CHAMPION EGG LAYER

THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF A MAINE HEN.

Her Record Is 951 in One Year and Exceeds That of Any Other—Prof. Gowell Teaching Fowls to Lay More Profusely.

Bengor, Me.-Champion of the world is the proud title successfully held against all comers for three years by hen No. \$17, a Plymouth Rock of the hennery of Prof. George M. Gowell, poultry specialist at the experiment station of the University of Maine, at Orono. Hen No. 617 promises to retain her title for as many years more, for no other biddy his laid as many eggs as she in a given space of time. Two hundred and fifty-one laid in one year is her record. A paltry 240 is the nearest approach made to it. All ordinary everyday hens are happy if they lay as many as 150 in a twelvemonth.

The champion hen of the world, like most other champions, bears her honors modestly. Far from being a large, proud bird, this record breaker is undersized and narrow of body. Her neck is too long, judged by all standards of the barnyard, but she is healthy and vigorous, and when it comes to laying eggs she can't be fouched.

Prof. Gowell believes that he can produce a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose laziness is responsible for the high prices of eggs in American markets to-day. Thus far he has developed more than 40 hens which have in a year laid more than 200 eggs apiece, while a great many have exceeded 160 eggs in a year.

Persons who understand omelets better than they do hen history, and who have a better appetite for eggs than they have for statistics, do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement, but some idea of the benefits to flow from even partial success in Prof. Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures.

In 1900, according to the United States census, there were on the farms of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, 233,598,085 hens over three months old, and the egg production in the previous year was 1,293.819,166 dozens, valued, on the average, at 11.2 cents per dozen, a total of \$144,286,158. Each chicken laid, on an average, 5.05 dosens of eggs in the year 1899, or about one egg in six days. Now, this shows that the hens were either very lasy or size that they lacked capacitly for egg laying. Prof. Gowell thinks it was both, and to remedy that condition he has set about his experiments for the production of a more prolific breed of layers.

What this means to lovers of good res can easily be shown. Even it experiments now in progress at Orono shall accomplish no more than to produce a breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dosen per chicken a year, then, for the state of Maine, with its 2.000,000 chickens, that would mean about \$150,000 a year increase in egg yalue, the average price in Maine being slightly more ...an 15 cents a dozen, while for the whole United States, with its nearly 234,000,000 chickens, the increase in value of the egg product would be about \$25,000,000 a 796T.

A systematic record of the eggs laid by each hen is kept and at the end of each year the good performers are separated from the rest. All that have laid less than 160 eggs in the year are disposed of, the others are congregated in different pens, according to their productive capacity, both as to the laying sapacity of the selected performers and as to the productiveness of their eggs, all duly labeled with the number of the hen laying them, in the incubation of otherways.

The experiments began in November, 1898, with about 1,000 hens. Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Prof. Gowell selected breeding stock for use of the trap nests he found 185 hens that yielded from 200 to 251 1888 in a year. Several yielded only 186 to 60 eggs, and three laid no eggs at 1811. The Plymouth Rocks have far outstripped the Wyandottes in laying all

through the six years of experiments.

From the mating of cockerels and bens hatched from the eggs of his resnarkable egg layers Prof. Gowell expects to produce still more wonderful bens. But, as said, he is not alming at the phenomenal—only to bring forth a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the hens of this day and generation are doing—and that he will accomplish this there seems to be no doubt. The day of the two minute trotter is likely also to bless the world with the 200-egg hen.

A Misnomer.

The number of young men now being elected to the senate leads the Boston Herald to observe that "pretty soon the title of senator, which comes from senex, will be deprived of its original and etymological significance." That happened to the title of "alderman" some time ago, remarks the Transcript

Depends on the Being.
A man was arrested in New York the other day for giving his horse a pint of whisky. If he had been giving a party and had served the stuff to his

neighbor's son it would have been regarded as a friendly act.

Going Into Retirement.

It is understood that Charles Fairbanks is bidding affectionate adieus to his many friends, remarks an exchange,

preparatory to entering the vice presi-

dency.

WOULD MAKE SUGAR.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO PLAN TO USE MAGUEY SAP.

Latter Is Source of Pulque, the Popular Native Drink—Great Diffisulty Which the Inventors Must Overcome.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—Two Americans in this city, one a railroader and the other a chemist, are evolving a scheme to make sugar from the maguey sap, which produces the yeasty stuff called pulque.

