SCHOOLS IN PHILIPPINES

Under the administration of President Taft industrial education in the Philippines has made rapid progress. For the last four years industrial instruction has been prescribed in the primary course for both boys and girls, and the work is systematically carried on in an advanced stage in the intermediate schools. Twentymix well-equipped trade schools have been established in Martia and the provinces; there is a college of agriculture at Los Banos, and a college of engineering has been added to the University of the Philippines.

The civil government finds its duties much less onerous now that the military invasion of the islands has been superseded by the educational. in certain lines, particularly lacemakfing and embroidery, the products of the Philippine schools not only compare favorably with the work of the famous French and Swiss experts, but promise to compete with them suc-

cessfully in the world's markets. The whole system of education in the islands is based on the principle that the children should receive training that will prepare them directly for the life they are to live. In the lowest grades they make articles that they can use and sell, both in their own localities and elsewhere.

The most important industry taught the boys is hat weaving. The schools do not attempt to replace hand machinery with modern apparatus, for it is recognized that there is a real demand for the products of careful handworkmanship. A set of dining room furniture in red narre, made at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades in Manila, recently sold for \$200 at # carnival.

The first thing the Filipino girl does in the sewing class in school is to make herself a complete outfit of clothing. This work she usually begins in the second grade, but sometimes in the first. Armed with an embroidery frame, in most cases made by the boys in the same school, she advances in proficiency through the various grades; hemming and embroidering cotton squares, fine linen, handkerchiefs, walsts and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidory. In lace they make all varieties of "Pillow lace," including "torchon" (Spanish lace), maltese, Ceylon, Irish crochet, and so forth. Battenberg is also made for local use.

Nearly 400,000 pupils are engaged in some kind of industrial work in the

UNCLE SAM SHOWS WAY.

Great Britain has asked a leaf from the book of United States as the pioneer in systematically destroying derelicts or floating wrecks along the coast, which are a menace to navigation and a peril to lives at sea. The information sought for the benefit of the London board of trade, which controis Great Britain's maritime regulations, has just been furnished to the British embassy by the state department. The British government was informed that the revenue cutter service performed this important task for the United States. One revenue cutter, the Seneca, was especially built At numerous international maritime conferences the construction of derecountry which has adopted the sug

lict destroyers has been recommended, but the United States is the only gestion. During the fiscal year 1912 the revenue cutter service destroyed or removed 45 derelicts. Of wrecked vessels towed to port there was saved an aggregate money valuation of \$166,175, including ships and cargoes. The state department estimate that the revenue cutter service located 75 per cent. of the derelicts reported by the United States hydrographic office, maritime exchanges and ships at sea, all working in co-operation to clear the paths of transportation.

ALL KINDS OF DOGS.

The following advertisement appeared in a local paper the other morn-

Lost or strayed, from the Russian Embassy, 1791 K street, a gray Torkshire terrier, 8 years old, answering to the name of Bobby. found and returned, no questions will be asked, and a handsome re-ward paid. The dog was lost about

A stream of persons accompanied by dogs started toward the Russian embassy. Every sort of dog, from a ten-ounce spit, to a two hundred pound mastiff, was presented for inspection. Long before Ambassador Bahmeteff and Mme. Bahmeteff were up, dogs galore had been passed upon by attaches. Yet at sundown, Bobby had not been found.

Removing Ink Stain From a Book. You can quite effectively remove the ink stain from an injured volume by applying a dilute solution of oxalic acid, tartaric acid, or citric acid. Any of these acids take out ordinary writing ink, but do not interfere with the print. You would achieve results slowly by just moistening the spot with a sponge and sprinkling over it a coating of damp cream of tartar, let dry and repeat. If acid solution is used it should be quite dilute and applied with a damp sponge.

Doctor Knew.

"Doctor, my husband is losing his mind I fear. He continually mumbles and mutters to himself."

