a woman, and still they may marry with every prospect of happiness. Such is the situation in which Frank Cannon, a post office clerk, and Anna Padran, an operator in the Flushing telephone exchange, find themselves.

Cannon's mother was persuaded to abandon her widowhood a few months ago by John Padran, who is in the pay bureau of the Long Island city fire department. They decided that it would be nice to have her son and his daughter live with them, and hired a house at No. 42 De Witt street, Corona. That arrangement pleased the young people so well that in a little while there was no doubt that the house held two pairs of lovers.

While pleased that their children got on well together, the elders looked with dismay on love-making between them and took them to task for it, protesting that they were brother and sister and had no right to fall in love. This view of the case struck the young people as one not to be argued and they seemed to acquiesce in the parents' All the same they had their own opinion and, having obtained a marriage license, they slipped around the other night to St. Leo's church where Father John O'Toole married them.

As Frank is thirty-one and Anna twenty-one, there was no going behind the returns and the elders cheerfully bestowed upon them their blessing.

CANARY BIRD HANGS ITSELF

Little Songster Tires of Life When Its Mate Dies and Deliberately Commits Suicide.

Seaford, Del.—Grieving over the death of another bird, which had been its singing mate for over two years, a canary owned by Mrs. Martin Hammond, who lives near here, committed suicide by hanging herself in the top of his cage.

The little bird had made several attempts to end its life, but was always discovered in time. Its method was to fly to the top of the cage and push its head between the metal bars and then drop its feet.

Thinking the little songster had grown tired of confinement, the cage door was opened, but the bird refused to come out and afterward would not eat. Its last attempt to end all was not discovered until too late to save its life. The canary was a beautiful songster.

Mosquitoes Turn on Foes.

Orange, Tex.—Oil drilling operations and other outdoor work in localities along this section of the gulf coast have been suspended temporarily on account of the voracious swarms of mosquitoes which prey upon the men. The pest is the worst ever known in the lowlands.

RAISE FINEST FURS

Project to Keep \$14,000,000 From Going Abroad.

Dr. C. C. Young Imports Flock of Karakule Sheep and Describes Success of Crossing Them With American Breeds.

Chicago.—A project designed to keep in the United States the \$14,000,000 now going abroad annually for the Astrakhan, Persian broadtail and kimmer fur so fashionable among wealthy Americans has been launched by Dr. C. C. Young, a former Chicago physician, now commissioner of agriculture for the State of Coahuila, Mexico.

It is the breeding of Karakule sheep, the basis of all the fine furs that come from Persia and other portions of Central Asia. He has succeeded in bringing to America after great expense and much trouble on account of the rigid laws forbidding the importation of Asiatic sheep because of the danger of importing with them Asiatic diseases, a flock of full-blood Karakules and has begun the crossing of them with American sheep at his ranch at Monor, Coahuila.

Dr. Young was born in Bessarabia, a province of south Russia, and there was familiar as a boy with the Karakule sheep which produce the beautiful furs, although he then never saw a full-blood Karakule. He came to America when sixteen years old, took up the study of medicine, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1901, and was for a time on the advisory staff of the Cook County hospital.

When the throat infection for which he is now receiving treatment made it imperative that he give up his practice in Chicago and live an outdoor life in a southern climate his mind reverted to the Karakule sheep and he decided to occupy his time with them. He finally surmounted the difficulties in the way of importing the sheep, and he now has a growing flock of them on his Mexican ranch. Recently he described enthusiastically the proportions to which the business may grow in the United States.

"The Karakule sheep are the basis of all these fine furs," said Dr. Young, "and the value of the fur depends upon the percentage of Karakule in it. Crossing the Karakule with the common scrub sheep of Persia, we get the Astrakhan long haired sheep we get Astrakhan, and crossing it with the common merino sheep of the Crimea we get the kimmer fur.

"These sheep, however, are vastly inferior to the sheep of the United States, and I decided that by crossing the Karakule sheep with various breeds of American sheep I would get even better fur than that produced in the United States, would be marketable at a profit at a far lower price than is paid for the Persian fur. My experiments so far have more than justified this conclusion."

Dr. Young exhibited some of the pelts he has taken from the lambs resulting from the crosses between the American sheep and the imported Karakules. The crosses between the Lincolnshire and Shropshire and the Karakule have given a fur that is of a far finer texture and much more beautiful luster than the imported furs.

ARGUMENT ON RACE SUICIDE

Doctor Declares Statistics Prove First-Born Children Not Equals of Later Ones.

London.—One of the new features at the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical association, held at London, is a section on medical sociology, dealing particularly with the social aspects of the falling birth-rate. That the elder-born children of a family are more liable to suffer from disease than the younger ones is a point Dr. J. W. Hunter has placed before the section. Of children of the working classes Doctor Hunter has found this holds good up to and including the seventh born child. With the eighth born, however, a sharp increase in the liability to physical defects has been noted, which steadily increases with still later members of the family. As a result of his studies Doctor Hunter believes that the limitation of the family to two or three children means the annihilation of the race.

FISHHOOKS BAD FOR FOWLS

Pennsylvania Chicken Fancier Believes Old Saying is in Need of Revision.

Lawnton, Pa.—John B. Clemmens, a Pennsylvania railroad signalman at Newton Hamilton, is of the opinion that the old saying, "Never count your chickens until they are hatched," could be well amended to read "Never count your chickens." Clemmens is a chicken fancier and had a flock of half-grown games of which he was especially proud.

The other day his two sons returned from a fishing trip and threw a number of large eel hooks, baited with pieces of veal, on the bank at the boat landing.

An hour later there was a great commotion among the Sock of games and an investigation showed that each had swallowed a chunk of veal and an eel hook with it. Clemmens killed six of the chickens in removing the hooks.