Pulque, ever since its discovery in this country nearly 12 years ago, has been a curse of Mexico. Some physicians think it is good for kidney disease, but that is the only aspect of good it has if its curative properties be conceded.

Should the inventors succeed in making sugar from the pulque plant, they will aid the temperance movement by turning the sap into safer commercial channels, or at least cause the pulque beverage to rise in price and thus perhaps curtail its use by the poor of Mexico.

Compared with the sugar production of the United States, that of Mexico is small, and it would be singular if the product of this country should originate from anything but cane.

The production in the northern republic is \$0,000,000 pounds a year, while in Mexico it cannot pass 20,000,000 pounds, or less than two pounds a year per

capita.

Deducting the exported augars of Mexico, and adding the imported article, the consumption of the home article in Mexico is about five pounds per capita.

The same difficulty besets pulque and the cane product—the necessity for the manufacture of the sugar before the cane or san turns sour. The milk of the maguey, it is said, will not stay good longer than 24 hours, but the inventors declare they can produce a white, pure sugar.

Tomassda Asada, chief of the bureau of sugar industry in Formosa, is in Mexico, looking into the sugar production of the country to ascertain whether Mexico can export some of her product to Japan where it is needed. It is said the Mexican article is richer in saccharine qualities than that of the United States. Mr. Asada, before coming here, visited Hawaii, Cuba and points in the United States. When he finishes his errand here he will go to South America.

Mr. Asada says that Formoea is the only sugar producing region under the Japanese flag, and about 40 years ago was one of the leading producers in the world, but production declined, owing to the system of government bounties paid in Germany and other lands on best sugar exported. The per capita consumption in Japan is about 12 pounds a year, but the output is only about one-tenth of what is needed for local demand.

CATHOLIC CHURCH GROWING

United States and Island Possessions Have 22,127,354 Members—Chicago Diocese One of Largest.

Milwaukee, Wis.—In the United States and their island possessions there are 22,127,354 Roman Catholics, according to figures compiled for the Catholic directory of 1905 to be published by the M. H. Wiltzius company, of Milwaukee. The same figures show that there are 1,454,700 Catholics in the metropolitan see of Chicago, including the suffragan bishoprics of Peoria. Alton and Belleville. The number of children in the parish schools is 105,054.

The Catholic population of the Philippine Islands is 7,058.699; Porto Rico, 1,000,000; Hawaii, 32,000; and Cuba, 1.573.862

This is the first time the official Catholic census of the Philippines has been published.

The Philippines' Catholic population is divided among five dioceses, as follows: Archdiocese of Manila, 1,891,826; Jaro, 1,331,184; Vigan, 990,000; Camarines, 700,000; Cebu, 2,145,679. It appears that the dioceses of Manila, Jaro and Cebu are much larger than any in the continental United States.

The number of priests and churches for such a large population, however, is comparatively small. The archdiocese of Manila has 424 priests, Jaro 106, Vigan 110, Camarines 107, Cebu 188. Manila has 264 churches, Jaro 192, Vigan 171, Camarines 124, Cebu 82,848. The province of Cebu includes the Lagrangian control of the c

The compilation for the year 1904 showed the total Catholic population of the continental United States to be 11,-887,317, making the increase for the year 575,476.

BILL THAT HITS PASTORS. Delaware Ministers Are Alarmed Over Proposed Measure to Trans-

Wilmington, Del.—Aroused over the bill which has been presented to the general assembly providing that magistrates of Delaware may perform marriage ceremonies, ministers of this city will go before the legislature to oppose the measure.

fer Weddings.

The ministers realize that such a law would deprive them of considerable revenue, and they intend to fight the bill to

the end
Under the present law marriages must
be performed by ministers of the gospel
or by mayors. Lovers from out-of-town
points frequently go before magistrates
desiring to be married, but those officials,
being unable to perform the ceremony,

are compelled to send for a minister.

Wilmington being a "Greina Green"
for lovers who desire to be made one,
business in the matrimonial line is always brisk, and there are several local
ministers who receive fees during the
year equal almost to their salaries.

.. FLOATING REPAIR SHOP.

Strange Craft Being Built by the Government at the New York Mavy Yard.

New York.—A strange craft is nearing completion at the New York navy yard. It is, in fact, "a miniature floating navy yard." When the craft is completed the United States navy will be in possession of a floating repair shop, the like of which the world has never seen, and one which, according to the officials of the navy yard, will make it possible to repair second-class cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats and torpedo boat aestroyers wherever there is water enough to anchor.

The craft is about 120 feet long, 48 feet wide and will draw about six feet of water. It is built entirely of steel, and every inch of space has been utilised. At one end will be a steam derrick, capable of lifting 20 tons, while at the other end will be the bollers that will furnish steam to operate dynamos, air compressors and the derrick. Amidships will be the navy yard proper.

Practically every machine used in repair work will be installed somewhere in this space, including a miscellaneous assortment of electrical and pneumatic lathes, drills, slotters, shears, punches, etc. The apparatus will be capable of taking off the smaller guns on battleships and armored cruisers and of making minor repairs to the superstructure and interior of great ships. There is nothing pertaining to the smaller craft except a hole below the water line that cannot be attended to. The roof will be fitted with a number of big skylights, which can be removed at will, and through which ordnance and parts of ships can be lowered to the shops. The craft is practically nonsinkable, but must be towed, as there is no propelling machinery aboard. Should the experiment prove successful larger ones will at once be constructed.

GERM KILLS THE SARDINES

French Scientists Discover Reason for Disappearance of the Dainty Fish.

Paris.—French scientists have at last discovered what they believe to be the cause of the hitherto inexplicable disappearance of sardines from different parts of the French coasts.

These disappearances, at irregular intervals, have been the cause of great misery and suffering to the population of the districts concerned, who live entirely from the sardine trade, and scores of deaths from starvation followed the last misfortune of this kind, when, some two years ago, the sardines disappeared in a few days as completely as if there had never been any in French waters.

Dr. Marcel Bandouin has returned to Paris after spending six months in the Vendee department, and reports that he has discovered a small parasite of a crustacean type, very delicately formed and bright in color, that fastens itself upon the sardine, generally upon its eyes, and literally eats its way through the fish's body.

Dr. Baudouin has brought back a number of sardines still living, with the parasite firmly fastened upon them and in conjunction with other scientists in the state's employ is studying the means of destroying the parasite without poisoning the water or introducing into the body of the fish undesirable elements.

The whole coast of western France is watching with interest, and even with anxiety, these efforts, for the experts assert that the parasite is the only reasonable explanation of the decline in the valuable sardine industry.

NATION HAS SOUL, HE SAYS President Declares Wealth Good to Certain Point, Then Love

Is Meeded.

Paria.—President Roosevelt has written to Frederic Mistral, the Provencal poet who was recently awarded the Nobel prize for literature, an autograph letter. The letter acknowledges the receipt of a volume of Mistral's poems, and then warmly approves the poet's teachings as applied to busy American

life. The letter says in part:

"You are teaching a lesson that none more need to learn than we of the west—we of this eager, restless, wealth-seeking nation—the lesson that after a certain not very high level of material well being has been reached then things that really count in life are things of the spirit.

"Factories and railroads are good up to a certain point, but courage and endurance, love of wife and child, love of home and country, love of lover and sweetheart, love of beauty, is man's work, and in nature love and emulation of daring and lofty endeavor are the homely work-a-day virtues and heroid virtues.

"These are better still, and if they are lacking no piled up riches, no roaring, clanging industrialism, no feverish and many-sided activity shall avail either individual or nation.

"I do not undervalue these things of a nation's body. I only desire that they shall not make us forget that besides the nation's body there is also the nation's soul."

By direction of the American government Consul General Skinner, of Marseilles, visited the small village of Mailiane, in the heart of Old Provence, and personally delivered the foregoing to the venerable poet.

Mever Can Tell.

A Chicago poet has agreed to write 5,000 poems for that number of dollars within the presnt year. After all, says the Los Angeles Times, perhaps it is not altogether the climate that is driving so many Chicago people to California

HIDES HIS ILLNESS.

THE TURKISH SULTAN PAINTS CHEEKS IN PUBLIC.

Abdul Hamid Declared to Be in Clutch of a Dangerous Malady—Daily
Life of His Majesty — Has
All Food Tested.

Constantinopie.—Reports are again in airculation that the sultan is dangerously ill. His majesty, Abdul Hamid, appears in the usual religious processions from the Yildiz kiesk, but epectators are unable to pierce the paint that always covers his cheeks in public, and to detect whether he shows signs of illness.

The sultan never betrays physical suffering. His impassive calm never seems raffled. No master how ill he may be, he insists on appearing in the Selamlik procession each Friday. The sultan pretends to believe he is immortal. For more than 30 years he has not permitted an official bulletin about his health to be issued by his physicians. Several times it has been known he was almost at the point of death, but no bulletins were issued from the Yildis Klosk.

The sultan always rises at eight and guts on a dark-colored dressing gown. It is only when he expects an early state visit that he done a gold-embroidered coat which fits easily, not to say baggily; for his sultanship, like most elderly gentiemen, prefers comfort to appearance in his dress. As soon as prayers are ended breakfast is served, and then an officer presents official papers, and the government spice, of whom there is a considerable army in constant employment, make their reports. Then the second broukfast or dejeuner, the chief meal of the day, is announced, and at this repast all the dishes arrive at the table sealed.

The seals are broken in the presence of the sultan, and a specially appointed officer tastes each dish before it is served to the Ruler of the Faithful. The idea is that if there is polson in the dish the officer will have an unpleasant quarter of an hour and thereby save his ruler from the consequences of a conspiratorial cook. After luncheon coffee and cigarettes appear, the cigarettes which the sultan smokes beng made out of tobacco specially grown and sorted for his excitaire use. A siesta, lasting two hours, follows, and in the afternoon there are further reports and documents to be considered, and the evening is passed listening to performances on the plano. The sultan's taste in this direction turns to French ballet music.

LONGSHOREMAN IS A GIANT

Sen of Erin Discharging Cargoes on Boston Docks Makes Other Workers Look Like Pygmies.

Boston.—This port has a large fleet of giant schooners and ocean liners trading here regularly, but it now has also a giant longshoreman to aid in discharging their cargoes. He is a young man named Sullivan, who is termed the Irish giant by his partners.

He stands six feet eight and one-half inches in height.

At the wharf he was the center of attraction at the head of the south side of Lewis wharf, where he was surrounded by a number of fellow-workers, who were waiting for the signal to start to work on the Clyde liner Huron at the end of the pier, which had arrived early in the morning with a heavy cargo from Jacksonville, Brunswick and Charleston.

He towered aboye his companions, who looked like pygmies in comparison, and on his way down the pier with the gang of longshoremen he was forced to lower his head a couple of feet in order to catch the drift of the conversation.

It is claimed that a few years ago he was on exhibition in the local museums until a larger and taller man had been found to take his place.

WITH KING SINCE BOYHOOD

Servant Follows Edward VII. from Earliest Childhood, in 1845, Until the Present Day.

London,—One servant of the king and queen has been in the royal service ever since his majesty sat astride his first pony. The queen has been attended by this old retainer in her rides for many years.

The servant has an only son, who recently met with an accident in London streets. A horse shied, and he was thrown under the wheels of a vehicle. His injuries caused a tumor in his head and his brain was in danger of becoming affected.

As soon as her majesty learned the story, she asked her physician to see the poor fellow and also sent for a well-known specialist from Germany to come over to England to visit the sufferer.

All that medical skill could do was done, but the tumor was too deep-rooted and the worst fears now seem as if they will be realized. The poor fellow lies in an unconscious condition, and no hopes are given of his recovery.

"Snakes" Sometimes Help.

There is no apparent scramble for seats on the water wagon, even though Expert Wiley does say that 83 per cent. of the stuff served over bars is not pure whisky. It takes more than a chemist's analysis or a statistician's tables, remarks the Philadelphia Press, to scare men into temperance.

No Race Suicide There.
Figures relating to the vital statistics in New York city made public by the department of health show that in a single quarter last year, with a total population of 3.838.024, there were \$4,034 births and 21.528 deaths, a natural increase of 2,506 in the population of the city.

BIG DAM FINALLY OPENED.

Largest Piece of Masonry on Earth Is Completed at a Cost of \$9,000,000.

New York.—After ten years of labor and the expenditure of \$9,000,000, the new Cornell dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester county, from which this city will draw largely for water supply, has been completed. It is the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the pyramide of Egypt. The flood gates have been shut for the first time and the dam has begun to fill with water.

It is estimated by the engineers that it will take about two years for the dam to fill. When the water reaches the base of its coping it will make a lake 16 miles long. For the first year New York's principal supply of water will come from the overflow of the old Croton dam. The latter will then be flooded and the water will rise 30 feet above it. The new dam will hold 30,000,000,000 gallons.

The closing of the immense gates and the flooding of the sites of half a dozen abandoned towns in northern Westchester attracted many people desiring to see the beginning of the inundation which is to change the map of the surrounding country and cover their former homesteads and many landmarks.

To avoid an injunction to prevent the flooding of the water sheds the New York city water shed authorities agreed, among other things, to pay for the maintenance of four new iron bridges erected by the city and to maintain the guide ratis and fences around the borders of the inundated region. The towns also demand extra allowances for maintaining the new roads built by the city in place of the old ones.

The original contract price for the dam was \$5,000,000, but the contract was broken and the work was done by the cubic yard.

HE COLLECTS HOTEL KEYS
Unique Fad of a New Yorker Who
Does Much Traveling—Has
Toured World.

Kansas City, Mo —P. N. Condit, a New York traveling man, who was at the Hotel Baltimore a few days ago, has a rather unique idea in the way of collections, his fad being for the gathering of hotel keys. When he left Kansas City he carried with him a key for the Baltimore, not the key to the room which he had asked for and received at the hotel office.

"Nearly all of the keys I get with the consent of the hotel." he said, "but occasionally I carry one away without asking for it. One of the prettiest keys in my collection is one from Ontario, Canada. I carried that one away without saying anything about it, and then I didn't get even for the treatment which I had received at the hotel."

Mr. Condit has traveled all over Europe and makes the trip from New York to the Pacific coast every year in the line of business, so that he has especially good opportunity for securing specimens for his collection, which form substantial souvenirs of the different towns he has visited.

BIT OF SKIN BRINGS \$15.

Old Pirate Cut Up and Sold in Pieces

—Each Relic Attracts Many

Bidders.

London.—A grewsome relic was sold recently at an auction room here. It was a scrap of the skin of a Danish pirate who, 900 years ago, was caught in an act of sacrilege at the church of Hadstock, near Linton, Essex. He was flayed and his skin nailed to the church door as a terror to church robbers.

In 'A History of Essen," published in the eighteenth century, this human hide is mentioned as being fastened to the door of Hadstock church by targe nails.

Since then it has been removed piecemeal by curio hunters and tourists, and was forgotten till a few days ago, when the removal of the door for repairs discovered this last remnant under a hinge.

It is now carefully mounted in a large mahogany box, and it looks like a piece of thick, shriveled, brown parchment, about an inch square. The priests were evidently careless flayers. In the box with the fragment of the forgotten pirate is a collection of all literary references to it, including one from Dr. Erasmus Wilson's pamphlet. The relic fetched

BRITAIN MAKES BIG GAINS.

Has Had an Increase of 4,000 Square
Miles and 200,000 People in
the Past Year.

London.—With an addition of 4,000 square miles of territory and something like 200,000 population, the British empire rounded off the year with a flourish. Northern Angoniland, which Sir Alfred Sharpe, commissioner for the British Central African protectorate, has just annexed to the British empire, has an area about 13 times that of the Isle of Man and Channel islands, and about 13 times their population.

times their population.

It serves to bring up England's African possessions, dependencies and protectorates to 2,693,000 square miles, and the population to more than 45,750,000. Africa is taking an increasingly large place on England's map of possessions. Canada holds pride of place and Australia comes next; but the dark continent is an excellent third. All told, England has now in round numbers 11,760,600 square miles of territory in various parts of the world, commencing with 121,089 at home, and a population well over 400,000,000.

Not That Kind of Hunger.
There are said to be 70,000 school children in New York city who are too hungry to be able to learn, says the Phliadelphia North American. Hunger for knowledge is not the kind of hunger referred to.

AWFUL DOSE CURES SULTAN

Directions of American Surgeon Misunderstood by Mindaneo Ruler.

This actually happened in Mindane.
The story was told me by the army susgeon himself, relates the Brooklyn

Eagle. He was seated in his tent one morning when a number of the followers of the sultan of Pantar came hurrying to him, saying the sultan was dying of cholers. Aided by the slight knowledge he then had of their language, the surgeon diagnosed the case from their reports as a well-nigh hopeless one. Still, anxious to show the skill and friendliness of the American for the Moro brother, he hastily made up six powders, each containing one-sixth of a grain of morphine and 30 grains of bismuth. These he gave to the emissaries, telling them to give the sultan one of them in a giass of boiled water every three hours and to report to him next morning how the patient was getting along.

The next morning the surgeon was more than surprised to see the sultan himself walk into the tent. Wan and weak as he was, he had come some eight miles to thank the surgeon personally for having saved his life, and had brought with him one of his subjects who spoke Spanish well enough to serve as an interpreter.

to serve as an interpreter.

It was through this interpreter that the surgeon learned how his directions had been followed. First, they had given the entire six powders to the sultan at one dose—a full grain of morphine and 180 grains of bismuth—and then had poured a tumblerful of boiling water into him every three hours afterward, scalding his mouth and throat so that he could hardly speak.

But it cured him, and the surgeon says the same treatment cured many another Moro who would probably have died under lesser doses.

UNITED STATES AND GUAM
Conditions in the Island at Present
Leave Much to Be
Hoped For.

Secretary Morton, whose provides it is to foster the prosperity and happiness of Guam, informs the country that conditions there leave much to be desired, and that we cannot escape the blame. The fact is that congress has neglected Guam, but that is partly due to public forgetfulness, says the New York Tribune. Whereas formerly the Spanish government defrayed four-fifths of the cost of the local administration, the people now have to bear all the burden themselves, and are consequently overtaxed. There used to be a line of steamers rursing twice a month to and from Manila, but at present the inhabitants have to rely on the irregular and exorbitant services of Japanese sailing vessels for the shipment of their copra, coffee and cocca. There are not schools enough, and the children have scant opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the noble English tongue. The judicial system is unsalisfactory and perhaps oppressive, owing to the fact that no right of appeal exists. The people are docile, and might become thrifty if they had a fair chance, The resources of the island are not to be despised, but there is no inducement to develop them. In short, the institutions which we vouch-afe do not suit the requirements of the case and ought to be overhauled. It will be a pity and a discredit to the United States if something more and better is not done for

IS A STATE OF LONGEVITY.

Virginia Has Had Two Citizens Whe Lived to the Age of One Hundred and Thirty.

"Mine is the prize state for longevity." said a Virginian who registered at a Chestnut street hotel to a Philadelphia Press man. "I can produce a list of 19 former citizens and slaves of my state whose years when they died aggregated 2,241 years. Of the 13 persons named the youngest when he died was 110 years old. Two lived to be 130, one to be 126, two to be 121, one to be 116, two 115, three 114, one 113, two 112, two 111, one 110, one 120 and one, a negre, lived to the ripe old age of 136 years. Of the 19 persons only six were negroes; all the others were whites. While I am in the humor I will tell another one. There is, or was, a few years ago, standing on the banks of Neabsco creek, Virginia, a tombetone carrying probably the oldest monumental inscription in the United States. The date is 1608, and it is thought that the deceased was one of John Smith's men. This is the inscription: 'Here lies ye nody of Lieut, William Herris, who died May ye 16th, 1608; aged 65 years; by birth a Briton; a good soldier; a good husband and neighbor."

One of Our Eastern Possessions. Next to Manila in population and commercial importance is Cebu, the capital of the island of Cebu, and lying 400. miles south of Manila. Sailing into the harbor on a bright morning, one easily sees through the clear water, at a depth of #9 to 100 feet, the coral formation at . the bottom in its natural growth, spreading out like the branches of trees. The city of Cebu is one of the oldest places settled by the Spanish in the Philippines. It was founded in 1570 by Legaspi, who founded Manila the next year. To the east of Cebu lies the island of Matan, where Magellan was killed by the natives in 1521.—From "A Day in Cebu." by Charles F. Alexander, in Four-Track News.

Teachers in Philippines.

There are 1,600 American teachers in the Philippines centered in 338 larger fowns out of 334 towns in the entire archipelago. Two thousand primary schools are in operation, and they employ the services of 3,000 native teach-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS