#### JUNKS TO BATTLESHIPS.

Fow the Japanese Navy Was Built Up by United States and Britich Officers.

The Japanese have taken from the Linited States and Europe all that they have thought it worth their while to acquire in the way of civilisation-a constitution, a form of government, compulsory education, free libraries, a standing army, a great havy, and much more. It is a curious fact, says the Chicago Chronicle, that the first fruits of intercourse with the outside world was the determination to buy the highly scientific and expensive weapons whereby the white nations defend themselves.

Gune, ships, torpedoes and organization which here as well as in Europe had been the product of years of experiment and the sacrifice of countless lives, Japan stepped in and bought much as a prospective householder enters a dealer's and furnishes a house from garret to cellar. He, like the Japanese, will inspect many patterns and weigh the prices so as to get the best value.

It was by these simple means that the Japanese people began to plant on the old foundations a new structure. which should place them on a level with the nations of the west. They had struggled for centuries to reach the goal which the alert people of the far east have reached in a measure in two or three decades.

The fact that a large proportion of the officers of the battleship Asama had obtained the groundwork of their professional training in British ships was a reminder that when in search of a fleet, the Japanese went to England for men-of-war, for a system of training, for organization and for administration. The Birtish people have helped most of the navies of the world, and aided especially Russia and Germany, but in the case of Japan they have literally replaced the curious old war junks with a modern navy. equipped and ready for any emergency, and taught the sailors, apt pupils, how to use their new and complicated mechanical weapons.

It was as late as the '60's that the present Admiral Sir Richard Tracey took out a party of British naval officers and men to lay the foundation of the new fleet. The civil war waused this party to return before much had been done, but in 1872 Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas took out to Japan, under the authority of the British admiralty, another naval imission whose work it was really to establish the navy which to-day is infetress of the seas of the far east.

#### TWO KINDS OF TENDERFOOT One Invites Hardship While the Other Accepts It in a Philosophi-

The Tough Youth always throws his blankets down on the hardest, rockiest bit of ground within reach. and then smiles a fine little smile at your efforts to rake together enough pine-needles for a good foundation, writes Stewart Edward White, in Harper's Weekly He loads his tump line with a staggering but ! rather than make two trips. He races through the brush at an exhausting speed with all day before him. When it rains be remains non halantly and superbly exactive where it happens to catch him. And actually, as a matter of preference, time and again I have seen him bully his party into camping on a bleak sidehill when ideal conditions offered a scant quarter of a mile ahead.

"Oh, you tenderfeet make me tired!" he laughs. "Why don't you bring & feather bed? This is good enough for anybody."

And moskly that deluded outfit submits, ashamed of being considered tenferfeet by the biggest tenderfoot of them all.

A man need not whine when he runs against hardships; he may even encounter and overcome them with a certain joy; but he need not run to meet them and put his head down and butt into them. What would you think of a man who would sail his boat smash into every comber? You'd be likely to conclude he did not know emough to luff, wouldn't you? How about the chap who yanks his trout out with a "pole"" You don't imagine for a moment that he does it because he considers a six ounce rod indicative of effeminacy, do you? To met through a difficult country is & triumph; but to get through a diffieult country with but a light equipment and without serious discomfort is an intellectual as well as a physical triumph

## War More Expensive.

War to-day is more costly than it ever was and in addition there are no compensations such as there used to be in the old days the victors made wars pay for themselves. Their armies lived off the country through which they passed. Soldlers were billeted on the people, and whatever the armies wanted they took. All this has been thanged Such campaigns as those conducted by Napoleon would be impossithe at the present since Indianapolis

## Pay in the Japanese Army.

The economy practised in the army of the Rising Sun can be gathered from the tables of pay. Thus, whereas a general in the British army received £2,920 a. year, or £8 a day, the Japanese general Is content with £600 a year, a lientencant general with £400 a colonel with £238, and a major with £115.

## Laying Matting.

Matting used for floor overing will lie more smoothly when sewed together like carnet than when named down .--Household

## STAMPS OF PHILIPPINES.

People of the Islands Are Desirous of Having a Distinctive Design.

