

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 darin' 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 darnin' socks and mendin' 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 answered, 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 too good,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ivory 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 woe 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.

Charm of Walking.

"In Europe whole families go, off for tramps together; in England, every Saturday 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 joys 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 harangue these wooden auditors by the hour. "Wendell," said his father to him one day, "don't you get tired of this?" "No, papa," wittily replied the boy-preacher; "I don't get tired, but it is rather hard on the chairs."

Proper Yellow Feeling.

One of John Quincy Adams's clients, whose case was to be tried on a certain morning, found that he could not get his counsel to leave his fishing boat except long enough to write a note to the judge, which read: "Dear Judge: For the sake of old Isaac Walton, please continue my case until Friday. The smelt are biting, and I 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.

Product Has Taken Leading Place in Nation's Commercial Advancement Within Last Twenty Years—Canada Best Customer.

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 \$62,500,000, against \$21,000,000 in 1902 and \$3,333,000 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 \$60,000,000 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 \$23,000,000 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, 17,500,000 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 \$113,000 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 \$22,802,576, against 6,003,794 tons, valued at \$19,717,778 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 2,975,102 tons of anthracite coal exported in the fiscal year 1912 all except 56,571 tons went to Canada, and of the 14,708,847 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 4,027 tons in 1907 to 43,222 tons in 1912; to Argentina, from 8,227 tons in 1907 to 156,792 tons in 1912; to Brazil, from 1,610 tons in 1907 to 307,126 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 580,181 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 marvellous 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 look 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 Baños, 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 boys in the same school, she advances in proficiency through the various grades; hemming and em-broidering cotton squares, fine linen, handkerchiefs, waists and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidery. "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 controls 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 destroyer.

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 46 derelicts. Of wrecked vessels towed to port there was saved an aggregate money valuation of \$168,175, 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 spaniel, 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 Know.

"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 the moonlight is so nice. 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 country sephyrs? 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 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, 1773), 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 back 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 vigor-ousness; vigor-ousness into guilelessness; guilelessness 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 Caesar, 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 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-Chung 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.

BLACK LETTERS AND WHITE

Former is Better Because It Can Be Read at a Greater Distance Than the Latter.

There is a tendency on the part of railroads to adopt signs with white letters on a black background, not realizing that the black letter on a white background is easier to read and can be seen at a greater distance. This follows in an interesting way from the structure of the retina of the eye.

The impression of a letter at the limit of vision is received on the ends of a small bundle of nerves which convey to the brain a sort of mosaic impression. A nerve can only transmit to the brain information as to whether or not a ray of light is falling upon it, and when a nerve is partly in the light and partly in darkness the sensation is the same as though all of it was in the light.

It follows, therefore, according to the Scientific American, that all nerves on the dividing edge between any black and white area transmit the sensation of light so that all white lines and white areas appear wider and all black lines and black areas appear narrower than they really are.

Black letters grow thinner at the limit of vision and are still recognizable, while at the same distance white letters grow thicker and cannot be distinguished. There are circumstances when it is necessary to use white letters, but in such cases legibility will be improved if they are made with a thin stroke and strongly lighted. Black letters are more distinct if made with a heavy stroke.

NOGI ORDERED TO MARRY

Japanese Hero Took Bride Practically at the Command of His Superior Officer.

The Countess Nogi was a woman no less remarkable in many ways than her famous husband. The circumstances of her marriage with Nogi, when he was a brilliant young officer, are unusual in the extreme, especially in Japan.

She was the daughter of Sadayoki Yoji, and one day she was sitting in the window of her father's house in Tokyo watching the troops march past, when she saw a gallant young officer in command and immediately fell in love with him. Her father found it out and found out who the officer was, and later Nogi was approached to bring about a match.

He would not hear of it, as he had dedicated his life to the nation and did not intend to marry. But the young lady would not endure this attitude, and her father approached one of the high officers, a superior of Nogi's, and this officer fell in with the idea at once, saying the match would be most suitable and it was just what Nogi should do.

The word was given from above to the young officer, and Nogi practically married Miss Yoji at the command of his superior officer. The union turned out to be an ideal one, as the subsequent history of the pair and their two brave sons has proved. The Count and Countess Nogi are regarded by the nation as the most exemplary couple that could be found anywhere. She was every inch as much a Samurai as he was.—Tokyo correspondence of London Standard.

Unused Doors.

With slight trouble and small expense an unused door may be most advantageously converted into a book-case by having a carpenter set up a vertical board on each side of the door-jamb and upon these boards—to the saving of the door-frame itself—all the cross-pieces upon which the book-shelves are to rest. Then have your woodwork painted or stained to match the door behind it, and hang a curtain of canton flannel, denim, or a more ornamental and serviceable material from a rod fastened just inside the door-jamb, if the recess be good and deep; if shallow, as the door-sets are apt to be in our newer houses, have the rod fastened across the outside of the door-recess. A door thus treated will accommodate a surprising number of books.

