### THE FILIPINO BOLO.

Complete Collection of the Native Weapon Reaches Washington.

It is the Most Important Adjunct of the Native and Enters Into Home Life and Marks Social and Professional Rank.

Dr. E. R. Hodge and Capt. C. C. Vanleer. United States army, have just sent their complete collection of Filipino bolos to the National museum, where it is receiving a large number of visitors from both army and civil life. The bolo is the most important adjunct of the Filipino native, as it enters into home life, and marks social and professional rank.

A Filipino who has risen to the rank of an efficer in the army carefully preserves the bolos which he has acquired in his upward career. At home this implement is kept in a sacred place, or one made sacred to it, which generally is over the door of the main room. It enters into the religious life of the Moros, and before its home-niche men and women perform secret rites.

The classification of the social and professional significance of the arm by the Moros of Mindanao is tacitly accepted all over the Philippine islands as official. Officers and men of importance in the Filipino army and government accept this classification.

All of the bolos are made by hand. and the workmanship is so ornate and beautiful it compares favorably with the best work of ancient armorers.

There is a fine specimen or two of the bolo called the sundang, a type best known in Luzon and the northern islands. It has a dangerous looking blade about 16 inches long, thick at the back, broad in the middle and pointed. The ornate handle curves in such a way as to bring the full force of the blow at the point of the blade. This one has—as most of them have—a wooden scabbard, the metal handle having a shield of bamboo.

The ownership of a sundang bolo places a man in the laboring class, as it is the implement of agriculture as well as the weapon of the private solution.

The "campilan" is the most curious of the entire collection. It has a hilt and guard of gracefully wrought metal and a slender blade. The curious feature is that the blow is made without removing the carved wooden scabbard, which is in two pieces, loosely tied together. The threads are severed by the keen edge of the instrument in making the blow. It is greatly prized, as it obviates the necessity of removing the scabbard by other means.

A "campilan" is, when it has a tuft of hair on the hilt, the weapon of the Moro officer below the rank of major, but without the tuft of hair it is the favorite weapon of the private soldier.

### BOGUS PENNIES.

Arrest of a Thirteen-Year-Old Girl at New York Uncovers Remarkable Counterfeiting Schome.

The arrest of a 13-year-old girl discloses the fact that a counterfeiting of copper cents has long been in progress in New York city and that those who have carried it on have garnered, if not a fortune, much more than a handsome living from their clandestine toil.

Fanny Lenart, the prisoner, was secretly arrested and secretly arraigned ten days ago at the instance of Dr. Jin Fuey Moy, a government Chinese inspector of New York city, as she was offering to exchange a roll of 100 bogus pennies for other currency in the laundry of Hung Lee at 4 Rivington street.

Chief Hazen says that for two years he and his agents have been trying to run down a gang who have been flooding the country with spurious pennies, which yield the makers a profit of 60 cents on every hundred. During recent months as much as \$40 of these counterfeit pennies has reached the subtreasury in Wall street in a single week and been destroyed. All the coins bore the date of either 1884 or 1893. They are of

# WINS EVANS PRIZE.

excellent workmanship.

Artist Potthast Awarded the Honors
at Water-Color Exhibition
at New York City.

The water-color "stag," which is an event of a good deal of social interest to the painters of New York city, took place in the old building of the National Academy of Design at Twentythird street and Fourth avenue. It was the opening of the thirty-fourth water-color exhibition. The William IT. Evans prize of \$300 was voted to Edward H. Potthast for a large watercolor that is full of the subtility of crosslights and other difficulties of a more or less technical sort, but above all is poetical in a high degree. It is a night scene of a young woman sitting on a veranda beside an open doorway, from which streams the vellow glow of the interior illumination, while she muses obviously and poetically upon the charming sight of a moonlight view over the water. This picture was awarded the prize in close competition with a beautiful one by George H. Mc-Cord, "Sunset Near Moret, France." quite different from anything from his familiar brush hitherto.

A Century Old.