An interesting sidelight on our experience with the colonies is thrown by certain developments regarding postage stamps. The recent allegation of a small philatelic journal that a new series of stamps for the Philippines was in course of preparation has added greatly to the troubles of the bureau of engraving and printing, says a special correspondence of the New York Evening Post Hundreds of letters have been received from stamp dealers and collectors throughout the country asking for information. The story is without, the slightest foundation; the bureau has no orders to prepare dies for a new series of Philippine stamps, although the issue of a destinctive set is contemplated, and will probably be brought to pase within a year.

Before the ression of the Philippine islands in 1898, the stamps in use there were distinctly Philippine While they bore an infantile likeness of the Spanish king, and were known among collectors as the "baby king stamp," the word "Fillpinas." forming part of the regular design, made them distinctly local and fully as satisfactory as anything Spanish could be to the restime Fillpino With American occupation came the immediate abandonment of these, and the substitution of United States stamps, with the word "Philippines" in large condensed type, over-

printed diagonally across their face. This was the only course possible at the time, except to have overprinted the Philippine stamps on hand with the words, "U. S. A. Philippines." The was considered by the authorities, but because of the feeling toward Spain, it was not deemed politically expedient to combine "U.S. A" and the face of the future Spanish king upon a postage stamp, for even the temporary use of the people of a colony of the United States It was assumed, however, by the Filipinos, that the inartistic combination of heavy black letters across the face of their stamps was merely a temporary makeshift, and that a series of distinctively Philippine stamps would be supplied within a reasonable time.

Six years have now stapsed. Considerable discontent has been expressed. Congress authorized the minting of distinctive coins for the Philippines two years ago. This action was based largely upon the sentimental ground that to grant the Philippines hard money, typically Filipino in design, would foster friendship between the distant colony and the parent government.

When our military forces took charge in Cuba, the Spanish-Cuban postage stamps were at once superseded by United & States stamps, over-printed "Cuba," with the denomination named in Spanish. At the same time drawings were ordered for a new series, which should be typically Cuban in design. These were put into use long before the affairs of the island were turned over to the new republic. The Cuban postal authorities have never changed these designs. All stamps used by them are printed at our bureau of engraving and printing, which is one of the few instances where a government establishment does work, on contract, for another

Our postal authorities have not been unmindful of the requests of the Fillpinos, and some informal consideration has been given to the proposed distinctive series of postage stamps. About the time the first requisition for the Philippines was printed, our bureau was changing from unwater-marked to water-marked paper in making United States stamps. It was the purpose of the department that the surcharged stamps for the Philippines should be of the water-marked variety, but by mistake a few sheets of the 50-cent denomination were overprinted from the old stock of paper. Philatelists quickly discovered the error, and the 50-cent stamp surcharged "Philippines" is now valued at \$3 In overprinting the United States stamps for Cuba, in 1898, the word "Cuba" was set in type 100 times, so entire sheets could be printed at one impression. In some way the lower lobe of the letter "B" was once broken on the 5-cent sheet, so that on one stamp in each hundred it approximates "Cupa." Copies of this "error" now sell at 75 cents each. Stamp books of various sizes are supplied to the Filipinos, but no commemoration stamps, surcharged for their use, are ever supplied. Only the current series are furnished. This is in the direction of simplicity.

## Rented by the Year. Fancy being evicted from your last resting place if your relatives neglected to pay the rent! Yet this is what

happens every day in Porto Rico, In the Campo Santo, the consecrated field, which lies on the cliff edge, near San Juan, it is impossible to buy a grave right out, except at a price which puts it out of the question for poor people. The graves are leased for a term of years, and if at the end of that time the lease is not renewed, the remains are dug up and the ground re-let.

Filipinos Like to Sing. Visitors from this country and teachers in the Filipino schools have commented on the fondness of the children for singing, and the quickness and accuracy with which they learn new songs. A returned traveler, who was in a Filipino school on Washington's birthday, says he never heard the "Star Spangled Banner" sung as those children sang lt.

## Snail's Vitality.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for 15 years.

#### RECALLS "THE MOONSTONE"

Improbable Elements of the Collins Tale Removed by Recent Occurrence.

