

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TRIP.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE HE WILL MEET, THE GAME HE WILL SHOOT AND THE EXPERIENCES HE WILL UNDERGO



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, after completing twenty-five years of public service, is to set out for a year's trip to Africa as a faunal naturalist. At the head of a scientific expedition outfitted by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington he will, with his son Kermit, three American naturalists of note—Major Edgar A. Mearns, J. Loring and Edmund Heller—and an Englishman, R. J. Cunningham, make a collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and botanical specimens of Central Africa, which will be deposited in the United States National Museum at Washington.

The party will sail from New York for a Mediterranean port, where they will board a German steamer for Mombasa Island, on the east coast of Africa, and thence along the lines outlined on the map in the above picture, which is reproduced from the Chicago Inter Ocean. The party will remain six months in Nairobi and will then go on to Port Florence, Lake Victoria Nyansa. The expedition will cross Uganda by caravan, and finally pass down the whole length of the Nile, reaching Khartoum about April, 1910. Much of the hunting and specimen collecting will be done in British East Africa, where the Uganda Railway will be used as a means of ready transportation from Nairobi, which will be the base of supplies. At Khartoum, it is expected, the President and his son will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt, who will accompany them on their trip to Europe. The naturalists of the party will proceed direct to the United States from Egypt.

First of all, Mr. Roosevelt will have to secure a sportsman's license to shoot in British East Africa. This will cost him \$250, and it entitles him to kill sixty animals. This does not seem to be a very great number, but it is sufficient to keep a score of taxidermists busy for a twelve-month—including two elephants (male only), two rhinoceroses, two hippopotamuses, two zebras (not mountain), two cheetahs, two ostriches (male only), two each of the larger species of antelope and gazelle, and ten each of the smaller species, ten wild pigs of each species, ten of the smaller cats and jackals.

Successful Hunters Easily Pay Expenses.
It will cost Mr. Roosevelt not less than \$250 a month for porters, gun-bearers and personal servants—that is, if he hunts in the real "rough rider" style. The successful hunter may easily pay expenses, however. The rewards that await him are considerable. A small fortune awaits the hunter who can capture a white rhinoceros. The current prices for full-grown or half-grown animals delivered alive and in good condition at any station on the Uganda Railway are: Rhino, half grown, \$333; hippo, half grown, \$200 to \$275; giraffe, half grown, \$175 to \$200; eland, \$75 to \$100; baboons and

monkeys, males, full grown, \$3.50; lions, leopards and cheetahs, varying in prices according to age and size; scavenger birds, according to species.

Mr. Roosevelt's headquarters in British East Africa will be the home of William Northrup MacMillan, formerly of St. Louis, who will entertain the President on his big estate near Nairobi, about 300 miles from Mombasa. The farmhouse is fitted with electric light and all the comforts and conveniences of a luxurious home, though it is near enough to the jungle to enable persons sitting on the wide bungalow veranda to see the wild animals roaming at large.

There is one great feat still to be accomplished in Africa—a feat of exploration and the last mystery of the Dark Continent. Will Mr. Roosevelt discover the real sources of the Nile? There is no proof that any white man has ever visited the actual spring of that river of mystery and of ancient days. The stream which is most remote from where the Nile pours its flood into the Mediterranean has been located, but no white man has yet quenched his thirst at the very first spring in the Mountains of the Moon, whence runs the Nile that starts the father of rivers toward the sea. This is the one unexplored problem of African exploration. Does it remain for an American to accomplish it? Mr. Roosevelt will return via German East Africa, through Uganda, and down the Nile to Khartoum, thence on by steamer to Cairo. He will be close to the Nile source and may attempt what others have failed to do.

The great equatorial forest offers a world of research to the naturalist. Mr. Verner amerita that the forest is extensive enough to cover the whole of California, if it could be transported. The trees are acacias, mahogany, teak, scores of varieties of palms, mimosa, cottonwood, bays, ferns, clubmosses, rubber vines, convolvul of such size that they choke to death the forest giants around which they cling. There are rattans, canes, mosses, swampy glades full of lilies and orchids; there are the myriad insect densens of the wood, including the goliath beetle and the tsetse fly; and the birds—guinea, toucan, grosbeak, quail, heron, flamingo, crane, ibis

Forests Abound in All Kinds of Big Game.
This forest, which Mr. Roosevelt will penetrate, shelters the chimpanzee, highest of beasts in the animal world, and the pygmies, the lowest of men; its fauna embraces the elephant and the giraffe, the largest of beast kind; the nightingale, sweetest of song birds; the red-tailed gray parrot, best of feathered talkers; the two-horned viper, most venomous of serpents, and the python, largest of land snakes. The gorilla is found only near the Atlantic. In that part of Africa to which Mr. Roosevelt will not go. Lions are as common as jackals and their roaring around the hunter's camp at night is constant.