Emory O. Pendleton has two interesting relics at his farm in East Beldast, Me. The well sweep in the doorward has stood there just 100 years, and he has a sign which was in the when the place was a tavern kept by P. Stephenson in the year 1800.

### FORGING TO FRONT.

The Shipbuilding Possibilities of the United States.

Treasury Bureau of Statistics Issues an Interesting Document Reviewing History of This Growing Industry.

"The Shipbuilding Industry of the United States and Its Relation to the Foreign Trade" is the title of a document just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It discusses the economic conditions which surround the present state of the shipbuilding industry in this country in both their historical and their industrial aspects. Historically it finds that the use of ironclads in the civil war sounded the doom of wooden ships as instruments of national defense, and thenceforth turned over maritime ascendancy to the iron-producing nations, in which Great Britain had then held the leadership. But with the ascendancy of the United States in iron and steel production and the advent of this country into the new era of oceanic responsibility, both commercially and politically, the present period of our maritime progress is clearly marked off from all that has preceded it. Historically our development in shipbuilding has reached the point at which the economic outlook is based upon the most favorable industrial and commercial conditions ever known in the history of our merchant marine. These conditions are shown first in the internal development of the shipbuilding industry. The influence of the naval policy on merchant shipbuilding has developed shipbuilding plants to a point of equipment with tools and machinery, and to a scale of production which, with a larger demand for ships, would almost put the best American shipbuilders on the same plane as British shipbuilders as to cost of production. The use of electricity in the operation of shipbuilding plants, the employment of pueumatic tools and the services of cranes and derricks in handling heavy materials at every stage have revolutionized ship-making methods in the United States to such an extent that the best ship yards in America are even better equipped than those of Europe. The chief obstacle to shipbuilding in competition with foreign shipbuilders is the lack of sufficient orders at our ship yards to keep them busy on a sufficiently uni-

form volume of work. The difference in the labor cost of production in foreign and American ship yards is conceded to be about 25 per cent. greater on the hull, and 50 per cent, greater on the machinery in the American vard. This difference, if accepted as correct, it is held, must be overcome by the introduction of piece-work methods of labor and the standardizing of types and parts. The report finds, compared with British ships, comparatively little progress has been made in this country in either of these respects, except in those located upon the lakes. The lake ship vards have turned out a volume of tonnage which has enabled them to utilize European methods of reducing cost more generally than is the case on the Atlantic seaboard.

# TO SAVE LIFE IN GRAVE.

A Novel Invention to Prevent Death in Case of Premature Burial.

Emile Camis once buried and willing to be again in order to show the efficacy of a device to save life in case of premature burial, has arrived at New York.

As a part of his luggage M. Camis

brought with him the apparatus which he has himself tested in such a novel way. The device consists of a tube 31/4 inches in diameter fitted over an aperture in the coffin. At the top of this tube is a hermetically sealed box. On the breast of the spuposed dead body is placed a ball, which is attached to a rod. The least movement of the chest or of the body will be communicated to the signal box above ground. The movement of the body raises a spring which causes a door in the box to fall over. admitting light and air to the coffin. It would be possible for a man to live for two days under such conditions. The same motion causes a bell to ring for half an hour. It also sets off a rocket, which in the night serves to call the attention of those in charge of the cemetery.

# HAS NO VETERINARIANS.

Curious Error in New Army Bill Robs the Artillery of Their Valuable Services.

By a curious oversight the artillery finds itself without veterinarians, and with no chance of securing these officers. By a defective phrase in the wording of one of the sections of the new army law, one veterinarian was provided "for each artillery regiment." As the same bill abolished artillery regiments and formed the equivalent of 12 regiments into a corps, the effect will be, so say the army law officers, to deprive the artillery of veterinarians. The loss will be felt keenly, for the artillery requires the services of veterinarians quite as much as the cavalry.

# The Blessing of Toll.

Unfortunately, however, remarks the Chicago Times-Herald, Count de Castellane has not as yet been reduced to the necessity of looking around for a job.

National Debt of This Country.

The national debt of the United States is only about \$6 to every \$500 of its wealth.