"Is it possible?" "Yes, he mutters to himself and when you speak to him he stares at

"I know what the trouble is," said the doctor, smiling. "He's memorizring some lodge work. I belong to the same lodge."

TOLD BY PASSPORTS

Cards Signified Much to Those Initiated.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Under Louis XVI Devised Inden-Jour System, Described by a Writer in the Century.

The mysterious cards employed by the Count de Vergennes, who was minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI in his relations with the diplomatic agents of France exhibit great ingenuity in their arrangement and show what the political condition of Europe must have been at that time to require such precautions, writes John H. Haswell, who, in Century, describes many forms of "secret writing." The count was a great friend of America, and it was largely! through his influence that the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance of 1778 were concluded. These cards were used in letters of recommendation or passports which were given to strangers about to enter or depart from France; they were intended to furnish information without the knowledge of the bearers. This was the system: The cards given to a man contained only a few words, such as "Alphonse D'Angeha Recommende a Monsieur le Comte de Vergennes, par le Marquis de Puysegur. Ambassadeur de France a la Cour de Lisbonne."

The card told more tales than the words written on it. Its color indicated the nation of the stranger. Yellow showed him to be English; red, Spanish; white, Portuguese; green, Dutch; red and white, Italian; red and green, Swiss; green and white, Russian, etc. The person's age was expressed by the shape of the card. If it was circular, he was under 25; oval between 25 and 30; octagonal, between 30 and 45; hexagonal, between 45 and 50; square, between 50 and 60; an oblong showed that he was over 60. Two lines placed below the name of the bearer indicated his build. If he was tall and lean, the lines were waving and parallel; tall and stout, they converged; and so on.

The expression of his face was shown by a flower on the border. A rose designated an open and amiable countenance, while a tulip marked a pensive and aristocratic appearance. A fillet round the border, according to its length, told whether the man was bachelor, married or widower. Dots gave information as to his position and fortune. A fall stop after his name showed that he was a catholic; a semicolon, that he was a Lutheran; a comma, that he was a Calvinist: a dash that he was a Jew: no stop indicated him as an atheist. So also his morals and character were pointed out by a pattern in the angles of the card. So, at one glance the minister could tell all about his man, whether he was a gamester or a duellist: what was his purpose in visiting France: whether in search of a wife or to claim a legacy; what was his profession—that of a physician, lawyer or man of letters; whether he was to be put under surveillance or allowed to go his way unmolested.

Reduced Mortality From Cancer. "Cancer has at last, by a steady and uniform increase year after year, reached a mortality of eight thousand." a recent bulletin of the New York state department of health reports. "Cancer as a disease has increased more rapidly than tuberculosis. The comparison with tuberculosis shows that in the preceding 20 years there have been 270,000 deaths from that cause and 100,000 from cancer." The bulletin adds: "Comparing cancer with the almost stationary mortality of consumption, it would appear that within another 20 years there will be more deaths from cancer than from consumption."

Machine to Write Music.

A German musician has invented a machine which he states, automatically registers the notes emitted by 'the plano. The new machine, Harper's Weekly states, has the same object as one invented by an Italian and used by Mascagni in writing his operas, but it is a larger instrument and is operated by electricity. Into the machine is inserted a roll of paper and the composer seats himself before the piano and executes the composition that he desires to give to the public. The machine faithfully registers every notel produced, so that the musician does not have to depend upon his memory

Novels and Plays. An English writer describing the difficulties that lie in the way of a successful novelist becoming effective as a playwright notes that a novelist is free while the playwright is limited by the stage, and adds: "In a play it all has to take place in somebody's chambers and all the women of the play have to be got there somehow. The method mostly adopted is to take away their characters because then you can put them where you like."

Fostering Cenal Traffic.