A story which comes from Oakland, Cal, is reminiscent of Wilkie Collans' "Moonstone" After 35 years it would seem as though Collins were vindicated. There are but two improbable elements in "The Moon-tone," when it is earefully considered, says the Des Moines Register. First that Col. John Herncastle could ever have secured and for a half century have retained the famous Indian diamond. Second, that Franklin Biake could have stolen it while under the influence of laudanum, and then have repeated his theft, a year later, while again under the influence of the drug. In the lives of soldlers of fortune stranger things have actually happened than the theft of a great diamond from the head of an idol. Now an actual occurrence goes to prove that the laudanum incident introduced by Collins into his famous story was not a wild flight of the novelist's imagination

The Oakland story is to the effect that a painter fell from a scaffold and was seriously injured. He was placed under an anesthetic and operated upon. In his unconsciousness he babbled continually of a fortune of \$100,000 which awaited him in England. When the man regained consciousness and the surgeons joked him of the supposed wild dreams, which the anesthetic had caused, the man's brain completely cleared from the shadow which had long hung over it, and he proved that the fortune did actually await him. Subsequent developments show the man's story to be substantially true.

It was something like 35 years ago that Wilkie Collins used this very idea as the chief mystery of his famous story. Readers of "The Moonstone" will recall that Collins quotes scientific works in his novel to prove his theories. He tells of a London porter who was intrusted with a valuable package to deliver, but who became intoxicated, and on sobering could not remember where he had left the package.

The next time he was drunk, however, he remembered the entire affair and secored the package where he had left it. Collins then adapted this incident to his own needs. Franklin Blake, unused to laudanum, was given a heavy dose, and while under the intoxicating effects of the drug went to the room of Rachael Vandiver and stole the moonstone. Next day, when the sedulive effects of the drug had passed away, Blake had absolutely no knowledge of his night's action. Collins keeps Blake in this ignorance for a year and then gives him an inkling of the truth. The experiment is tried of reproducing the surroundings as nearly as possible as they had been when the moonstone disappeared, and under the influence of another dose of laudanum Blake repeats his visit.

The Oakland story differs in some parculars from the Collins incident but the dominating idea is the same. For almost two decades "The Moonstone" has been looked upon as one of the best examples of imaginative writing extant But Collins is in a fair way to follow Jules Verne. Imaginative fiction has a peculiar habit of becoming practical fact almost before the scoffing is over.

#### SEA SALT FOR THE TABLE. Thousands of Tons Made Every Year

in the Basins of France and Spain.

The salt had a pale gray hue. Though fine and pure, it was yet somewhat discolored, says an exchange.

"Taste it." said the host. "Isn't it mild and pleasant? It is sea salt, genuine sea "Is sea salt hard to get?"

"It is, indeed. This is imported for me from France. The French name for It is 'el gris'-gray salt-a tribute, you see, to its beautiful color.

"A great many countries make salt out of the sea's water. Portugal makes over 300,000 tons of sea salt a year. Spain makes 325,000 tons Italy makes nearly 200,000 tons. France makes 300,000

"To make sea salt, they have a great number of basins into which the sea water is admitted. Each of these basins is lower than the one ahead of it. Thus the water flows from one basin on to another. First, though, it is kept standing, so that the salt in it may settle. Afterwards, very slowly, it flows from basin to basin, always halting on its way, and always leaving deposits of salt behind it.

"This sait is allowed to drain and purify in the open air, and then a thatch is spread over it for a protection. Finaliv workmen with wooden scoops scrape it up into bags.

"A fittle of the soil always is mixed with sea salt. That is what gives it its pale gray hue. Notwithstanding this impurity, I consider sea salt the best table salt there is, and I use no other.

"The principal mineral salt mine is at Wieliczka, in Gallicia, nine miles out of Cracow. This mine has been worked continuously for 600 years. The mass of pure salt in it is calculated to be 500 miles long, 20 miles wide, and 1,200 feet

#### Peach Stones as Fuel. In California it is found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal and give out more heat in proportion to weight. Large quantities of the stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried are collected and sold. Apricot stones also burn, but not so well as peach, and do not command so high a

#### On Top. "I am a poor man." he began, "but if the devotion of a true and loving heart

goes for anything with you, I-" "Oh, it goes with me, all right," interrupted the fair but practical maid, "but I'm afraid it won't go with the grocer and the butcher."-Chicago Daily News.

#### PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Twenty Per Cent. of Entire Population of the Country Are on the Bolls.

The report of the commissioner of education for the fiscal year ended. June 30, 1904, made public recently by the secretary of the interior, shows that 16,009,361 pupils, or 20 per cent of the entire population of the country, attended the public schools during that year.

As compared with the previous six years this percentage shows a slight decrease in the number of pupils as compared with total population. The total cost of the public school system is given as \$251,457,625. This is an increase of \$16,000,000 over the previous year. It amounts to \$3.15 per capita of total population and

\$22.75 per capita per pupil. Since 1870 the proportion of male teachers has decreased from 39 per cent, of the entire number to 26 per cent, of the entire number in the last year. The average compensation for male teachers last year was \$49.98 and \$40.51 for females. This is a slight increase over the previous year.

The enrollment in the private schools for the year is given as 1,093,876. By the addition of pupils in elementary schools, academies, institutions for higher education, evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, state schools and schools for defective orphans, the grand total of 18,187,918 pupils is reached.

The report shows that last year 1,578,632 colored children were enrolled in the common schools for that race in the former 16 slave states and the District of Columbia. The enrollment in 1877, the first year statistics were taken for the colored schools, WAS 571.506.

Since 1876 it is estimated that \$130,-000,009 has been expended in the education of the colored children in the former slave states and nearly \$600,-900,000 for the same purpose for the white children in the same section

Ninety-six reform schools are recorded, with v1,468 inmates, p1,603 of whom are learning useful trades.

## NEW-SEASONING STATIONS.

To Be Established in Timber Begions by the Government Bureau of Forestry.

The bureau of forestry has recently signed an agreement to make extensive timbering seasoning tests in two western states, in cooperation with two telegraph and telephone companies. Experimental stations will be located at Marinette, Wis., and Escanaba, Mich., and probably a third station will be established at Ashland, Wis. The expense of the experiments will be borne jointly by the bureau and the companies Cedar and tamarack telephone and telegraph oles will be furnished by the state of Wisconsin free of cost, and two railroad companies have agreed to haul them to the experiment stations without charge for freight.

The object of the experiments is to determine how many years can be added to the life of each pole by proper seasoning. Since millions upon millions of poles are used along telegraph and telephone lines, even one year's extra service for each pole will amount to a tremendous saving in expense. Unseasoned cedar poles last from 12 to 15 years Seasoning experiments have shown how to increase this time by three of four years, and it is now expected to improve on this increase. Past methods of seasoning have effected a drying out of 20 per cent, of the original weight of the poles. The better seasoned the pole the less chance there is for decay, which is promoted by moisture.

Such experiments are of large importance not only to telegraph and telephone companies, but to all users of heavy timbers which come in contact with the ground; at which line decay gets in its most deadly work. It is believed that still greater economics can be secured by the use of proper methods of preservative treatment. The latter is a subject which the bureau of forestry has for some time been investigating, as set forth in its bulletin No. 41, "Seasoning of Timber," and other publications. Further bulletins dealing with different aspects of the same problem will be issued later.

## Women's Appetites.

Our athletic women of the present day have no scruples about eating heartily, and the small appetites which were the correct thing for ladies of the early Victorian era are quite out of date now. But in spite of all their open-air sports and pastimes, the girls of to-day are "poor eaters" compared with their ancestresses of Tudor times. Then women's appetites were positively amazing, judged by modern standards, and three rump steaks for breakfast was the allowance made for the maids of honor of good Queen Bess.-Chicago Daily

## Before and After.

Askitt-Say, do you beheve it is possible for two people to live as cheaply as

Knoitt-After reading all the statistics I could find on the subject before I married. I was convinced that they could; Well?"

"After I had been married three months I lost all faith in statistics."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

## No New Jails in Ireland.

Reitien beberendeten \$5.90.

As the population of Ireland has decreased the demand for prisons has become less and less and they have been sold by the score, while the famous Harold's Cross prison, in Dublin, occupied in the '40's by Daniel O'Connell, has been turned over to the war office for barracks. -Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

#### WILD RIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Terrifying Experience of a Mining Engineer with a Drunken Stage Coach Driver.