#### RIGHT HANDS AND SHARP WITS

Professor Smedley Has Theory That the Brightest Children Never Are Ambidextrous.

Prof. F. W. Smedley, of the child study department of the public schools at Chicago, declares a connection between right and left handedness and intellectuality in children has been discovered. From experiments he is convinced that right-handed children are naturally the brightest. He has found that a large percentage of the boys at the John Worthy school practically are ambidextrous. Pupils whose speech is affected and who find difficulty in articulation are most often left-handed.

The explanation is this: The right is controlled from the left side of the brain and the left hand from the right side of the brain. Speech is controlled by the right side of the brain. The overdevelopment of one hand or the other is thought in this way to affect the speech.

Prof. Smedley is guarded in his statements, saying that it will take a long time to work out the problem, if it is solved, of the connection between the hand and the brain. Ho does not believe that dexterity is directly connected with intelligence, but that it is noticeable through its effect upon

"I am not sure what we shall be able to do with this knowledge when we are sure about it," said Prof. Smedley. "It should lead to discoveries of methods in training of children which may be beneficial. At present I am inclined to advise parents not to struggle with left-handed children to make them right-handed. There is a physical reason-why they have a tendency that

#### REPAIRS IN NAVY.

They Cost the United States \$8,000,-000 Every Year-Money Is Well Spent.

"It requires \$8,000,000 each year for repairs to the vessels of our navy," said Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief of the construction and repair bureau. "That is a great deal of money, but none of it is wasted, as it keeps our navy, which is now a magnificent one, in excellent repair, and also furnishes employment to a large number of persons, contributing materially to

the prosperity of the country.

"It is also notice to the world that the United States proposes to keep its navy in the best possible condition, to meet all emergencies.

"Our navy is gradually growing in size, and will continue to grow. We have not yet got up to the point reached by Great Britain, which spends a large amount of money for new vessels, whether they are needed or not

"Of course, the shipping interest of Great Britain is the life blood of that country, and it is the aim of British statesmen to keep the shipyards busy. When there is a let-up in the building of vessels for the merchant marine, the government steps into the breach and furnishes war ves-

# RULE TO PROTECT FRESHMEN.

Trustees of Princeton University to Pu't a Stop to Fleecing on the Part of Seniors.

According to a set of rules recently adopted by the university board of trustees of Princeton the sale of furniture in the dormitory rooms between undergraduates will be subject to the estimate of an appraiser selected by the university authorities. It will be the duty of the appraiser to estimate separately the value of each article offered for sale in a room to be vacated or transferred, and to deposit with the treasurer a complete list of the articles ap-

praised, with their values affixed.

The owner shall not be permitted, under any pretext, to sell to his successor any article for more than the supprised valuation.

appraised valuation.

This action has been taken to prevent the bleeding of underclassmen by seniors leaving college. The seniors usually told their victims the "good will" of the rooms was worth the extra cost. Sometimes when an underclassman refused to be fleeced the seniors would break into his room and damage his furniture. The furnishings in some apartments have sold as high as \$700, and the average price ranges from \$300 to \$400.

# MULE AND DOG IN FIGHT.

The Smaller Combatant Had to Be Killed and Larger Will Probabiy Die.

A mule owned by Louis Crabtree, of Columbus, O., was taken to a farrier the other day to be shod. While the smith was preparing the shoes the mule broke away and a bulldog started after it, overtaking it and sinking his teeth in the fleshy part of its thigh. The mule kicked the dog off, and as the dog tried to renew his hold caught him on the back with one of his heels, knocking him head over heels. Again and again the dog sank his teeth in the mule's legs and was loosened by the mule only when the flesh yielded.

The mule only when the fiesh yielded.

The mule's heels were telling severely on the dog, when the latter managed to catch the mule by the nostrils, throwing him to the ground. The owner of the animals, who had been trying in vain to separate them, managed to beat the dog into insensibility and the fight was stopped.

The dog was so terribly injured that he had to be shot and the mule will probab'y die.

Delaware's Whipping Post.
It is estimated that about haif the people of Delaware favor the abolition of the whipping post.

