

WOMAN'S POWERFUL EYES.

When She Turned Them on the Motorman He Simply Did as She Requested.

A good-looking woman can make most any man do most anything. A conductor and a motorman on a Columbus avenue car found that out the other day, relates the New York Press.

The woman in that case was particularly attractive. The conductor noticed her when she came into the car, and he noticed her again when she went out.

"I can't do it, madam," he said, respectfully. "It is against the rules."

"What did you ring for me to stop here for, anyway?" complained the motorman.

"You're in a bad case. It's my private opinion that you need a guardian."

"I made a mistake," she said, sweetly.

"I want to get off at Seventy-eighth street, West, instead of Eighty-eighth."

The motorman heard the altercation and looked back.

"Talk about how the wild and unconquerable west does business," says a Chicago drummer, according to the Post.

"Do you understand the west?"

"Well, I don't," he said. "I've just lost my breath. I went up to Lead and I had some candles to sell."

"I wired the house for samples and patted myself on the back thinking I would get an order for 10,000 or possibly 12,000—the biggest order I ever expected to get in the mountain country."

"My samples came and they were tip-top. I took them up to Grier and he gave 'em a close inspection."

"I looked at him to see if he was joking, but he wasn't. He never batted an eye. I was so staggered I walked all the way back to Deadwood trying to get my breath. I sent the order in and the house filled it, filled the greatest single order it ever had, but I changed my mind then and there as to how the west buys. It gets there with all feet!"

In "Light Distress."

"I heard a new term the other day," said W. B. Snow Jr. "It was at Winston. An old lady and her two daughters came into a millinery store. The young women were mourning hats."

"The old woman said to the clerk: 'I want a mourning hat for I am mourning. But my daughter here, indicating as a widow of two years standing, and she is in light distress. Give her a hat with blue feathers on it.'"—Charlotte Observer

Logic of the Law.

"You say your husband carries \$100,000 life insurance?" asked the shrewd lawyer of matrimonial knots.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

Better Than That of the British, According to Recent Showing in London Journal.

Comparison of the British and the American consular service is made in a recent number of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal, says the New York Times.

"On the other hand, a British consul is, we believe, officially supplied only with the Board of Trade Journal and copies of consular and diplomatic reports on trade and commerce, which, moreover, are not sent as soon as published, but in bundles once or twice a year."

"An American consul has not to perform marriage ceremonies. His consular duties are a source of income. He has not intricate legal questions to deal with, such as our men have, owing to our immense mercantile marine. He has not to bear in mind all the frequent changes as to regulations relating to distressed citizens from a world-wide empire. He is not the 'maid of all work' for the war-fleet or the navy."

"We believe we are correct in saying that the American consular officer is better remunerated than the British. The salaries may average about the same, but with the fees the American is allowed to retain he is, as a general rule, better off. It is in what may be called administrative expenses that the American has a decided advantage over the British consul."

"He gets adequate allowances for office rent and clerical assistance, the latter never being refused when necessary. As a result—giving men of equal ability—the American has the advantage. In other words, an American consul, who is not always a man of first-class education, is able to perform better and more appreciated work than one of his majesty's consular officers, simply by being able to get particular work done for him by a paid expert."

WOMEN AS WORLD WORKERS

Figures Given Regarding Them That Are Not Altogether Discouraging.

A statistician has gone to the trouble to ascertain that 55 per cent. of all the divorced women, 32 per cent. of the widowed and 31 per cent. of the single women are engaged in gainful pursuits, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"On surface analysis it may seem wonderful that 84 per cent. of the married men find enough to do to support families when so many women are in men's occupations, but the search is big and the ordinary attempt at comprehending the things to be done and the number of people to do them is puny indeed. In the long run there appears to be room for everybody—the home woman, the 'new' woman, the mannish woman, the bachelor woman, etc., likewise for the womanish man and the men who depend on the labor and shrewdness of their wives to keep them going."

The mixture of the sexes in the active business affairs to-day would have scared writers on political economy 25 years ago. It seems plain enough, for example, that when a man on a salary gets work for his daughter in the same occupation at perhaps smaller compensation than he receives he is supporting the foundation of his own employment and prosperity; that in the long run will be simply dividing up his salary among the members of his own family and driving other men out of employment."

The results of widespread changes of this sort look apparently to an entire revolutionizing of society.

Ancient Love Letter.

The Boston Art museum has recently acquired a love-letter 3,500 years old. It is written on a brick and is addressed to an Egyptian lady in those days it was not always an insult to throw a brick at one's sweetheart, and there was no danger of carrying such a letter forgotten in one's pocket.—Youth's Companion

Never Hurts.

Paullid Sufferer—Does pulling a front tooth like this one of mine hurt much?

Husky Dentist—Not a bit! I never sprained my arm over anything but a molar.—Chicago Journal

Point of Wisdom.

RADIUM CLARIFIES DIAMOND

One of the Most Interesting and Unexpected Discoveries Concerning the New Mineral.

The universal interest awakened by recent experiments with that wonderful new property of matter, radio-activity, has served to make the world of readers generally aware of the fact that diamonds phosphoresce brilliantly in the dark when exposed to the emanations from radium. Indeed, says Garrett P. Serviss, in Success Magazine, it has been suggested that this property offers a sure and ready means of detecting fraudulent stones. But Sir William Crookes has just discovered that radium produces another effect upon diamonds which is still more remarkable, and possibly of more commercial importance. It appears to be able to cure the defect of "off color" stones by changing their objectionable yellowish hue to the desirable pale-blue or blue-green tint characteristic of first-water gems.

Sir William took two yellowish diamonds, closely matched in color and quality, and placed one of them inside a tube containing radium bromide, keeping it there continuously for a period of 75 days. In the meantime the other stone was kept in a drawer, carefully placed at a safe distance from all radium and other radio-active substances. At the end of the time mentioned the two diamonds were compared, and it was found that the one which had been subjected to the action of the radium emanations had been deprived completely of its yellowish color, but at the same time its surface had been considerably darkened with a deposit of graphite. After being heated, however, for ten days, in a mixture of strong nitric acid and potassium chlorate, the dull film disappeared, and the stone appeared perfectly transparent and sparkling with a beautiful blue-green tint.

The explanation seems to be that the state of continual vibration in which the diamond was kept by the bombardment of the radium emanations for so many days produced an internal change, resulting in an alteration of the color of the stone. Thus the effect of the emanations, as the experimenter suggests, may be to cause a chemical as well as a physical change, and he adds that, if the yellowish hue is due to the presence in the diamond of iron in the "ferrous" state, a reduction to the "ferrous" state would quite account for the change of color. It may be said, by way of explanation, that iron in the ferric state shows a yellowish or reddish color, and in the ferrous state a greenish or bluish color.

This discovery is one of the most interesting as well as most unexpected that has yet been made concerning the effects of the radium emanations. The investigating chemist, interested principally in the purely scientific aspects of the phenomenon, is not likely to care very much about the possible results on the diamond market, but possessors of off-color stones may comfort themselves with the thought that science has possibly found a way to increase the value as well as the beauty of their jewels, although, in the present state of the matter, it would, perhaps, cost more to "cure" a cheap stone by a course of radium treatment than to exchange it for a better one.

"STILL DOIN' STRETCHIN'"

Family Trying to Get Along Without Girl Who Disliked Waiting on Table.

After being without a girl for a week, the mistress of a Harlem apartment was showing an applicant over the flat, relates the New York Tribune. She had been liberal in her promises of privileges in the way of afternoons and nights off. She had even gone so far as to extend the hour of the girl's return on these nights, and to agree to her using the sewing machine after her work was done.

The new girl seemed pleased and the mistress was beginning to hope. They walked back into the dining-room, and the girl had actually removed one hatpin from her hat. Then her smile faded, and a question mark appeared.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?" she demanded.

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl. "I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the stuff on the table at mealtimes and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

The family are "stretchin'" in earnest now, and will until they get a girl who is willing to wait on the table as well as cook the meal. The matron's household vocabulary contains a new word.

Tobacco Blindness.

Dr. McNah, of the Manchester Royal eye hospital, has discovered hitherto undreamt of perils in the humble pipe. Giving evidence in a compensation case at the local county court, he said he considered the defective vision of a plaintiff was caused, not by a blow from a billiard ball, but by "tobacco blindness." He said that one and a half ounces of tobacco a week were quite sufficient to impair the eyesight, and he had known a case where a man of middle age was a sufferer from the effects of half an ounce a week.

Better Times Ahead.

"They tell me," said the tenderfoot, "that you haven't lynched any horse-thieves in this locality for more than three months."

"Well, of course," said Comanche Pete, apologetically, "we have our full lines here wunst in awhile, same as they do in the states."—Chicago Tribune

HEALTH OF WHITE PEOPLE.

According to Naval Authority Is Apt to Suffer in the Philippines.

Surgeon W. H. Bucher, of the navy, stationed at Olongapo, P. I., has made an interesting report to the navy department regarding certain peculiar physical results of prolonged service in the Philippines. "There are certain changes," he says, "that take place in those individuals who are compelled to live here which are worthy of noting. Some show evidence of this change early, while in others it does not appear until considerable time has elapsed. It comes to all, however, in greater or less degree. The first symptom is loss of memory and the necessity of using a note book to jot down almost everything. About the same time an indifference, so common among the natives, made inroads on the foreigner and a daily battle against 'manana' tendency is necessary to keep it from interfering with his duties. This indifference is not confined to himself. The dogs in the street move about in a stupid state, and one is compelled to stop frequently when driving to prevent running over these animals that have not concern enough for their welfare to move when in danger. An expression is used to designate this condition, Philippines. Among the enlisted force that arrives many are of unstable nervous organizations, and in the process of degeneration these people follow the lines of least resistance. Alcoholism, excessive use of tobacco and other excesses are the usual signals of an impoverished nervous system which, under ordinary circumstances, would require no stimulation. The drinking of wine is common among the enlisted force, and the train of unfortunate symptoms following this habit has no doubt been noted by others with longer experience than mine. While all these ills cannot be attributed to the climate and environment, there is a frequency in their occurrence and a manner about the way in which they are committed that is different from that seen elsewhere. It was a wise step to cut the cruise in these islands down to two years, and I thoroughly believe that observations will prove that even two years is too long for a white man to maintain his health in this climate."

CHARACTER OF FILIPINOS.

Very Few Officials in Charge of Public Affairs Show Executive Ability.

Fred W. Atkinson, who was the first superintendent of education in the Philippines under the American control, writes of the Filipino in World's Work: "An experience of three years in the Philippines has brought me to the conclusion that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. They are managed by a few ambitious leaders. They have not yet cultivated a sense of fair play and tolerance for those who differ in opinion, and yet, although the gift of government in full measure was not possible, the United States bestowed it to a degree by granting practical autonomy in provincial and municipal affairs. There are some 600 towns in which natives have in the main the same control over their local affairs as is enjoyed by the residents of towns of corresponding size in the United States, but a concentration of government powers has been found."

"Very few of them, however, show executive ability, and some of them betray obstinate inefficiency and tenacity. The tendency everywhere in the east is in the direction of one-man power, and, too often in the Philippines, the mayor or provincial governor dominates everything as far as he can. He is very ready with promises, but as someone has said: 'The Filipino never says "no," but never does "yes."'" When asked for information, he studies you, and is inclined to give you the answer he thinks you want. Indirectness is a trait and the giving of gifts by subjects to those in authority a custom common in the Philippines. From instinct the Filipino agrees with the boodler's opinion that there is no use in holding an office unless it can be turned to profit. It is hard for Filipinos to understand that the giving of presents to government officials is not right; it is very difficult for them to believe that a man, because he happens to be white, has any scruples against it. They look with a measure of contempt upon a man who refuses."

Black Lily of Philippines.

Duma's Black Tulip has its modern version in the black lily, a flower of the Philippines whose beauties were born to blush unseen by the occidental eye until recently discovered by two American teacher explorers, who detected it through its odor. The odor is by no means the proverbial fragrance of lilies white or orange-hued, but a pungent smell of rottenness that almost defeats and defies investigation. The Filipinos call it Mayflower, as it blooms during the month of May alone. While blossoming it is absolutely without leaves, which are put forth after the flower has died. The blossom rests directly on the ground and is about eight or nine inches high, with a calyx often one foot in diameter. The leaves often attain a height of three or four feet and are shaped like those of the calla lily, although they are divided into an irregular number of lobes and fronds. The odor seems to come from a clear, viscous fluid which exudes from the corolla and stigma, and is not present during leading time.—Nature

Young Porto Rican Gardeners.

By way of encouraging the young Porto Ricans to work, Dr. Lindsey, the United States commissioner of education for the island, has planned for every country schoolhouse to have an acre or two of land for gardening. The pupils are divided into two shifts, and while one set is studying reading, writing and arithmetic the other is learning the rudiments of practical gardening. Each school has two teachers, one for the ordinary educational branches and the other for the gardening.

PROGRESS IN PHILIPPINES.

What Is Being Accomplished in the Education of Children of the Islands.

According to the report of David P. Barrows, general superintendent of education for the Philippines, there were, in March and April of this year, 227,600 children in the public schools of the islands. Of these, 276,000 were in some one of the three years of the primary course. As in all probability the great majority of these will not do more than finish these three years, says the Chicago Evening Post, it is interesting to note the sort of education they are receiving under the American administration.

In the first year of the primary course reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and object work intended to cultivate the power of observation are the prescribed studies. In the second, these studies are continued with advanced apparatus.

In the third, geography is added, and there are courses in business, buying and selling, contracting loans, interest, security and commission for the benefit of boys who cannot take the intermediate and secondary courses. Such boys are also to be organized into clubs, in which they are to be taught the rules and procedure governing the conduct of a meeting, the election of officers, the making of a motion, debate and voting.

Toward the close of the year the club will organize itself as a municipal government, and at each meeting there will be explained the municipal and provincial governments, the powers and duties of officers and the rights and duties of citizens.

The intermediate grades, three in number, bring the students to the science studies and prepare them for the secondary courses of the high schools, which fit the students for entrance into a college or university.

Mr. Barrows says that the number of pupils in the primary schools must be about doubled before the instruction is placed within the reach of every Filipino child between the ages of 6 and 14 years. That is, enough schoolhouses and teachers, school furniture and books to give continuous schooling to 400,000 children will be required. "If this standard can be reached and maintained for a period of ten years," continues Mr. Barrows, "we will, broadly speaking, have no illiterate youth among the Filipino people."

As this is a matter of the first importance in carrying out the purposes of the American people toward the Philippines, the facts presented by Mr. Barrows and the recommendations accompanying them should receive the most earnest consideration of the government and the Philippine commission. Already the island schools are overcrowded and lacking in trained native teachers. To reach the standard and the capacity set by Mr. Barrows would require the doubling of appropriations for current educational expenses from both local and general insular sources.

Some way should be devised to meet this expense. Highly creditable work has been done thus far, and in the face of unusual difficulties. Each year now the task must grow lighter, the difficulties must grow less. The solution of most of the problems with which we have to deal in developing the Philippines and their archipelago lies in the education of the Filipino children. The American public schools of the islands constitute the most useful and valuable agent in preparing the Filipinos for full self-government.

CURIOUS PENSION FIGURES

Three Relatives of Revolutionary War Heroes Still Supported by Uncle Sam.

Some of our pension statistics are curious. For example, we learn that there are still on the rolls three pensioners of the revolutionary war, which was brought to an end over 120 years ago. Of pensioners accredited to the war of 1812, says the Success Magazine, there still remain 919, while of the Mexican war no fewer than 13,055 survive. Of those accredited to the revolutionary war, one is a widow and two are daughters. The report shows that pension payments are made to people residing in every state and territory in the union, and in almost every known country on the globe. Among the states, Ohio leads in the amount of pension money paid annually to its citizens, with Pennsylvania second, New York third, and Illinois and Indiana following closely. At the date of the report, there were 4,910 pensioners residing outside of the United States, and they drew \$722,440.69 in the last fiscal year. Nearly half of this amount went to persons in Canada. Quarterly pension vouchers were sent beside to persons in Mexico, South America, every country in Europe, the Azores, the Barbados, China, the Comoro Isles East and South Africa, Samoa, the Seychelles Islands, Siam and St. Martin. It shows that the pension bureau was a busy office last year. More than 268,000 cases were passed upon, and 153,000 certificates were issued. No fewer than 108,114 applications were rejected, of which 83,000 were thrown out on medical and 24,000 on legal grounds.

MANY UNHAPPY RETURNS.

Household Commodities That Had Been Borrowed Come Back with a Bunch.

"I don't mind lending things," confessed little Mrs. Bliss, who lived in a borrowed neighborhood, relates the Sunday Magazine, "but oh, dear! it drives me almost frantic to have people return them."

"This morning, when I had my house all in perfectly beautiful order, I sat down to write to mother; but I hadn't written three words before Mrs. Brown came in with an armful of old magazines she had borrowed, and piled them on the mantel-piece. Before she was fairly out of sight I came Johnny Green to return last Sunday's paper, and he threw it in an untidy heap on the sitting-room table. Half an hour later Miss Davis came in with a pile of colored studies she had borrowed to copy—she left them on the piano—and right at her heels came Mrs. Black with the napkins and silver I had loaned her for her reception. By that time, of course, the house looked as if it had never been straight, and my letter to mother read like a piece of barbed-wire fence, but that wasn't the worst."

"What else could happen?" "Why," returned Mrs. Bliss, "just before noon, when I was busy getting luncheon, I came Mrs. Tucker to return half a cup of liquid bluing and a tablespoonful of paracore. She was in a hurry and wanted to take her cups back. I was so frustrated by that time that I poured the bluing into the catsup bottle and stirred the paracore into my soup."

Fried Peppers and Cucumbers.

Cut green peppers in two lengthwise, leaving in the seeds. Pare and slice cucumbers in slices about half an inch thick. Dip both the peppers and cucumbers in egg and flour, and fry in hot butter. The peppers should be done so that they may be pierced with a toothpick before being taken up. This will be found a very appetizing dish, the cucumbers, when eaten with the peppers, taking away the sharpness.—Chicago Post.