For genuine wild west experiences John T. Breckon, the well-known mining engineer, is prepared to recommend to the tenderfoot a trip over the state line which runs from Ketchum to Stanley, on the middle fork of the Salmon river in Idaho. Mr. Breckon, having just returned from that country and having made the trip one way aigne with a drunken stage driver and the other with pienty of company as drunk as the driver, is peculiarly qualified to speak on the subject, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The mining en gineer makes many trips to wild parts of the country, but he declares that he has never encountered anything quite so wild as that particular stage ride.

"In the first place you must know." said Mr. Breckon, "that there isn't a rougher stretch of country anywhere in the Rocky mountains than the 60 or 76 miles traversed by that stage route. It is simply a succession of precipitous mountains with deep canyons between; and the road is continually describing almost impossible angles. Austin Tiernan, John H Mo-Chrystal and Otto Bossert, had just come out of the country as I was going in, and they gave the stage driver a tip to give me the ride of my life over those mountains.

"I imagined, however, that they had rather overdone the matter of preparing the driver for his stant, for we had no sooper started than he insisted that I should do the driving while he took amnap 1, handled the lines all right until we reached Galena, which is at the summit of the divide, and when I looked over and saw the almost sheer descent of five or aix miles ahead of us I balked and awoke the driver. He felt a little grouchy over being awakened from a sound slumber and when I gave him the lines he swung his whip over those four horses in a way that sent us fairly rolling down that rocky slope - that is, we were rolling when we weren't sliding

"I never will know how we reached the bottom without going over some of the perpendicular chas, but we did, and it took us less than 15 minutes to. travel five miles. For hair raising

even experienced up to that time. But on the return trip we had one even more thrilling. There were seven on the stage, and all were drunk except another man and myself. The keeper of a saloon at one of the stations started out after us in a light rig and succeeded in passing the stage This feat hurt the professional price of our driver and he was hed for a chance to get ahead again

"He saw it when we came to a place where the road had been built around a deep canyon. The saloonkeeper kept on the road and the stage driver eut across the canyon at speed. When the saloumkeeper saw what was going on he whipped his own horses into a run It was plain that when at the point of the mountain either the stage must go into the river or the saloon man's rig must go up the mountainside

"As the stage had the better of the argument in weight and strength the other team took to the mountainvide. The saloonkeeper's buggy was smasted to pieces and he and his companion. were thrown out on the jakked rocks. They were too drunk to be seriously hurt, but the salignaespecia under Hip was bad'y out, folly an inch square of it hanning by a slender piece, of flesh and skin. Someone mok a rackknife and out off the lip and threw itinto the road

"After this we proceeded to our desfination without special incident, the experience having served to somer the crowd somewhat"

## WOMAN EXPERT IN MINES.

The Husband's Partner in Hydraulic Placer and Is an Adept at Piping.

One of the very few Fxpert woman pipers of the west is Mrs. M. E. Moore. She is not a piper such as the Scotch Highlander knows, but a paper of the western hydraulic placer mines, the eperator of a hydraulic giant.

At present Mrs. Moore is her husband's partner in the working of the Judson placer mines of southern Oregon. And Mrs. Moore is a partner in every sense of the word, says the Sunset Magazine. Every day she is at her post, taking her stand beside the big monitor long before the sun scares away the shadows from the mountain canyons, and there she remains through the shift directing the shaft of white that the monster harls with a dash of spray against the towering gravel bank ,tearing mountains away and robbing them of their gold

Few men pipers, who are proud of their long records of years in western placer fields, and likewise their \$3.50 per day, are more dexterous with the giant nozzle than Mrs. Moore She knows just how to swerve the deflector to drive an avalanche of boulders down the gulch, scattering them as wildly as a handful of bullets shot from a gatling gan, and how to bring that long, deep grow! from the aqueous monster as it gnaws and cuts deep at the base of the red clay bank. till a great slab of a thousand tons topples and falls with a crash from the mountain side and is washed away through the sluice hoxes

De Style-What did your rich uncle leave you when he died?" Gunbusta-Nothing

"Didn't he say anything to you before he passed away ""

"Yes, he said nothing was too good for me."-Criterian.