The rifles, shotguns and pistols which the President will take with him would stock a small armory. Some of them have been picked out for him by Mr. Selous, and others have been selected by the President himself. Chief among the guns will be the death-dealing automatic Remington .25-caliber, which can stop anything from a tiger to an elephant. It carries five cartridges in a magazine, which go in on a clip, and when fired the rifle automatically loads and cocks itself. The bullet mushrooms in the animal and crumbles any bone it may hit. Such a rifle fired with a soft-nosed bullet will penetrate ten inches of solid oak or five-sixteenths of an inch of steel armor plate, and goes through ordinary cast steel like cheese. There will be five white men in the party, all told, and 100 porters and gun-bearers for the overland parts of the journey, which will cost about \$15,000. After the African trip Mr. Roosevelt will visit Europe and will probably spend a year there.

WHEN BIRDS GO NORTH AGAIN.

Oh, every year hath its winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go north again.

When new leaves swell in the forest,
And grass grows green on the plain,
And the alder's veins turn crimson—
And the birds go north again.

Oh, every heart has its sorrow,
And every heart hath its pain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go north again.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold, dark days are over—
Why, the birds go north again.
—Ella Higginson.

A Subtle Explanation

Chiffon Carroll looked carefully about the room—nothing had been forgotten. Closing her satchel, she turned to leave, when the sound of muffled sobbing came to her ears. She listened intently, then impulsively crossed the wide hall, and rapped at the opposite door. In answer to a low "come," she entered, and was surprised to find, on a couch before the dining fire, the woman who, six months before, had become her father's wife. From the first Chiffon had been determined not to like her, but the older woman's gentleness and sweetness of disposition were beginning to make an impression.

"I am not dressing for dinner tonight, Jane. I shall not go down; I am too sad and my head aches," came in muffled tones from the pillows. Deft fingers loosened the heavy masses of hair, and a gentle, penetrating massage followed. The surprised sufferer raised her eyes, catching her breath with a little half-sob as she saw it was not her maid, but the one whose love she despised of gaining.

"This is very sweet of you, Rose, dear," she said gently.

"Indeed, I want to make you more comfortable," answered a soothing voice. "I cannot bear that any one should suffer. Why are you so miserable? Mrs. Carroll? Is your son worse to-day?"

"Mrs. Carroll! Is that the only name you can find in your heart to call me, dear? I wonder if you will ever call me mother? I have always longed for a daughter; your own dear mother could be no more tender than I would be if you would only open your heart to me."

"I really care for you," answered the girl, kissing her warmly. "Won't you call me Chiffon? Those I love call me by that name."
"Such a dainty pet name! I have not dared to use it. Do you think, Chiffon, that your father's heart is not big enough for us both? I would not take one iota of his love from you."

The proud head was gently lowered as Chiffon's arm crept around the other's neck, and as their tears mingled the barrier was gone forever.

"Mother, why do you not bring your boy here? Surely your home should be his. Let him have my rooms, they are the sunniest. I shall be gone a month; by that time he may be able to move to the suite above. How long is it since he was injured?"

"He has been in the hospital nine months, his horse fell on him and his spine was hurt. The surgeons promise a complete cure, but the waiting is so tedious, and the suspense almost unbearable."

"Will you accept my offer?" asked Chiffon. "My visit will be happier if you do."
"I gladly accept, dear. Philip never would have come without my invitation."

"What a sensitive boy!" exclaimed Chiffon. "Give him my warmest sympathy and tell him I feel that we shall be warm friends. I will help to amuse him when I come back; does he care to be read to?"

"He is very fond of company," answered his mother, "but is very sensitive about the crutches he is obliged to use."
"Chiffon had anticipated no end of a good time. Although she was entertained continually her heart yearned for home, and at the end of three weeks she surprised them by returning unannounced."

