

AW THE PYGMIES

Young British Explorer's Perilous Trip Through Heart of Africa.

Traveled Alone and Visited the Warlike Cannibal Tribes and the Treacherous Dwarfs of the Forest.

Probably there has been no such interest circling around African travels and geographers since the time of Henry M. Stanley's expedition as has been caused by the arrival in London of a young and hitherto unknown Englishman, Mr. Albert Bushnell Lloyd, from Central Africa, after a record journey of three months from the heart of Africa to London, traveling over Stanley's route down the Congo to the west coast. His journey was in one respect more remarkable than Stanley's, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd traveled quite alone, so far as Europeans were concerned, and was only accompanied by two native servants, and a small number of carriers. Moreover, although he marched three weeks in the pigmy forest and then traversed the whole length of the Aruwimi river, the banks of which are lined with warlike cannibals, he never once fired a shot in self-defense. On the contrary, he was on cordial terms with both pygmies and cannibals. Of the pygmies he says: "I found not one over four feet in height. All were fully developed, the women somewhat lighter than the men. I was amazed at their sturdiness. The men have long beards, reaching half way down the chest. They are very timid and will not look a stranger in the face, their head-eyes constantly shifting. They are, I think, very intelligent. I had a long talk with a chief, who conversed intelligently about their customs in the forest and the number of the tribesmen. Both men and women, except for a tiny strip of bark, were quite nude. The men were armed with poisoned arrows. The chief told me the tribes were nomadic and never slept two nights in the same place. They just huddle together in hastily thrown up huts. Memories of a white traveler—Mr. Stanley, of course—who crossed the forest years ago, still linger among them."

Mr. Lloyd then proceeded through the cannibal countries to the coast. He found the cannibals warlike and fierce, but open and straightforward and had no difficulty with them. At one place he put together a bicycle he had with him and rode around their village. A remarkable scene followed, thousands of cannibals—men, women and children—turning out, dancing and yelling at what they described as "a European riding a snake."

IMMUNE FROM SNAKE BITE.

Young Woman in St. Louis Not Troubled by a Rattlesnake's Fangs.

Thirteen persons, five of them physicians, stood in Dr. Heine Marks' reception-room at St. Louis, Mo., the other afternoon and saw a slender young woman permit a rattlesnake to sink its fangs into her arm twice. Then two of the doctors collected blood and serum from the wounds, together with some of the venom left by the snake on the surface of the skin.

The blood and venom were mixed with warm alcohol and drawn into a hypodermic syringe. Part of the mixture was then injected into a Guinea pig, and made the little animal sick. In about 15 minutes it seemed to be recovering, and the rest of the poisoned blood was squirted into it. The Guinea pig was soon in convulsions, and 45 minutes after the first injection it was dead, manifesting the symptoms usually produced by bacterial poison.

The physicians agreed that the young woman's claim that she was immune from snake poison was correct. The woman was Eva Arde, a slender, light-eyed woman between 25 and 30 years of age. She claimed to have been rendered immune by the bite of a cobra in India when a child. The physicians present were Drs. H. W. Hermann, Edwin Boese, Samuel Lewis, J. H. Kerns and Heine Marks.

REINDEER FAST DYING OUT.

But 150 Out of Herd of 450 Reach the Yukon River, in Interior of Alaska.

The remnant of government reindeer that had been lost in the interior of Alaska for months reached Yukon river at the mouth of White river December 16 and started for Circle City. Returning Klondikers passed the herd on the date named. But 150 out of the 450 then remained alive. Scandinavians and Laplanders accompanying them were in good health, but said the deer were continually dying. Those left were in poor condition.

This herd left Pyramid harbor in March and last September had gone only 200 miles. Since then it has covered about the same distance. It was found that the reindeer were wholly unfitted to stand the summer's heat. Progress was slow because they had to keep along the mountain tops in order to procure moss, which constituted the deer's only food.

English Newspaper for Rivers.

A daily English newspaper is to be started in the Riviera during the winter months and of these at least a third are English or Americans, who heretofore were forced to send to Paris for newspapers in their own language. The new publication will be called the Riviera Daily.

Make Sealskin Sacks of Rabbit Skins.

Australian rabbit skins are being converted into sealskins for the American market.

DETESTS HIS BLACK SKIN.

Wealthy Negro is Willing to Make Any Sacrifice if He Could Be White.