## OLD AGE MICROBE

SCIENCE IN A FAIR WAY TO PER-PETUATE YOUTHFULNESS.

#### Magic Philtre Which Is to Work This Miracle Among the Proba-

bilities of the Near

Future.

Why grow old? One has only to capture the microbe which produces this condition and treat it with the proper medicament and one may vegetate in eternal youth through countless acoas. At any rate, this is the possibility but forward by Prof. Metchalkoff, of the Pasteur institute, Paris, says a recent

Prof. Metchnikoff's work on the batthe between microbes and phagocytes has long been a classic. It is an extension of this work which has led him to the opinion that old age is a chronic disease and may be cured just like any other. Only the remedy has not yet been found, but if the profesosr's conclusions. are sound there should be no great difficulty in discovering the "clinic vitae." A recent lecture on the subject given by the professor procession something like a vensation in Paris, where the art of trying to look young in spite of one's years is almost universally practiced. If to seem young is good to be young is better. That the magic philtre which is to work this miracle is in a fair way of being discovered may be now taken for granted, and the professor points out the

In a recent conversation Prof. Metchnikoff enlarged upon the subject of hislecture. Old age, both in man and beast, the professor said, was produced by overtain physiological conditions, the resuit of overproduction of a certain kind of sell known as macrophages funcrent, even beneficent in small numbers, they become injurious when their number increases beyond a certain point.

"I have" continued the professor. "been for many years closely investigating the problem of old age, and the reason that I took up this most interesting a milject was that science merely contented itself with accepting the existit a state of things without trying to retard or prevent the advance of sentity.

"As a matter of fast old age is the rethe Machaelt, between the good and the

balls agents of the human organism. a fight which invariably terminates with a rictory for the latter. When I use the word 'battle' I am not speaking metaphorically, but I really mean an activastruggle for supremacy. There are in our bodies many cells which have independent motions and they are capable of devouring all kinds of solid hodies. hence the name of phagocytes or voractons (#118

"These phagocytes fill an important role in our organism, and it is they which surround and devous any instruder who mught injure our health; in fact, they are the police who safeguard our sy tems. Take, for instance, the case of a man stricken in apoplexy; the blood is temporamly paralyzed; here the work of the phagosytes at once begins. They surround the blood clot and devour it. and as soon as the brain is relieved from this pressure the natural functions of the body are resumed and the patient is cured the dure in this cake being en-

timely the work of the phages 1985. "Now, we bave divided these phasecytes' into two distinct classes the 'mier phage, and the ma rophage, and the lauer are distinctly disponsible for seu-

"The invasion of the lisates by these marrophages is so general in old agethat one is necessarily compelled to attach great importance to it as for inmance, in the brains of old men and old animals we find that the brain oils are entirely surrounded and destroyed by imacrophages.

"My theory is that in old age all the better elements of our organism are destroyed by these macrophages which have increased and multiplied too fast. and my conviction of the truth of this statement has been more than verified by personal observation.

"To determine more precisely the functions of these phagocytes, I closely studied the action of the hair, which on turning gray gives the first visible sign of old age. I found that solored hair was full of minute particles of pigment. At a given moment the cells of the hair become agitated, they come out of their torpor and devour all the pigment in their reach. These cells, which are, after all, another variety of 'macrophages' sailed 'pigmentophages,' or, better still 'chromophages'), are filled with colored particles and, becoming active, proceed to move, some traveling through the body and some leaving the system. In this day these 'chromophages' take with them the pigments of the hair. which necessarily deprived of these,

'Man has a distinct aversion to growing old, feeling instinctively that in old age there is something abnormal. Now we give medicine to allay pain, why should we not discover some remedy for old age, which, after all, is a chronic dis-

And why not? The macrophage has to be got under, and the man who will inwent a good and reliable machrophage killer will have become immortal in more than one sense

## In Praise for Knitting.

Knutting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy. For persons liable. to cramp, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exerrise. Besides the simple work is said. to be an excellent diversion for the perves and is recommended to women suffering from insomnia and depression.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS