

# BIG GAME IS ABUNDANT IN UGANDA

## The Sportsman May Stalk Lions in the Streets of Mombasa.

If any one entertains the idea that the earth has been fairly swept of big game, and immense over the passing thereof, he should take a casual stroll in Uganda, East Africa. No one worries about it there. Sitting on the veranda of the Central hotel at Mombasa, Baron Munchausen might rather material for a trifling narrative that would make his previous efforts seem like nursery tales. Any one seeking foot out of Mombasa these days fully expects to encounter some man-eating beast. Arthur Handings, the British consul, put it to the writer: "If something is not done to exterminate the lions, travel on the Uganda railway must be conducted with armed trains exclusively." Mr. C. H. Ryall, a brave man and experienced hunter, was recently killed by a lioness which entered his railway coach and dragged him out through the window. Mr. Ryall's duties as an officer of the Punjab police and agent superintendent of the Uganda railway police required him to sleep on the track, and on the night of June 4 last he was at his post in company with two other white men, Messrs. Hubner and Pardi. By agreement, Mr. Pardi took the first watch and stationed himself outside the door, which, on the Uganda car, is at the end. Mr. Ryall stretched himself on the floor and Mr. Hubner occupied a bunk just above him.

The train lay at Kisumu station, within earshot of the construction camp. Mr. Pardi dozed off at about 2 a. m., but was disturbed immediately, and, thrusting up his head, came in contact with the belly of a huge lioness, which was stepping over him. Whether Mr. Pardi was armed, and, if so,



**A VICTIM OF CIVILIZATION.**  
(This lioness was killed in the main street on Mombasa after a long watch through the streets. She is shown lying on the spot where she was shot down.)

why he did not shoot, has not been explained. At any rate, the beast moved safely and swiftly to the sleeping Mr. Ryall, and, seizing him by the neck, proceeded to draw him after her through the window. Awakened by Mr. Ryall's one and only groan of anguish, Mr. Hubner took in the tragedy, but was so paralyzed with horror that he tumbled to the floor and lay there motionless, fearing that he also might become a victim.

Next day a police patrol found some remnants of Mr. Ryall's body half a mile from the scene of his death. They were gathered up and buried. The lions of Uganda seem to grow bolder every day, and if they were not so savage might become the country's popular animal. The only person in Uganda who entertains any kindly feelings for the king of beasts is the German chief of police at Tanga, who may be seen going his rounds with an overgrown lion cub tagging in his footsteps. The rest of Tanga does not seem to share his caprice, and in a bungalow outside the village the writer called on a French engineer, who tossed fitfully on his couch, and though racked with fever, made light of that, complaining only that he could not sleep at night on account of the lions. "Zey—how you call it?—roar!" he said, "and the sound! it is terrible! May be you shiver, yes?"

Notwithstanding fever and wild beasts, the souls of civilization in South Africa have already bent their way towards Uganda, which has already proved itself a rich and fertile country where cereals grow side by side with tropical vegetation. The Germans have been quick to recognize the possibilities of this region, and their enterprise in East Africa is remarkable. Five years ago the home government appropriated 800,000 marks for the establishment of a coffee plantation not far from Tanga. The first year the yield paid expenses; the third year it equaled half the capital; the fourth year the entire capital, and in the last 12 months the plantation has made a profit of 400,000 marks.

An evidence of the sudden development in the part of the Dark Continent is to be seen in the growth of

**Suppression Independent Rubber Gatherers.**  
Several weeks ago Brazil awoke to the importance of suppressing the band of independent rubber gatherers in the little republic of Acre on the borders of Bolivia and Brazil. A gunboat was sent up the Amazon to settle the dispute. Nothing has been heard from the expedition, and the taxes on the exports of rubber from that region are still being levied by the officials of the Acre republic. The death of news from the seat of the trouble comes from the fact that the republic is 3,000 miles from the sea coast, with

the German East African Steamship company, which has a monopoly in the traffic. From its dividends the company is enabled every year to build a new ship, the last one having begun its trial trip not being beginning of last month. Each of these vessels is built handover and with greater carrying capacity than the preceding one, but they are taxed to their utmost severities to handle the constantly increasing cargoes. The Germans are



**ON A TRIP WITH HIS WIVES.**  
(This picture is made from a photograph taken at a station of the Uganda railway, and shows a native chief and his wives waiting the arrival of a train.)

rushing railroads inland from both their ports, and have now completed them to a distance of over 625 miles. The Uganda road, on the other hand, is now built to a distance of 370 miles, and lacks but 200 of reaching Victoria Nyanza, its terminus. East Africans already speak of it as completed, and the present generation hopes to go to Cairo by rail.