### IT BEATS MARCONI'S.

Weather Bureau Has New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Prof. Willis S. Moore, Chief of the Bureau, Says Apparatus Has Been Completed That Will Enable Signaling 500 Miles to Sen.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: A new system of wireless telegraphy has been developed by the weather bureau.

"It is a success," said Willis S. Moore, chief of the bureau. "We have been experimenting for a year at Cobb's Island, in the Potomac river, 70 miles below Washington.

"We have completed an apparatus that we expect will enable us to signal ships 500 miles or more out at sea. We shall soon send out ships equipped with receiving instruments. We have just completed a station at Roanoke, N. C., and will soon have stations at Hatteras and Cape Henry.

"We have succeeded in telegraphing perfectly with our wireless system for 60 miles over a rough country around Washington. That, I believe, is fully equal to the best transmission that has ever been accomplished by the Marconi method. Our system is quite distinct from his, and is being developed along our own lines.

"We succeeded in sending messages for some distance from a staff only three feet high. We established regular communication between the laboratory and Washington, 60 miles. One of our men has a farm near Fort Myer, Va., just across from Washington. A staff 100 feet high was on the place, and at the top we placed our instruments. We were able to communicate with the island as regularly and as freely as though we were working over a wire. The speed of the waves was practically that of light.

"We used a system of dots and dashes and our receiver was of the 'sounder' type. We read message by sound. We expect, however, to develop a receiver that will record messages. Notwithstanding our success it does not seem that wireless telegraphy is developed yet to the point where it can be used for ordinary commercial purposes on land. The earth disturbances and the conditions that surround cities would prove obstacles."

### TO ALL PARTS OF WORLD.

American Machinery Finds Its Way to Every Nook and Corner of Old Mother Earth.

It is literally true that the destination of articles of American manufacture, and especially machinery, is to every part of the world. Our sewing machines, typewriters, and scientific instruments go to Asia, to Africa and to the islands of Oceanica, and, what is more remarkable, they go to experienced Europe, with all her facilities for manufacturing and her skilled workmen.

Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, over \$1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to France, and \$500,-000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over \$1,000,000 worth of our sewing machines out of a total exportation of \$4,500,000 worth.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of typewriters actually went to the United Kingdom and \$500,000 worth to Germany. Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$9,782,402, over \$2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to Germany, about \$500,000 worth to France, and another \$1,000,000 worth to other parts of Europe. Of the \$10,895,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900 over \$1,000,000 worth went to Europe and nearly \$4,000,000 worth to British North America.

# CATS SOLD ON 'CHANGE.

Fifteen of the Rat-Catchers Go to the Highest Bidder in St. Louis.

Fifteen cats which had been shipped to a local commission house were sold at the Merchants' exchange, St. Louis, the other day at 40 cents a head. When W. A. Colby announced on 'change that he had a choice collection to offer to the highest bidder the traders thought that he was joking, but when he displayed the bill of lading his fellowmembers had considerable fun at his expense.

Luckily for the cats and Mr. Colby D. I. Bushnell happened to pass by, and learning of Colby's offer said that he would take the consignment at 40 cents a head. Mr. Bushnell said that his store and seed warehouse was overrun with

"We formerly bought cats from boys who brought them to our store," said Mr. Bushnell, "but they disappeared rapidly and we found that we were paying 50 cents apiece for cats belonging to our neighbors, while frequently we bought our own pets from the enterprising urchins."

# TOO EXPENSIVE FOR GOULD.

Would Not Pay De Resske, the Tenor, \$15,000 to Sing to Ria Guests.

New York society folk are agitated over a story going the rounds which says that Jean de Reszke, who was announced as one of the attractions at the George Gould dinner the other night, was not present because Mr. Gould did not like paying \$15,000 for the priv.lege of having his guests listen to the tenor for ten minutes. De Reszke demanded \$10,000 and Mr. Grau insisted on getting \$5,000 for allowing him to sing.