"I would stand perfectly still and let you skin me alive, never speaking a word nor uttering a whisper. If it would turn me white."

The speaker was a negro about 44 years of age, who was waiting at the Union depot for a train to carry him to his backwoods home in northern Michigan. He was a black Apollo, six feet tall, magnificently proportioned, with handsomely-formed features. Chayles Lawson was born on a farm in the province of Ontario. He was one of the most industrious and intelligent farmers in the province and fortune smiled upon him, for when he was yet 30 years of age he had a fortune of more than \$100,000. With his wealth came an un governable desire to be white, and this desire ruined his life. He grew to hate himself and his race from the community in which he was respected and influential and sneaked off to the backwoods of Isoco county, where he has since lived alone, desolate, forlorn, neglected by even himself.

He moved to a hut on a small lake ten miles from Tawas City to be out of the way of the painful reminders brought to him when he saw a white face beaming with happiness. He occasionally meets passing "lumberjacks," but their appearance does not annoy him so very much, for he realizes that they, too, are a forlorn people. Meanwhile he waits for death with a welcome ready. In the next world he believes all men will be as one race, and there will be no two colors.

He has seldom seen the reflection of his own face in the last ten years. He cares for no happiness that money can purchase, and says he would give his wealth with his hated skin if he could thereby purchase the miracle for which he has so ardently prayed.

TO CURE WITH ELECTRICITY.

Reported Discovery by Which Bacilli Are to Be Destroyed by Million-Volt Current.

A dispatch to the New York Mail and Express from Washington says: A wonderful discovery in electric force is announced, whereby the inventor claims that he can send a million volts through the human body, kill all forms of bacilli, including those of tuberculosis, without incidentally annihilating the patient.

It is said the inventor proposes to take advantage of the fact that glass is not an absolute resistant or non-conductor, but that a tremendous electrical current striking against a glass case, in which is inclosed a human body, is diffused over the wide expanse of glass plates, and hence permeates all parts of the human body inside the glass case.

The inventor asserts that one charge of such a current would vitalize the countless tiny electric batteries composed of organic cells and give energy to the worn-out body and to the weakened brain. Every bacillus, he says, will be killed, and the patient on emerging from his glass case will be like a new man.

Dr. F. S. Kelle, who is in charge of the electro-therapeutic department of the Electrical Engineering Institute, was asked what he thought of the discovery.

"In the first place, I do not know how the million-volt current is to be produced. There is no apparatus known to me which will produce more than a 30,000-volt current."

"In the next place, I do not see why a glass case is to be used. Any man can take into his body a million volts direct, if it can be produced, and not be injured by it in the slightest."

"I am not aware that any experiments have been made showing that even a million-volt current, if it could be produced, would kill bacilli."

CENSUS OF NEW POSSESSIONS.

Big Job Ahead for the War Department in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and Philippines.

In addition to its added duties it now seems probable that the war department will have to supervise the next census taking in the recently acquired possessions of the United States. The census bill as reported to the house makes no special provisions for this branch of the work, but if the general terms of the measure are not considered sufficient to cover this work an amendment will probably be drafted. It is contemplated that in the island of Cuba only the census of the principal cities will be taken and the population of the island estimated from these returns. With Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines, which are considered American territory, an effort will be made to get exact figures on population, households, mortgages, etc. It is not expected this work can be accomplished with a great degree of accuracy, and the enumerators who are assigned to Hilo and the Sulu group will doubtless do lively and interesting work ahead of them.

Paraguay now produces coffee enough to supply its own population.

The Argentine Republic purchased over \$1,000,000 worth of electrical supplies in the United States in the first six months of 1898.

WON A CUBAN BRIDE.

Richard Sumner's Reward for Fighting for Cuba.

Was Captured by Spanish Guerrillas and Would Have Been Killed But His Wife Saved His Life.

Richard T. Sumner is just back from Cuba with a native wife. She is all the reward he got for two years' rough work with the insurgents, but Sumner considers himself well paid. As he owes his life to the lady's courage and devotion, his estimate of her is probably none too high.

Sumner is the son of a cattle breeder north of Alliance, O. He is of an adventurous disposition, and when the fight in Cuba began warming up resolved to go there and cast his lot with the rebels. He joined a filibustering party at Tampa and was soon at the center of hostilities. Welcome recruit though he was, the Cubans had no money to pay him, so all he got was his food—and sometimes not much of that.