Cast-Iron Magnets.

The difficulty of making good cast-iron permanent magnets has been overcome by a very simple process. The iron casting, after being machined to the required dimensions, is heated in a gas furnace until the iron can just be handled without distortion through softening.

It is then plunged in a chemical bath, which removes superfluous materials and leaves the iron clean. Finally, it is magnetized by means of electric coils.

In strength of field, cast-iron magnets are from ten to fifteen per cent inferior to those of steel, but they are equal in magnetic permanence, and cost, for intricate patterns, only one half as much as steel magnets.

Hairpin Box.

One may obtain the most charming and at once the most useful hairpin box which has been shown for many a day. It is made entirely of dark tortois shell and stands about three inches high and five inches long. The little top opens to hold one size hairpins, and, without closing this, there may be opened at the same time two lower trays, in the manner of bureau drawers. It will distinctly appeal to the woman who must dress in a hurry and for whom attractive toilet articles have a strong claim.

EVIDENTLY HIS FIRST CASE

Young Attorney Considerably "Rattled," and the Court Indulged in a Little Laughter.

Several prominent attorneys were discussing the peculiar and rather humorous questions put to witnesses by young attorneys entering upon their legal work, and one of the number vouched for the authenticity of this incident:

"I went up to the superior civil court one day to hear a young friend of mine try his first case. All his relatives and friends were there and the novice wore a most serious expression as he started to question a witness. He did nicely until he asked the man:

"Did you have a contract with the plaintiff?"

"Yes," replied witness.

"What kind of a contract was it?"

"An oral one," replied the witness.

"Will you please produce it?"

"The witness stood still staring at the attorney and then looked at the judge, inquiringly. There was a ripple of laughter throughout the courtroom, but still the young attorney did not 'catch on,' and looking toward the judge, remarked:

"Your honor, I ask you to give the witness until two o'clock to produce that contract."

"The court could no longer withhold and joined in the laughter. Then the young lawyer saw his mistake and with reddened face also had a good laugh."

INDIAN NAME FOR WHISKY

Called "Fire Water" Because of Their Method of Discovering if It Was Diluted.

When the Hudson's Bay Trading company began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries.

The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to America in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs.

The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water more furs could be obtained. This was practiced for some time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, whereas had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched. It was by this simple experiment that the term "fire water" became a common word among Indians.

A chief who had experienced the bad effects of whisky among his people said it was most certainly distilled from the hearts of wildcats and the tongues of women from the effects it produced.—From Bonfort's Spirit and Wine Circular.

The Human Woman.

We have thought of life as a building of many rooms containing war, commerce, industry, art and science, all things done by men. Then away out at one side, across a bridge, was an annex, and there was our thought of home, child, mother, fireside, cradle, comfort, beauty, and all the home ideas, and also the ideas of shame connected with women. When women crossed the bridge, the building of human life, we were shocked. We felt that all of life was masculine except the home.

Women will be better to live with when they are more human. The greatest need of the world today is for more humanness in its women, so that they can help make men more human, and help make children more human; for the purpose of all the arduous development of the race in the attainment of humankind.—Gliman.

Falls-Climbing Eels.

Do fish possess the imitative faculty? Much discussion. Now salmon fishermen in the Willamette and Columbia rivers, near Portland, Ore., say that eels are the monkeys of the sea. Salmon have the ability to climb up waterfalls. They can be seen doing it almost any day at The Dalles, near Portland. At seasons of the year Columbia river fishermen have found large quantities of dead eels near the falls. A fish warden found that eels, in attempting to imitate the falls-climbing salmon, met their fate. They would attempt to climb the falls, be washed back and be crushed to death by the weight of the water. More than sixty tons of eels killed in this way were gathered last month at The Dalles.

Did She Get the Place?

"Oh, yes, mum," said Kathleen, applying for a new situation, "I lived in me last place 'twee weeks, mum, an' though I say it th' shouldn't I giv excellent satisfaction?"

"And why did you leave?" ventured the lady who was looking for a servant.

"Shure, I couldn't get along wid th' missus at all, she wot that old an' cranky."

"But, maybe you'll find me old and cranky, too."

"Cranky ye may be, mum, for sweet faces like yours is sometimes deceivin', but ye're not old—I'm on se that at a glance!"

Fielding.

"What do you think of Fielding?" asked young Mr. Ashby. "Oh, it's important, of course, but it won't avail anything without good batting."