In order to take care of the traffic on the New York state barge canal, which will be completed in 1915, an expenditure of \$18,800,000 has been authorized for canal terminals in New York city and other cities along the canal In New York city there will be 14 canal terminals, costing altogether \$9,740,000. The remainder of the money will be spent in building terminals at 21 different cities and

MRS. HARRIMAN GUARDIAN OF IMMENSE FORTUNE

From a home-loving and comparatively unknown woman, Mrs. Mary Averill Harriman. the widow of the great American



financier and famous railroad king, Edward H. Harriman, has joined the front ranks of the great army of women who wield a powerful influence in the business and philanthropic world today. No wom-

an ever received a higher tribute to her business acumen than was paid to Mrs. Harriman by her late husband, when he trusted his entire fortune into the care and keeping of his wife. The confidence he placed in her was attested by the drawing up of his now famous will, which reads:

I, Edward H. Harriman of Arden, in the state of New York, do make, publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, that is to say: I give, devise and bequeath all my

property, real and personal, of any and every nature, to my wife, Mary W. Harriman, to be hers absolutely and forever, and I do hereby no:ningte and appoint the said Mary W. Harriman executrix of

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of June in the year of nineteen hundred and Edward H. Harriman.

This will, containing less than a hundred words, bestowed property upon Mrs. Harriman valued at \$149,000.-000 or at the rate of over a million dollars a word. To the public this remarkable document appeared very curious. But E. H. Harriman knew well the executive ability of the woman in whose hands he trusted his millions. Indeed, it was a well-known fact, that there was but one person in the world who possessed Mr. Harriman's entire confidence, and that one was his wife.

Mrs. Harriman has manifested a remarkable capacity for business. Her suite of offices on Fifth avenue, New York, occupies comparatively the entire second floor. Here she may be found daily, actively engaged in administering the affairs of the vast Harriman estate—the directing of every detail connected with the management of that great fortune is entirely under her supervision. She has already shown the world what a woman can accomplish. Today she is accredited as being the greatest woman banker in the country. The recent changing a state bank in which the late Mr. Harriman had been a large stockholder, to a national institution, was brought about through the in-

fluence of Mrs. Harriman. It is generally considered road men that their business is a "man's game." a profession of which a woman has little influence; but in the railroad world today Mrs. Harriman is a striking example of the exception of this rule-for she is recognized as a most influential and powerful factor in the affairs of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific roads.

HON. ALBINA BRODRICK SEEKS AMERICAN IDEAS

The Hon. Albina Brodrick, a sister of the Viscount Middleton and widely



known in Ireland for her charitable work among the poor of Ballincoona, her home, arrived in America a few days ago, and will devote the next few months to a study of American hospitals.

Miss Broderick is the founder of a small hospital at Ballincoona

and, in the capacity of head nurse, devotes her entire time to the institution. Her services are given without pay, and she said on her arrival, that she never, while at the hospital, spent more than a dollar a week for herself. The greater part of even that small sum she declared went for books, mostly volumes on nursing and hospital work.

Miss Brodrick was a second cabin passenger on board the steamer. She engaged a first class stateroom a month before she left England, but subsequently arranged for second class accommodation and devoted the difference in cost to her hospital in

While in America much of her time will be spent at Columbia University, New York, where she will enroll as a special student for the course on nursing. She said that nursing as a profession was far in advance in this country, and she felt that her studies here would be of inestimable benefit when applied at her hospital in Ballin

"How the Finest Caviar is Cured. The finest caviar is the bieluga, prepared from the roe of the white strugeon; little less fine is the sevriuga, prepared at Astrakhan, Russia. According to United States Consul John H. Grout, stationed at Odessa. the roe is rubbed through a sieve with care not to break the grain. It falls into brine, where it remains for three or four hours, after which it is packed in sacks and allowed to drain. This is the only preparation given to the best caviar. The cheaper varieties are more strongly salted. Caviar is digested with ease and is one of the finest forms of nourishment, especially for the sick.

NOT A POETIC SOUL

Maiden Might Be Classed as of the Earth, Earthy.

Simple Narrative Which Further Proves That Love Must Endure Many Hardships in its Search for a Kindred Feeling.

He was a very poetic and impressionable youth, and, though she was a very prosaic maid, there was something very attractive about her and he often asked her to accompany him on moonlight walks along the country lanes. He was sometimes nettled at her interruptions, but, lost in reverie as he often was, he allowed her to prattle on until he recovered the thread of his discourse.

They were crossing a small bridge over a creek, when he said:

"Don't you admire a little bridge-" "Yes," she interrupted; "bridge is a great game. I often play with Mrs. Van Duser as my partner-"

As she gossiped on he became lost in meditation. Coming to a broad river they paused at the margin and he exclaimed:

"How wonderfully entrancing this is! Just to see the gleam on the waters! Don't you like the moonlight

"Yes." she chimed in, "dancing in the moonlight is so fine! I attend all the hops at the hotel, and there, on the broad, open platform-"

He betrayed no disappointment at her lack of interest in their surroundings as they stood by the edge of the stream, and he wandered on with her into the open country. They lingered by a low stone wall as he said, impressed by the scene:

"How wonderful is Nature in all her aspects! How inspiring the lofty trees and the grassy levels! Is it not a boon to get away from the city s heat? I pine so for the country zephyrs! Do you not feel a yearning in you for a cool---"

"Yes," she said, "I'd ever so much like to have an ice---

And sadly he took his way back with her to the hotel, and ere long he disappeared into the narrow confines of his room, to get what comfort he could from his poetic musings.-Nathan M. Levy in Judge.

Thundering Legion. The Thundering Legion was the twelfth legion of the Roman army under Marcus Aurelius, acting against the Quadi in the year A. D. 174. The legion was shut up in a defile and reduced to great straits for want of water, when a body of Christians, enrolled in the legion, prayed for relief. Not only was rain sent, but the thunder and lightning so terrified the enemy that a complete victory was obfained, and the legion was ever after called "The Thundering Legion." According to Brewer, the Theban Legion, i. e., the legion raised in the Thebais of Egypt, and composed of Christian soldiers led by St. Maurice, was likewise called "The Thundering Legion." Brewer, however, states that the term existed before either of these two were so called, but he gives no further explanation of the origin of the name.

"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness." The author of the phrase, "cleanliness is next to Godliness," quoted by John Wesley in his germon on "Dress," and again in his journal (February 12, 1772), is not known. Long before Wesley, Bacon had put the same idea into the words, "Cleanliness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God;" and Aristotle, still further back, into "Cleanliness is half a virtue." But even long before Aristotle this well-known English phrase had been taught by the Rabbins of the Talmud. both as a religious principle and a sanitary law in the form: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness; vigorousness into guiltlessness; guiltlessness into cleanliness; cleanliness into godliness."

Typical Cross-Examination. Counsel-Do you know Julius Cas-

_Witness-No, sir. Counsel-Have you ever met him? Witness-No. sir.

Counsel-You remember that you are under oath?

Witness-Yes, str. Counsel-Then, if you have never met Julius Ceasar, how can you say on your oath that you do not know

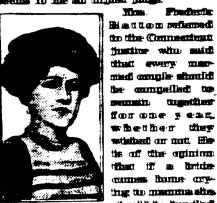
Justice-I think we have had enough of this style of examination. Counsel-Your honor will please note my exception to your coming to the assistance of the witness.

Justice-If you say that again I shall have you expelled from the courtroom.-Town Topics. Buppression of Oldest Newspaper.

The president of the Chinese republic, Yuan Shai Kai, recently suppressed the newspaper King-Bao, which undoubtedly was the oldest paper in the world. For 1,500 years it has reported the more important news not only of China, but also of foreign countries. At the time when the art of printing and journalism was as yet unknown in Europe, the Chinese Gong-Chang invented a means for making types from lead and silver, and in the year 400 A. D. the paper King-Bao was printed, and has since been issued regularly until recently. The first edition was printed on ten sheets of yellow silk, neatly tied together, and was thus sent to all the high officials of the Chinese empire.

SHE FREDERICK MATTER AND HOW TO TRAIN CITES

"I don't agree with him. seems to me an united judge:



ethrodic be bondied back home without morse with and that a husband's presence at his own fireside should be compulsory for the first twelve months.

"The first year is the total year off marriage." was the justice's conditision, 'and if a couple weather that there is a good chance for the permanence of mannings. It is the pential of adjustment to each other's fails and habits, and impatient matures witel: against the affinstment. That is the reason there are are much discusses growing out of the difficulties in the first year. I am thed of these firstyear cases and shall always order them to stand each other for a full twelve months"

Mrs. Hatton, twice weithed and the mother of three children a woman of social position in Chinago and well known in New York, has the windom drawn from the well off expenience:

"The first year of marmied life should be, and senerally in the happiest," she said. "It has the diame. of early romance. It is an attenditive of the courtship. Theny couples who are blissfully happy then sen on hadly afterward, for when the first flush of romance has tuded it tukes wellgrounded character to make manriage a success The Connecticut judge didn't go back far enough. It: takes three generations to make a good wife. A girl's muther and grandmother and great grantinuties similifi have been trained for hanny and efficient wifehood

"First and last in all the acts of housewifery no man will be concent unless his home is well kept. But even If a girl's mother is incompetent. the girl need not despuir. The pourest can learn household acus in one of the public training schools.

"A girl should have a soud where tion, so that she can stant on a companionable basis with ther husband in their married life. And after that she should continue her education by keeping herself imformed adone current events.

"The reason I spolie of the three generations required up untiline a good wife is not one of suchibers. But the good wife is considerate, and three generations of municipration make the exercise of that grace easy It is a dreadful thing to be familiar with a member of one's own family. Mire. Hacton's expressive discle everlaughed. "My mother and I have allways been formally politic to each other. She insisted upon it, and I've grown to like it.

"The three generations are mure or less necessary for another quality in happy wifehood. That is the meserwation of affections. Some off our girlls are overeducated. They are educated until all trace of matural facility is trained out of them. Two high editors tion or too much of it has answed the home ties for them. A sent some tothe ordinary girll's adbail then to a finishing school, then to milege, and she isn't through until sine is towntyfive or twenty-size peaces oids. That he too late. She should been an ownty to give her time to learn the other things she needs to know

"Summing up the training of a girll for happy wifehood I should say she ought to know and be many things A woman, especially a wife, is like an actress of many marts. She should be versatile, and wereatlift can be trained as well as horn. One form off versatility is taut, and a lowing tautful wife of a worthy husband has no reason to fear what his honor of Connecticut calls the trial year of man

VISCOUNTESS ESMER MAD ARTS OF THE KITCHEN

Viscountess Esiner's scheme for tostructing women in the arms off conik ery and bouse keeping commencwell the Lamelbon as Tew weeks agen Lady Esilver and Tribenille aver entiere

ting sentionally into tithe words, and tithey attiend tithey

Messier branch of the County of Landon Wallingery At 1 db assessmentiatitions stally equipped for went have worth in the auts of the

kitchen In addition to mothery there are classes on home mussing and first aid and kindred subjects. It is from Aper ren expour approprié épand e Esber les inaugurated ber ambiliame classes. She thinks that the women of England should be ready to do their part in case of emonarcines, that as the men should be ready to fight. The wishes, too, to sawe some off the mans fulant lives that are list yearly through the incommitty of the mothers. There are both afternoon and ever ming classes in working and housebeaping, but, from the relative attendenote. A would amount that these isviriects amount more to the werman of leteure than to the business girl.

FAVORS A RETIREMENT LAW.

"If there were a retirement law for the cierks employed by Uncle Sam in the various departments at Washington, the civil service would not be niuttered up by a small army of aged and inefficient clerks," said W. R. Hayes, former congressman from Ne-

brasks, the other day. "As it is now, no head of a department or bureau chief will discharge & man or woman who has been a faithful worker for 30 years or more, because old age has impaired the usefulness of the employe. As a result, there are hundreds, if not thousands, who are kept on the rolls merely as a matter of humanity. If dismissed they would in many instances be thrown apon the charity of the world, for it is utterly out of the question that priwate employment could be obtained

for them. The stupidity of the clerks themselves has been one of the chief reasons why a liberal retirement law has failed of passage for all these years. The cierks can never agree on any policy among themselves. Many of them obstinately contend that the government has no right to withhold a dollar of their salaries to go into a pension fund for retired clerks, ignoring the recognized improvidence of that large per cent. of employes who never save a penny of their salaries. it would be an act of beneficence toward this class if a portion of their wages was regularly retained.

"Unquestionably, it would be cheaper for the government to give a pension outright to those whose faculties are decayed, and to put young and vigorous people in the place of the superannuated. Every other first-class nation in the world save the United States has some kind of pension scheme for its civil servants, that of Canada, especially, being a model."

MICROBE LOST HOPE.

& lonely microbe, disheartened and ready to die because the public health service is rapidly putting all his ilk where they can do humanity no harm, peeked over the edge of Assistant Surgeon General George Rucker's desk the other day and heard the doctor humming a ditty that went like this:

"A fly and a flea, a mosquito and a louse, all lived together in a very dirty house. The flea spread the plague and the skeeter spread the chills. All louse spread typhus, too. Folks in hills. The fly spread typhoid and the louse sprend typhus too. Folks in that house were a mighty sickly crew. Along came a man and he cleaned up the house. He screened out the skeeters and swatted the louse. The fly and the flea he cracked on the wall. Now the people in that house are never sick at all."

"Well," piped up the microbe, "that's all right as far as it goes, but it strikes me vou ve been a bit partial in this thing. How about the bedbug? Where dues he get off?"

"He's going to get off pretty quick," returned the doctor. "So far the bedbug has been able to prove an alibi, but I've put the sanitary detective on his trail and I'll get him yet."

Whereupon the microbe, seeing the fix was up, committed suicide by jump ing into the inkwell

TT,221,624,084 CIGARETTES.

If cigarette smoking is as deadly as some of the antis make out, this country will soon be inhabited exclusively by imbeciles.

During the fiscal year 1912, the tidy number of 11.221.621.084 cigarettes was smoked in this country, an average of about 128 for every man, woman and child. Inasmuch as not all men and women and few children befire the walking age smoke cigarettes. the average consumption for those who do is considerably larger than

This eleven billion odd is an increase of two billions over the consumption of 1911, and Secretary Mac-Wengh and his department officials confess they cannot explain this vas: iump.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING DISCON CONTINUED.

Secretary Franklin MacVeagh will not permit any more chafing dish partiles in the Treasury building. The noenday parties, the daily teas and district hot luncheons have been discontinued. For many years clerks of the treasury have made merry over the chafing dish at noon, but there will be no more of that and everybody will have to go out to get lunch. The sanitary committee of the department secommended that the secretary have the little eating parties discontinued and all cooking utensils removed.

Light housekeeping in Uncle Sam' money chest is a thing of the past.

Briving an Alligator.

Using a child's toy wagon and alhowing himself to be drawn about by an ailigator, is one of the queer metheds adopted by a German sportsman to win a wager, says Popular Mechanics. He claimed in a conversation with a friend that there were no less than 10,000 methods of locomothin, and in the dispute that followed he wagered that he could prove it. The net was taken up by the friend and a trip around the world was undestaken to try out all the various Minds of transportation, and incident ally to devise some new ones. The sligator stunt was carried out at the silligator farm at Los Angeles, Cal.

Warry and Work. Wiese-Worry kills more people

Wage Quite natural! there more people worrying than working.

L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orléans Est Très Répandu en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa Publicité Offre au Commerce des Avantages Exceptionnels. Prix de l'Abonnement: Edition Quotidienne, \$9.00 Par An. Edition Hebdomadaire, \$3.00 Par An.