Shortly before the declaration of war between the United States and Spain he was captured by a party of Spanish guerrillas. The leader hoped to learn something from him concerning the strength and location of the Cuban force from which he had strayed, and did not immediately kill him, although of his ultimate execution there was no doubt. The party stopped at the plantation of Roque Boaz, a native Cuban, but a Spanish sympathizer. Sumner succeeded in winning the favor of Camilla Roque's 18-year-old daughter. With her aid he managed to make his escape on one of her father's horses.

He stayed with Gomez until after Toral's surrender; then began a search for his benefactors. By that time her father's place had been sacked by the Cubans and the old man and his daughter had taken refuge in Havana. Sumner knew that to ask Boaz for the girl's hand would be worse than useless. So he persuaded her to fly from Havana and join him in Santiago. There they were married about six weeks ago. Boaz took no notice of an invitation to attend the wedding. The young couple expect to settle on a ranch which Sumner's father has promised to give them as a bridal present.

TOLSTOI KISSED BY CZAR.

Promises to Use His Genius to Help Solve the Problem of Disarmament.

The London Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Odessa: "While journeying north from Livadia, Emperor Nicholas, during a break for luncheon at Tula, capital of the government of the same name in central Russia, sent a delicately-worded message expressing his desire to see Count Leo Tolstoy. Contrary to expectation, Tolstoy accepted the invitation, and soon appeared at the railway station.

"In his peasant's garb he presented a striking contrast to the richly-dressed entourage of the czar. Emperor Nicholas kissed him on the mouth and both cheeks. Tolstoy readily responded."

"Then a conversation commenced, the czar asking his guests for an opinion upon the imperial proposal for the limitation of armaments. Count Tolstoy replied that he could only believe in it when his majesty should set the example to other nations. On the czar mentioning the difficulties of the problem, and the necessity for united aid of the great powers, the count softened somewhat, and expressed the hope that his majesty would be able to attain some definite results, or, at any rate, to formulate some workable plan at the conference. The czar, thanking him for his good wishes, said he would be pleased if Tolstoy could be induced to lend his genius to the solution of the question, and the count rejoined that the emperor might count upon his cooperation, for he was already engaged upon a work dealing with the question in point, which would soon see the light."

GOVERNMENT-MADE POWDER.

Plant at Indian Head on the Potomac Nearing Completion—Product to Be Used in Target Practice.

In the near future the government will be in a position to manufacture at least a portion of the smokeless powder which will be used in target practice. A plant at Indian Head on the Potomac is nearing completion where this powder will be made. Of course one plant will not be enough to supply the army, but experiments will be made there, and the best powder will be manufactured, which will be the standard by which all used by the army will be measured. Besides this it is hoped to show the manufacturers that the government is not helpless in this direction, and this plant will be held over their heads to force them to furnish powder at a reasonable price. If this is not done the product made at Indian Head will be used to demonstrate to congress that the army can make its own powder, and other plants will be asked for.

Irish National Dances.

The principal Irish national dances, as they exist to-day, are the jig, reel, hornpipe and bottime—called also the slip jig, but in addition to these there are many "figure" dances in which almost all the movements are in jig or reel measure.

Produces Excellent Coffee.

Paraguay now produces coffee enough to supply its own population. It is producing a coffee called the "Yungas," which it is believed can compete with the best known coffee in the American and European markets.

Bulletin Financier.

Joué, 23 février 1899.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES (CRÉDIT FRANÇAIS) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Prévisions de 1899: \$5,871,997 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouveaux-Orléans: 100 francs = 160 1/2

MARCHE AGRICOLE ET COMMERCIAL.

Blé: 100 francs = 110 1/2

MARCHE DE LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

2500 City 4 1/2 = 112

ACTIENS ET OBLIGATIONS.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 100 francs = 125

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

Bulletin Commercial.

Joué, 23 février 1899.

MARCHE DE LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE AGRICOLE ET COMMERCIAL.

Blé: 100 francs = 110 1/2

MARCHE DE LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

2500 City 4 1/2 = 112

ACTIENS ET OBLIGATIONS.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 100 francs = 125

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

MARCHE AGRICOLE ET COMMERCIAL.

Blé: 100 francs = 110 1/2

MARCHE DE LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

2500 City 4 1/2 = 112

ACTIENS ET OBLIGATIONS.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 100 francs = 125

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Calme.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.