"How is our invalid?" was her first question, after affectionately greeting her father and mother.

"Improving every day," answered her mother; "you must see him after dinner. He is anxious to thank you, although he said it would be rank presumption to accept the use of your rooms, and occupies those above yours."

"What an unusually thoughtful boy!" laughed Chiffon. Immediately after dinner she ran over the stairs to the invalid's apartments, armed with two of Henry's newest books for boys, which she had brought home from the city; also a bound volume of St. Nicholas Magazine. As she entered the room, in answer to a deep "come in," a scarlet flame rushed from the proud chin, losing itself in the fluffy pouf.

SIGNAL CODE OF TRAMPDOM.



LEADERS of stories about the tramp and his ways are, perhaps, inclined to take what they read with a grain of salt, but this much may be said with a certainty: Tramps do have a system of signs and symbols, by which they communicate with their brethren on the road. When the New York police recently opened the new municipal lodging house they discovered in the process of moving from the old building a piece of paper, apparently left behind by some forgotten lodger. Some peculiar characters on the paper attracted notice, and an examination of the accompanying handwriting, which, by the way, bore evidence that the writer had at one time been a man of culture and training, showed that the hieroglyphics were none other than a code of signals of trampdom. That these signs are used by the tramp fraternity is well known to those who dwell in country districts. They have often noticed strange marks, meaningless to them, gracing their gate-post or barnyard fence. It is the language of the tramp, to whom each sign has its own meaning. The accompanying cut is a reproduction of the signs and interpretations found in the New York municipal lodging house.

It is not a difficult task, in examining some of these hieroglyphics, to see why they should have been selected. At any rate, one may hazard a guess on the subject. There is the symbol used to inform the fraternity of an arrest; it represents prison bars, no doubt. Notice the warning that a dog is in the garden; by a stretch of the imagination the rectangular figure might be taken to denote a garden, and the queer little figure inside, with the four vertical lines, might very well be the dog itself. "Work here" is also open to amateur analysis. The cross probably refers to the saw horse, commonly used in chopping wood, while the other symbol might conceivably indicate the saw, although it would be hard to convince many that a saw built on such lines would prove an effective implement, even in the hands of the most skillful hobo.

"Get out of the town as quick as possible" is self-explanatory. Seemingly, when tramps set eyes on that token, theirs is not to reason why, but merely to leave the arrows far behind. The symbols for "no use" and "you can get food" were probably chosen for their simplicity; if any other significance attaches to them, it is unknown except to the favored few. But the amateur investigator reaches the end of his rope when he tackles the symbols which tell the reader to "pick a yarn," because there are "women in the house." Apparently, "women in the house" is good news to the tramp with a fearful hard luck story to relate. But whatever bearing these particular symbols may have on the matter is not to be answered.—Montreal Star.

my supposition excepting that your mother is so young and beautiful."
"The matter is all of that," he acquiesced tenderly. "I believe she married at seventeen."
"I have brought you some solid mental food," said Chiffon, demurely, handing him the books. "If we had been properly introduced I might offer to assist you to assimilate them."
Philip calved three back his handsome head, and laughed for the first time since his accident.

"How unhygienic! But perhaps you prefer muggins, or old mables," she continued, taking a peek of curls from the table and looking at him with dancing eyes. "Why, you are standing, and yesterday was the first time that you had stood alone."
"By Jove, I had forgotten!" he exclaimed.

"Lie down immediately, and I will skim through the paper if you like."
She reddened at memories of her duplicitous, little elusive acts that hid her love for him from watchful eyes. Then, after a silent she said demurely:

"Why speculate any longer, Philip? Why not ask her? I assure you that she loves you, dear." Girl.

Too Many Questions Asked.
"There is such a thing as asking too many questions of your own witnesses," said a North Carolina lawyer, according to the New York Evening Telegraph. "I am reminded of the mountaineer from my own state who was on trial for mayhem, the charge being that he had bitten off a man's ear. After the prosecution had rested, counsel for the defense called to the stand a spectator of the fight in which the alleged mayhem had been committed.

"Did you see this fight in question?" asked the lawyer.
"Yes, sir," replied the witness.
"Did you see the defendant bite off the prosecuting witness' ear?"
"Now, sir."
"Could you have seen him do it from where you stood?"
"Yes, sir."
"The lawyer then turned the witness over to counsel for the prosecution, who ordered the witness to stand aside.

"This moment, please" called the defendant's lawyer. "One more question—were you present when the fight was ended?"
"Yes, sir."
"See anything to indicate that the defendant had bitten off this man's ear?"
"Nothing," replied the witness, shifting his gird, "except I seen 'im spit out the yur!"

Very Old.
Head of the Firm—That's a pretty ancient-looking office coat you are wearing, Simpson.
Simpson—Yes, sir, I bought this with my last rise in salary.—Pearson's Weekly.



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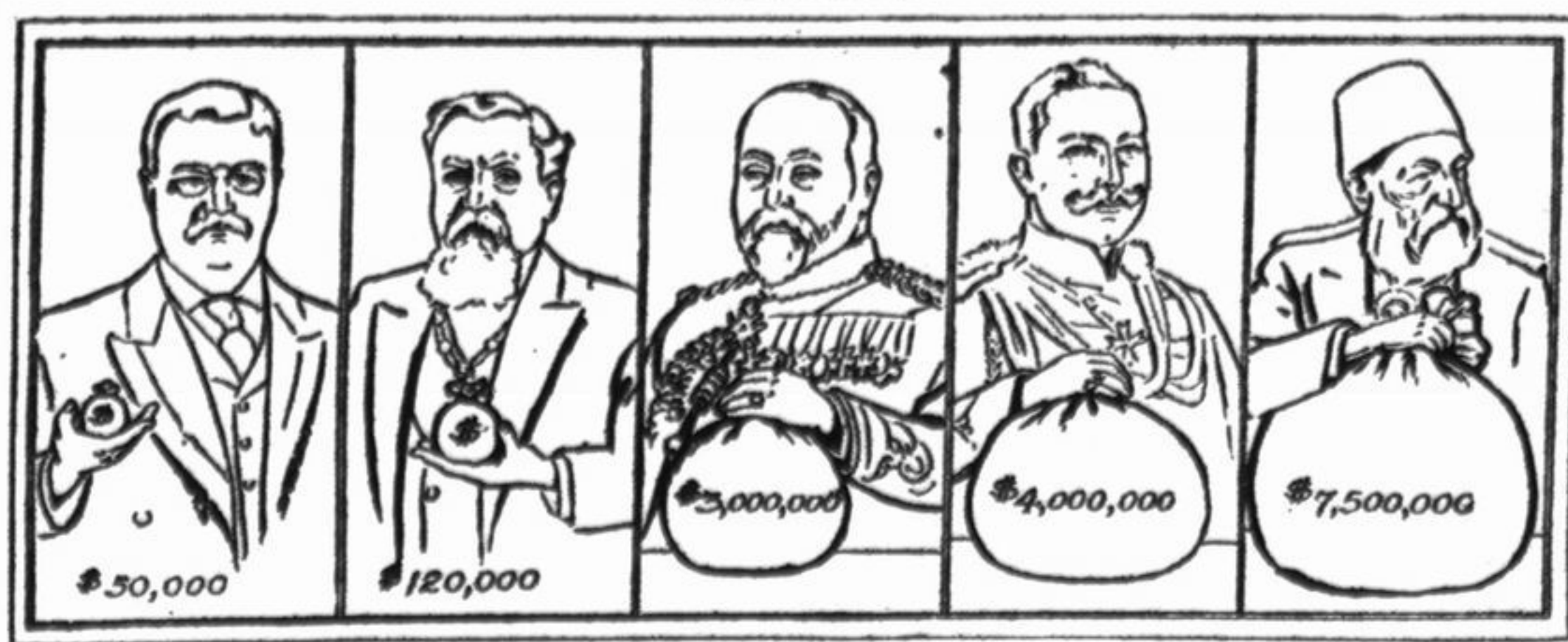
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THE EFFECT OF THE ABSENCE OF A WAGE SCALE.

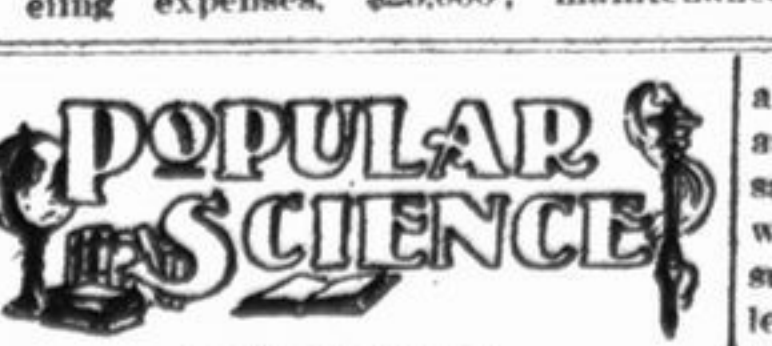


The cost of maintaining the President is put at about \$290,000, as follows: President's salary, \$50,000; clerk hire, \$60,000; contingent fund, \$25,000; President's traveling expenses, \$25,000; maintenance White House, horses, vehicles, etc., \$35,000; White House grounds, \$4,000; fuel, \$6,000; care of greenhouses, \$1,000; repair of greenhouses, \$1,000; printing, \$2,000; lighting White House grounds, \$510; total, \$229,430. Congress is discussing another presidential increase.

alleged advantages of aluminum-foil as a substitute for tin-foil is that tin salts are more or less poisonous, whereas aluminum salts, at least in small quantities, are practically harmless. This suggests the use of the new product for wrapping sweetmeats.

An New Zealand an automatic device has been patented for telling railway passengers the name of the next station. The names of the various stations are printed on a roll, which is rotated by toothed wheels. A "tripper" is placed, either on the track or by its side, between each station, and this is so adjusted as to strike a lever on the passing car. The motion is communicated to the toothed wheels governing the roll bearing the station names, and the ringing of an automatic bell announces to the passengers the fact that the name of the next station is on view.

What do the eye-spots on butterfly wings mean? The naturalist, says Percy Collins, must answer frankly, "I do not know." It is thought that they have some utilitarian application, and they form one of the most intricate of all natural designs. The fact that butterflies have been captured with their eye-spots pierced, as if from the attack of birds, has been used as an argument in favor of the view that they may be "protective markings," imitating eyes because birds strike at the eyes of their victims. But this suggestion is hardly regarded as satisfactory. Among butterflies the most striking examples of eye-spots are found on the under surface of the wings.



The recently perfected process of manufacturing seamless steel barrels is described in Popular Mechanics. The barrel is formed from a single piece of steel by a series of operations in hydraulic presses of special design, and, with the exception of the upper head, which is hard-brazed to the intruded edge of the body, it is wholly seamless. The bungs and vent holes are re-enforced with ring plugs of rivet steel upset in place under a 200-ton hydraulic riveter.

MOTHER FOX KEEPS WATCH.

Animal Uses Every Means to Attract Men Away from Her Den.
Hunters found a den of foxes in the hills south of Hagerstown and unearthed five little ones about as large as well grown cats, writes the Hagerstown correspondent of the Indianapolis News. The mother fox escaped before the hunters reached the den, which was lined thickly with soft grass and feathers. Instead of running away she kept within sight while the hunters worked with their shovels.

She apparently understood what they were doing, for she endeavored by every means to attract them away from their work and toward herself. She approached quite near and acted as if lame and distressed. She would lie down on her side and writhe along the ground, uttering whines and moans. Then she would limp off as if very lame, going very slowly and halting frequently.

The hunters were not to be drawn away from the work in hand by such tactics, and finally, after much digging came upon the den where the five pretty little fellows were shrinking. They made no resistance and seemed rather to like the handling and petting they received. All of them were taken to a farmhouse, where they are confined. They will not be released, but will probably be painlessly dispatched. Grown foxes do not make good neighbors in farming communities. Hunters say it is very rare for mother foxes to leave all their young in one place. If in their cunning habit to scatter the family, one and two in widely separated resorts. It is said, too, that foxes will not rob roots close to their dens, but will go miles away for food and carefully hide their trails.

Monday's principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, eggs, hams, almonds, grapes, olives and all varieties of fruits. Coffee, sugar, beans and gum are largely imported. In 1909, 7,200 tons of opium, or 105,000 pounds, were sent from that country. Opium also forms an important part of export and import trade.

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