Railroad development in Uganda is a slow process, for the character of the country, as may be seen by the photograph, requires careful engineering. England has already spent \$25,000,000 on the job, and every mile costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000. From Mombasa to a point near Lake Nyanza, 1,000 feet above sea level, the road presents a continuous succession of grades. It then makes a sudden drop of 2,000 feet to the lake, and afterwards ascends to a 12,000 foot level before arriving at Nyanza. The line passes through vast barren spots, but then again ascends to plateaus and mountain ranges where the climate is refreshing and the vegetation redundant. Minerals are said to abound plentifully, and, according to a geologist at Zanzibar, Mount Kilimanjaro is "solid iron." The natives of Uganda are superior races, formed splendidly, intelligent beyond the ordinary, and so independent that they will not work on the railroad. It is, therefore, being constructed mostly by coolie labor.

Mombasa town, in which the mercantile life of English East Africa is destined to center, is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, which is three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. After a sleep of centuries it has suddenly



**TRAGIC FATE OF RYALL.**

been galvanized into activity, and if the old Moorish sultans who formerly held away there could have a look in at the new metropolis they would rub their eyes in wonder. The time-behemoth fort erected in 1594 by the Portuguese government is now used as a military store and central jail for the entire protectorate. It still bears the

no telegraphic lines, and is reached only after a long voyage up the Amazon and its tributaries. Acre produces about \$5,000,000 worth of rubber annually.—Pedro de Castro in Rio de Janeiro correspondence of Chicago Record.

### Canada's Educational Campaign.

Over 1,500 text-books and atlases of the dominion of Canada have been supplied to rural schools in England by Lord Strathearn, the Canadian high commissioner. The Canadian government is very anxious to

and the eagles of the Austro-Spanish dynasty which governed Portugal at that time. The authentic history of Mombasa, which shares with Malindi the honor of being mentioned in "Paradise Lost," dates back to the end of the fifteenth century, when the Portuguese acquired it from the Moors, and kept it, though several times driven out, till its capture by the Imam of Muscat in 1698. From that time until 1887, when it was transferred to Imperial British East African company, Mombasa had for its governors Mahomedan princes and Asiatic and African dynasties, and has been the scene of many Oriental tragedies. The town now has a population of 30,000, including 1,000 white persons.



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carved Christian symbol, "I. H. S." Genesee, Moravians, British Indians, Beulah and other Asiatics from north of Persian gulf. Arabs, Free Swahilis and slaves. There are two fine harbors formed by arms of the sea, where from piers and steam cranes afford the best of facilities to shipping. There is a first-class hospital, government building, tram line and newspaper. The streets are all named, the houses numbered, new business firms constantly opening up, and if the lions will only behave, Mombasa expects soon to be the most thriving city on the African East shore.

### VALUE OF SALT.

Few People Appreciate the Many Virtues of the Article.

Salt is such a common article in the household that many of us do not sufficiently appreciate it as being of high medicinal value. Many and various are the remedial uses to which it may be put, and the free use of salt goes far to preserving health in the home. As a dentifrice common salt may be relied upon. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard, and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water. Warm salt and water, held in the mouth, will sometimes banish toothache and at least make the affliction lighter, while it is both safe and easy to try. Again, equal parts of alum and salt, or even salt alone, placed on a piece of cotton wool and inserted in the hollow of an aching tooth, will often give relief when other means have failed. To allay neuralgic pains in the head and face take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly and apply to the affected part. A bag of salt placed hot to the feet or any other portion of the body is better for giving and keeping warmth than is the conventional brick or hot water bottle. Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such a time. An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many serious cases of throat affection might be cured by the use of this alone, if only taken in time, gargling every hour or half hour, as the need warrants. A flannel cloth, wrung out of salt water, is also an excellent remedy for simple sore throat. Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic; as an antiseptic for the poison silver nitrate or lunar caustic give salt and water freely. For poisoning by alcohol an emetic of warm salt and water should be given and repeated often.

encourage the study of the history, geography and resources of Canada in the schools of the United Kingdom and therefore offered about four weeks ago to supply any rural schoolmaster with as many specially prepared text-books as he had scholars. Schoolmasters all over the country took up the idea with enthusiasm and one and all agreed that from an imperial point of view nothing but good results can follow.

The tailors and shoemakers in Vienna are mostly of Bohemian descent.

### STERILIZATION OF MILK.

A Process Which Lessens Nourishing Qualities of the Fluid.

After all that has been written and preached about the necessity of sterilizing milk for the use of infants, if those in care of them would do their full duty the medical specialists in the care of children are now of the opinion that sterilization lessens the nourishing qualities of milk, and renders it more difficult of digestion.

The latest teaching on this important topic in the best medical circles is that milk must of necessity be sterilized for safety's sake if it has been exposed to harmful germs, but that it is altogether preferable to prepare infants' food with unsterilized milk if good and chemically clean milk can be had. This means that milk should be taken to get milk from healthy cows that have been milked in a clean manner, the milk being kept thereafter till ready for use in clean vessels, closely covered.

It is easier now for those who can afford to pay for it to procure chemically pure milk in large cities than in most country places. A large number of people now make a business of taking care of cows than many human beings receive, milking them with the utmost sanitary precautions, and conveying the milk to those who demand chemically clean milk for infants and invalids.

On the farm the housewife usually takes pains to wash the milk receptacles. But in the majority of cases the milking is done by a "hired man" who has never been taught, and does not know that a milker should have clean hands. It would be easily possible to insist that one who milks should wash his hands thoroughly just before milking. If there is not a regular dairy for the milk, a special place should be partitioned off to hold it when sitting in the pans; this place should be screened from flies, which carry typhoid contagion, and nothing but milk should be kept there, so that odors of fruits and vegetables and all dust shall be kept from the milk and cream.

Milk intended for infants should be put as soon as milked into glass bottles, that, after being cleaned, have been rinsed in boiling water and turned upside down to drain upon a scalded dish. The bottles should then be covered closely with a stopper of cotton batting, or, if for transportation, the bottles should have a liquid tight cap; this, if of metal, should be kept from touching the milk with one of the patent paper caps, that can be dipped into boiling water without injury.

### BIRD MUSIC.

Wonderful Effect on Indians at a Concert.

In his "Recollections of an Old Musician," Mr. Thomas Ryan tells of the effect produced by a violinist on a family party of Indians who occupied the front seats at a concert in Topeka, Kan. "I was told there was a father with six sons in the party, all very large, broad-shouldered men. They fled quietly into their seats, preceded by a local guide, in whose hands they seemed like good, docile children. One can never know what they thought of us, but one can do something in the way of inference. They sat quite immovable in their seats, with their eyes fixed on our party while we played serious music. No shadow of emotion could be seen on their countenances. The fifth number of the program was a violin solo by Mr. Schultze, and for an encore he gave a little caprice, entitled 'The Bird in the Tree.' The moment Mr. Schultze began this piece the Indians were all alive, their eyes sparkled with pleasure, and they nudged each other with their elbows; and when the little bird-melody and imitations of bird-singing began they looked all around the ceiling and the walls, doubtless expecting to see singing birds flitting about. Not seeing any, they looked at the violinist and began to understand that he was the magician. The surprise and almost incredulity depicted on the faces of these children of nature was a rare show in itself. At its conclusion they jumped up and down, just as little children do when something unusual pleases them."—Youth's Companion.

### Rats Afflict Stockholm.

Stockholm and its environs are suffering from a plague of rats, which, if it is not checked, may later lead to a plague of disease. The evil has gone on unheeded for years, and now the pests are so numerous that people are crying out for energetic measures. The rats career about the city toward evening, and may be seen romping even in crowded thoroughfares, so bold have they become owing to the laxity of the authorities. Not a house in the town is free from the pest, and serious damage is being done to foundations. It is proposed to offer a premium for each rat destroyed, after the policy adopted by the Copenhagen corporation.

### Professor Becomes Pastor.

The Congregationalist says: "The call of Prof. Edward Cummings, of Harvard University, to the pastorate of the South Congregational church, Boston, over which Dr. Edward Everett Hale has ministered so many years, is of more than usual significance, in that it implies that he will give up professional ambitions at Harvard and prefer the pastorate, and in that it will be a notable instance of a man coming to the Christian ministry without much of the conventional training for the profession, but who, on the other hand, is unusually well equipped for the discussion of the ethical and sociological problems of the day."

### WORK IN GREAT HEAT.

FIREMEN'S HOT JOBS ON LAKE STEAMERS.

They Are Obligated to Tolerate a Temperature of 150 Degrees and Over—Few of the 600 Lake Steamers Have Modern Appliances.

Among the few who can look complacently on the running high jumps of the mercury these midsummer days are the firemen on the big boats on the Great Lakes, says the Chicago Chronicle. Down in the hold of the steamers where the firemen, or stokers, as they are called on ocean liners, have to shovel coal into the big furnaces the temperature is so red-hot that the degree of heat above board or on land, no matter how high, would be a welcome change. One hundred and thirty degrees is not an uncommon registration of the thermometer in the place where the firemen work. That temperature is quite usual in the furnace room of the boats which have no artificial arrangement for supplying air to those badly overheated points. A few of the finest boats are fitted with an apparatus consisting of a large pipe communicating with the upper air, and an electric fan, which draws the fresh cool air down into the furnace apartment. By the operation of this device the temperature in the boiler room is lowered considerably and made much more comfortable for the men whose duty chains them there for six or eight hours at a stretch. But most of the 500 or 600 lake vessel firemen are not fortunate enough to work on steamers with such modern appliances. Even under the most favorable conditions firing on a steamboat is an employment well calculated to strike terror to the heart of anyone, except him who is capable of enduring the most fearful discomforts. Yet there are always enough men to be found, for a boat seldom goes out minus even one of the necessary quota of firemen. The biggest boats leaving the city often carry 500 tons of soft coal, and the smaller ones often carry as much as 100 tons. Some of the larger steamers have no fewer than twelve separate and distinct furnaces in their holds, and to feed their capacious maws only three men are kept on duty. This gives each man four furnaces to fill and it is scarcely necessary to state that the firemen find little time for running up on deck to gather a few whiffs of cool air. A man with four furnaces to fill has enough on his hands to keep him busy moving from one furnace to another, and shoveling in coal as fast as the strength of his arms and back will permit. For six or eight consecutive hours the firemen must brave the appalling heat and work at the hardest kind of labor into the bargain. The only gusts of air which he feels are the hot blasts that belch from the furnaces every time he opens the door. While the door is open the fierce glare of the bed of coal half blinds him and the consuming heat envelops him on every side, while he works like a Trojan to throw in the required amount of coal. The fireman goes to his work attired only in a thin gauze undershirt and a light-weight pair of trousers. These in a measure protect his body from the heat without causing much heat themselves. Perspiration comes in streams from the pores of the stoker, and this not only assists in reducing his temperature by evaporation, but its presence in such large quantities acts further as a protection against the heat, as water is notably a poor conductor of temperatures. Under such conditions as are necessary in the

furnace rooms of boats it is remarkable the amount of work which the firemen accomplish. The largest steamers, those with a dozen furnaces, when running under high pressure, burn up not fewer than three tons per hour. That means that every thirty minutes each of the three firemen must shovel a ton of coal into the gigantic fire boxes, and that ton of coal must be tossed, not into one place, but each into a separate place. This guarantees that the firemen are the busiest men on the boat several times over. When at last they finish their six or eight hour shift the men are thoroughly exhausted, and some pounds lighter than when they went down. Their loss in perspiration often amounts to several pounds, but there is always a corresponding gain in appetite, and when this is appeased the men have regained in weight all they lost while they were down in the hold.