### WEDDING CUSTOM SHATTERED

Cincinnati Girl the First of Several Generations to Be Married

Miss Katie Robinson, eldest daughter of John Robinson, the circus proprietor, was married to John T. Crone, of Newton, on February 14, her birthday anniversary. The event is unique in the history of the Robinson family in that Miss Robinson is the first child of several generations of Robinsons to marry at home. All the others ran

away to wed.

The original John Robinson started this apparently hereditary habit. His son John, present proprietor of the show, ran away and married Miss Caroline Haywood, of Charleston, S. C., and has lived to see his son John marry Miss Leonora Smith, of Cincinnati, in the same manner. Gil Robinson ran away with Miss Emma Lake, of Cincinnati, while Frank Robinson captured Miss Frankie Bailey, and Charles Robinson Miss Minnie Marks in similar fashion.

Extraordinary preparations were therefore made for the first home wedding of the family. The bride, who wore a beautiful wedding costume of white panne crape trimmed with real lace, that adorned the wedding gown of her mother, and the groom, together with the officiating minister, Archdeacon George Edwards, of the Episcopal diocese, were, encircled, as they stood beneath a rose hell, by a miniature flowery fence of roses with a swinging gate of rare blossoms, which was opened by Leonora and Eleanora Robinson, young daughters of John Robinson, Jr., who acted as maids of honor. The only male attendant was John Robinson, six years of age.

#### A MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Figures Which Show the Unexpectedly Large Exportation of Manufactures of Iron and Steel.

No feature of the exportations of the calendar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of iron and steel. When the total for 1899 passed the \$100,000,000 line much surprise was felt in other parts of the world, and the opinion was expressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports. rather than an increase. This expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1899, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to \$129,633,840, or more than \$100,-000,000 in excess of the year\_\_1890, when the total was a little above \$27,-000,000, and more than double that of

1897, when it was \$62,737,250. Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year. Pig iron amounted in 1900 to \$4,500,000, against \$3,250,000 in 1899 and \$2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about \$1,000,000 over 1899, and \$2,000,000 over 1898. Steel rails amount in value to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1900, against about \$6,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand in all parts of the world, increased from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$5,250,000 in 1900. Sewing machines increased from \$3,000,000 in 1898 to \$4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriters from \$2,000,000 in 1898 to nearly \$3,000,000 in 1900.

# TELEPHONES WITHOUT WIRES.

A French Inventor Makes a Series of Successful Experiments.

M. Emilie Gautier announces a discovery in wireless telephony. He ascribes it to M. Maiche, a French inventor whose experiments M. Gautier witnessed in the forest of St. Germain recently. The transmitter was in a house on the outskirts of the forest. It was connected with the earth in a manner in which lightning rods are connected. Two iron posts, 90 feet apart, connected with the conducting wire, were planted in the ground about 1,000 yards distant. Voices and other sounds at the transmitter were clearly heard at an ordinary telephone receiver attached to one of the posts. M. Maiche will not divulge the secret of his discovery, but claims that communication is in a straight line, not like the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy by a wave current, but by a circuit current, virtually enabling a given spot to be aimed at. If the receiver is not placed exactly in the direction given to the current there will be no transmission. and receivers on either side of the transmission will not be affected. M. Maiche has hitherto not succeeded in transmitting messages farther than 1.000 meters. St. W. American

# NEW USE FOR X-RAY.

Authenticity of a Valuable Painting Established by Means of This Penetrating Electric Current.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Paris says: A dispatch has been received from Berlin to the effect that the authenticity of a painting has just been revealed with the aid of X-rays.

The work, which is at Batisbonne, was supposed to be a Durer, dating back to 1521. The X-rays revealed Durer's monogram and the date 1524. The painting is on silk, stretched over an oak board two centimeters (.79 inches) thick.

Habitual Criminals.

According to the American Lawyer there are in the United States no fewer than 25,000 habitual criminals.

Improvement of London Bridge.
London bridge is to be improved at a cost of \$500,000.

### SPREADS THE FEVER.

The Mosquito Responsible Alone for Yellow Fever Contagion.

Specific Cause of Disease Not Yet Known, But Investigation Proves That the Tiny Insect Industriously Spreads It.

An interesting paper was read before the Pan-American medical congress at Havana, Cuba, by Dr. Reed on the propagation of yellow fever by mosquitoes. The specific cause of yellow fever still continued unknown, he said, but the work of the yellow fever commission at Quemados had conclusively proved, in his opinion, that the mosquito served as an intermediary in conveying the disease, the spread of which was due to this medium alone. The commission had concluded, therefore, Dr. Reed added, that the disinfection of clothing was not only unnecessary but useless, owing to the impossibility of contagion from such &

"The experiments of the commission showed," said Dr. Reed, "that the mosquito is unable to propagate the disease until 12 days after being infected, and is only infected by biting a yellow fever patient during the first two days of the patient's illness. The same result was found by injecting the blood of a yellow fever patient into a healthy system. Blood taken after the first two days' illness does not affect the second subject.

"The length of time during which a mosquito can retain the poisonous germs has not yet been determined; but an instance came under the observation of the commission where a mosquito after 51 days infected a subject with a pronounced case of yellow fever. The mosquito of the yellow fever type is smaller than the mosquito of the malaria type. It is a distinct

species and propagates day and night."
On the motion of Dr. Wilde a movement has been started to induce all the American governments to send delegates to a congress called particularly for the purpose of studying yellow fever, the delegates to remain in session several months.

### NATIVE TROOPS TREACHEROUS

Why Some Army Officers Do Sot Favor the Organization of Regiments of Filipinos.

Some army officers do not look with much favor upon the proposition to organize regiments of natives of the Philippines. An army officer on duty in the Philippines in discussing this subject in a letter just received said: "I wonder what those who favor this scheme will say when they hear of the resultof two instances where the natives were armed by the Americans. One was in the province of Camarines Sur, where a native police force of 20 men was armed and equipped. The first night after being sworn in and receiving their arms the natives deserted, bag and baggage, to the insurgents. The other instance was that of a company of Macabbees, who were in the service for a year. They hung on until they had become as well drilled as a native could be in that length of time. They were thoroughly instructed in the use of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, learned to shoot fairly well, and then desertedwith all the government property in their possession to their 'deadly enemies,' the Tagalogs."

# RUNS HUSBAND'S PRACTICE.

Mrs. Franklin Pierce Manages Law Office to Enable Husband to Take an Appointment.

Mrs. Franklin Pierce has taken charge of her husband's law office at New York city. When District Attorney Philbin succeeded Col. Gardner he asked Mr. Pierce, a relative of ex-President Pierce, to join his official staff. Mr. Pierce is a wellknown lawver and had a large practice which brought him a good income. Mr. Philbin told Mr. Pierce that he, too, made a sacrifice by accepting public office, and he hoped Mr. Pierce would take the appointment. Mrs. Pierce told her husband she would run his office, and is now in full charge of his private law office at 31 Nassau street.

# MRS. M'KINLEY PATRIOTIC.

Her Inaugural Dress Will Be Wholly the Product of American Industry.

Mrs. McKinley's imaugural gown is nearly ready to be sent home. It is being made in New York and was selected by Mrs. McKinley from samples which were sent her. The gown, as was her previous inaugural dress, is of white brocade. Mrs. McKinley is exceedingly patriotic, hence she is having the finest dress that can be made in this country, instead of sending to Paris. The dress worn four years ago was made in Chicago, but the gown for this historic ball has fallen to the lot of a New York firm.

Flows Merrily On.

The Boston Transcript is mourning because "St. Louis has extinguished the drainage canal project" and "upset the whole scheme upon which Chicago has expended \$36,000,000." Meanwhile the blue water of Louis Michigan keeps right on flowing down through the canal to the Mississippi, exclaims the Chicago Times-Herald, and it is really inspiring to stand on a Chicago bridge and watch the ripples play.

Sold for Scrap Icon.

The main gateway of the Paris exposition grounds, and the statue, "La Parisienne," which surmounted it, have been sold to a dealer in acrap iron for 10,000 francs.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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