#### LITERATURE FOR ALL MOODS

That is What Librarians Are Expected to Select for Their Exacting Patrons.

Infinite are the requirements and profound the judgment of librarians. The other day a little girl who does the family marketing rushed into a branch library with the announcement that the sewing society was going to meet at her mother's house that afternoon and wouldn't the librarian please send around a book suitable for the elocutionists of the circle to read aloud while the others worked. The young woman appealed to sent the sequel to a particularly charming story that had beguiled the tedium of that same circle on a previous afternoon. In a short while the little girl

returned the book.

"Ma says this ain't the kind of a story they need today," she said.

"They ain't workin' on baby clothes and shirtwaists today. They're dara-in' men's socks and mendin' shirts,

and they want something suitable."
There was a consultation of librarians. Just what kind of literature would fit the mental attitude of women engaged in darning socks and mending shirts was a question hitherto unconsidered. They decided on a woman's rights pamphlet called "The Eternal Warfare." Apparently it suited, for the child did not bring it back.

#### TWENTY WORDS IN THE LEAD

Cleveland Lawyer's New Stenographer Kept Well Ahead of Him When He Dictated.

A Cleveland corporation lawyer has a new stenographer—the second new one in a week. Strange to say, he didn't discharge the first one because she was incompetent, but because she was too good. Let him tell it.

"This girl came to me well recommended, and when I dictated a test letter, I found her extremely rapid and accurate. So I employed her on the spot. She fell right in with the work, and I decided that I had found a treasure. But on the third day she gave me a shock.

"I was dictating an opinion in a complicated infringement suit, and it was very important that it should be accurate in every word and phrase. This was the third draft I had written, in fact. At one place I interrupted myself and said to the stenographer:

"'Am I speaking too fast for you.

Miss Jackson! Are you getting my
words down correctly!'

"'Oh, I'm getting them all right,"
she amwered, smiling. 'And you
don't speak nearly as fast as I can
take. I'm about twenty words ahead
of you now!'"

"There's such a thing as being to good."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## lvory Smuggling.

Ivory smuggling is looked upon as a very serious crime in British East Africa, and this is only as it should be, for, in order to secure the ivory, the traders have to kill great numbers of elephants. The game preservation laws, particularly as regards elephants, are most severe, and wose betide the man who is caught breaking the game regulations or in possession of illicit spoils of the chase.

The smuggling of ivory, therefore, says the World Wide Magazine, is treated in the same manner as smuggling gems and clothing into the United States, illicit diamond buying in South Africa, or other forms of smuggling in England. The rigid laws, however, do not prevent the Arabs and Indians from indulging in an illegal trade in ivory on a large scale.

## Charms of Walking.

"In Europe whole families go, off for tramps together; in England, every Baturday half-holiday sees loaded trains of walking parties starting out of London, making for Epping Forest, or Burnham beeches, for the hills of Surrey or the river banks. Not to walk on a holiday is the exceptional thing. A club of people meeting for regular walks finds it possible to have a delightful interchange of conversation amid the pure joyousness of the open air and beautiful woodlands. This community of thought and interest is, after all, the finest thing society has to give us."-Suburban Life Magazine.

Where the Weight Fell. Among the ancestors of Wendell Phillips were several Puritan clergymen. Perhaps it was a push of heredity which made him, at five years of age, a preacher. His congregation was composed of circles of chairs, arranged in his father's parlor, while a taller chair, with a bible on it, served him for a pulpit. He would haransue these wooden anditors by the hour. "Wendell," said his father to him one day, "don't you get tired of this?" "No, papa," wittily replied the boypreacher; "I don't get tired, but it is rather hard on the chairs."

Proper Yellow Feeling.

One of John Quincy Adam's clients, whose case was to be tried on a ourtain morning, found that he could not get his counsel to leave his fishing boat except long enough to write a note to the judga, which read: "Dear Judge: For the sake of old Issak Walton, please continue my case until Friday. The smalt are biting, and if can't leave," And the judge, having read the note, announced to the court: "Mr. Adams is detained on important business."

# COAL EXPORTS BIG

Important Factor in Trade of the United States.

Washington.—Coal is rapidly becoming an important factor in the export trade of the United States. The
value of the coal sent to foreign countries last year was \$52,500,000, against
\$21,000,000 in 1902 and \$8,233,000 in
1892, having thus increased over 500
per cent in the last twenty years and
150 per cent in the last decade.

Even these larger figures of more than \$50,000,000 worth of coal sent to foreign countries in the fiscal year 1912 do not include the value of that passing out of the country in the form of "bunker," or fuel coal, laden on vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which aggregated nearly \$28,000,000 in value, making a total of more than \$75,000,000 as the value of the coal passing out of the United States in the fiscal year 1912. The quantity sent to foreign countries in 1912 was, according to figures compiled by the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, 17,-600,000 tons, against 7,000,000 in 1902 and 2,500,000 in 1892.

Thus the quantity exported in 1912 is seven times as much as in 1892 and the value more than six times as much in 1912 as in 1892.

Coke exports also show a decided growth, the value in 1892 having been but \$112,000 and in 1912 practically \$3,000,000. A comparison of the quantity and value of coal placed for fuel purposes on board vessels engaged in foreign trade in 1912 can only be made with comparatively recent years, the figures of bunker coal laden vessels in 1912 being 7,093,212 tons, valued at \$22,802,876, against 6,003,794 tons, valued at \$19,...71,778 in the fiscal year of 1909, the earliest date for which complete figures of bunker coal movements are available.

The fact that the coal sent to foreign countries has increased 150 per cent., both in quantity and value, during the last ten years, that the total value of exports to foreign countries plus the value of that leaving the country as bunker coal now aggregates more than \$75,000,000 suggests that the total value of the coal passing out of the United States in a single year will soon reach the hundred

million dollar line.

The movement of coal out of the United States is confined to comparatively few countries. Of the 2,979,102 tons of anthracite coal exported in the fiscal year 1912 all except 56,571 tons went to Canada, and of the 14,709,847 tons of bituminous coal exported in that year 10,671,982 tons went to Canada, 1,121,580 tons to Cuba, 692,534 tons to other West Indies and Bermuda, 511,802 tons to Panama, 344,712 tons to Mexico and less than 1,500,000 tons to all other

countries While the total exports of coal to other parts of the world is at the present time small, the growth in the movements to certain European and South American countries has been rapid. The quantity of bituminous coal exported to Italy has grown from 43,641 tons in 1907 to 276,467 tons in 1912; to France, from 4,037 tons in 1907 to 43,222 tons in 1912; to Argentina, from 9,827 tons in 1907 to 156,-792 tons in 1912; to Brasil, from 1,610 tons in 1907 to 397,125 tons in 1912, and to French territory in Africa, from 500 tons in 1907 to 102,498 tons in 1912. The total exports of bituminous coal to all Europe grew from 87,512 tons in 1907 to 404,905 tons in 1912 and to South America, from 65,-906 tons in 1907 to 580,161 tons in 1912

## WHITE HOUSE SENSATION

The sensation of a recent White House garden party was the puffing of cigarettes by an Austrian woman, the first to ever smoke at a White House function; that is, the first to ever smoke at a White House function within the memory of living witnesses. Dolly Madison, the beautiful Dolly, whose fame has delighted two continents, probably smoked a pipe there; at any rate, she rubbed snuff which is ten times worse.

## LIKES UNCLE SAM'S LAUNDRY

Heinrich Wollheim, a representative of the Imperial Bank of Germany, who came to Washington to inspect the operations of the bill-washing machine in use at the bureau of engraving and printing, has expressed his entire satisfaction with the device. He will return to Germany within a few days, and will submit a report to the Reichsbank of Berlin, recommending the purchase of one or more of the machines for use in Germany.

## Icelandic Ponies.

Icelandic ponies, which are being impressed into the service of the Swiss army, aroused the admiration of the great traveler, Mme. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food." she wrote, "they have marvelous powers of endurance. They can travel from 35 to 40 miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous spots in the stony wastes and in the moors and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads toward the earth and lookly sharply round on all sides. If they cannot discover a firm resting place for their feet they stop at once. and cannot be urged forward without many blows."

#### 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. Twenty-six well-equipped trade schools have been established in Manila 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 lacemaking 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 successfully 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 a 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 hoys in the same school, she advances in proficiency through the various grades; hemming and embroidering cotton squares, fine linen. handkerchiefs, waists and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidery. 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 islands.

#### 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 as a derelict destrayer.

At numerous international maritime conferences the construction of derelict destroyers has been recommended, but the United States is the only country which has adopted the suggestion. 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 morning:

Lost or strayed, from the Russian Embassy, 1701 K street, a gray Yorkshire terrier, 8 years old, answering to the name of Bobby. If found and returned, no questions will be asked, and a handsome reward paid. The dog was lost about Oct. 1.

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 you blankly."

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

# 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 dancing—"
"Yes." she chimed in, "dancing in

"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 defite 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 obtained, 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 sermon 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 Caesar?
Witness—No, sir.

Counsel—Have you ever met him?
Witness—No, sir.
Counsel—You remember that you are under oath?
Witness—Yes, sir.

Counsel—Then, if you have never met Julius Ceasar, how can you say on your oath that you do not know him?

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

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.

Suppression 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 tomether, and was thus sent to all the high officials of the Chinese empire.

#### FAVORS A RETIREMENT LAW.

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

"As it is now, no head of a department or bureau chief will discharge a 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 meraly as a mater 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 private 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 clerks 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.

A lonely microbe, disheartened and ready to die because the public health service is rapidly putting all his tilk 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 bills. The fly spread typhoid and the louse spread 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 you've been a bit partial in this thing. How about the bedbug? Where does 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 wet"

his trail and I'll get him yet."

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

## 11,221,624,084 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 before the walking age smoke cigarettes, the average consumption for those who do is considerably larger than 128.

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

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING DISCON-

Secretary Frankfin MacVeagh will not permit any more chafing dish parties in the Treasury building. The moonday parties, the daily teas and dainty hot luncheens 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 recommended that the secretary have the little eating parties discontinued and all cooking users is uncle Sam's

## money chest is a thing of the past, Driving an Affigator.

Using a child's toy wagon and allowing himself to be drawn about hy an alligator, is one of the queer methods 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 locomotion, and in the dispute that followed he wagered that he could prove it. The bet was taken up by the friend and a trip around the world was undertaken to try out all the various kinds of transportation, and incidentally to devise some new ones. The aligator stunt was carried out at the alligator farm at Los Angeles, Cal.

Worry and Work.
Wiggs Worry kills more people

than work.

Wagg—Quite natural! there are more people worzying than working.

## TOLD BY PASSPORTS

Cards Signified Much to Those Initiated.

French Minister of Foreign Affaire
Under Louis XVI Devised IngenJour 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 full 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 but 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 plano and executes the composition that he desires to give to the public. The machine faithfully registers every note

Novels and Plays.

produced, so that the musician does

not have to depend upon his memory.

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 Canal 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

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