### Huxley on Liberal Education.

Prof. Huxley's definition of a liberal education is worth committing to memory. "That man has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready, like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to halt by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainy, and to respect others as himself. Such a one, and no other, has had liberal education."

### Is Partial to Monograms.

Sir L. Alma-Tadema, the eminent painter, is particularly partial to monograms. Over many of the doors of his beautiful house in St. John's Wood his monogram appears, but perhaps the happiest notion of all in this direction is the one which occupies nearly the whole of the door which opens to the entrance leading to the conservatory. His full name is Laurence Alma-Tadema. The "L" is composed of the various wooden curves used by artists for insuring symmetrical drawing, the "A" is an easel, the cross-bar admirably representing the cross line of the letter, while the final initial is represented by a huge "T" square. Sir L. Alma-Tadema's conservatory is a floral fairyland. Winter or summer flowers in full bloom are always there. He has a choice collection of tropical plants.

### Paper Made from Leather.

A novel use of leather is in the manufacture of fibrolem, a new paper product, which is the invention of G. Briganant of Barentin, in France. This is a sort of leather paper on board, which is made from waste cuttings of skins into small bits, and then immersing them in a large vat containing an alkaline solution, which dissolves the glutinous matter, but leaves the fibers unaltered. The resultant fiber is then beaten and afterward pressed through a refiner. The stuff is run onto the wire and a very thin paper is made, which is cut into sheets, and while wet is placed in piles and subjected to pressure to squeeze the water out.

Many a man's vices have at first been nothing worse than good qualities run wild.—Hare.

## Mission Life in Pekin...

After securing a place advantageously located for reaching a large population, the missionary begins the dreary work of repeating after a Chinese teacher the various words he learns, giving to each in its turn the four different tones of the Chinese language, each tone or inflection having a distinct and separate meaning. After a year spent in this way he makes his first attempt at street preaching, and by talking to natives wherever he can get them to listen he seeks his first convert, out of whom he makes a helper or native preacher. With his first convert made, the missionary feels himself established, and then follow schools and churches.

In Pekin, where the missions are well on their feet, the work is divided. In the compounds, which are usually in a quiet part of the city, are gathered the homes of the missionaries, their schools, colleges and hospitals, and a church, called the domestic chapel, for services among their professing converts. The outside work consists of daily preaching in street chapels, which are secured along the crowded public streets, and in the periodic visits to surrounding villages and cities.

The Chinaman is nearly always ready to hear a new doctrine, and the street chapels are full of men, who drop in, sit a while to listen, get up and leave whenever they do not like it, or stay to inquire if they are interested. These inquirers are, if possible, taken to the mission compound, introduced to native Christians and missionaries, given a gospel or two, and invited to come again. So the work

spreads, the inquirers scatter and messages come to the compounds from distant villages, asking them to come there and preach more of the new doctrine.

This outside work, however, can only be carried on in the winter time. Life is strenuous in China, and the people have no time to listen while they are sowing and gathering their crops. Missionaries have tried to work in the summer, but the torrential rains make travel difficult, and the people will not stay to hear while they have work to do.

With the cold of winter, however, the roads freeze and travel is easy, while the people, with their crops garnered, are ready and anxious to hear and discuss—for the Chinaman is a philosopher; he enjoys debate keenly and accepts only what seems to him reasonable and just. The missionaries travel about in the Chinese carts during the long, cold winters from village to village, stopping in the cheerless Chinese inns or at the home of some friendly native, trying to follow up those who have come to them as inquirers. As this work can only be carried on in cold weather, and as life in a Chinese city is neither healthy nor comfortable in summer, the city compounds are closed in the spring and the missionary families move for the summer to some mountain resort near by; the great place near Pekin being the famous western hills, only about fifteen miles from the city. The hills are covered with beautiful old temples kept by sleek, bald-headed Buddhist priests, where accommodations can be secured for the summer at very reasonable prices.—Lealie's Weekly.

What a New Advocate of the Faith Must do to Win Converts.