A PHILIPPINE SULTAN.

Queer Facts About the Ruler of Sulu and His Mohammedan Subjects.

Americans have now a Sultan for a

fellow citizen. His title is Sultan of Suln. have annexed him, together with the Philippine Islands. His subjects are all devout Mohammedans.

He is everything that a Sultan should be. He has a harem and a grand vizier. He howstrings his enemics and friends, and is in constant danger of assassination.

The Sulus are a small group of islands stretching between Mindanso, the southernmost of the Philippines, and the northeast corner of Borneo, the second largest island in the world. They have a population of 4000 people, and an area of 950 square miles.

The inhabitants of the Sulus are called Moros. It is their chief pecu-liarity to be Mohammedans. The foundation of the race is Malay, as in the Philippines, but the Moros have been strongly influenced by Arab

In the seventeenth century an Arab named Said Ali conquered the Salu Islands and forcibly converted the natives to Islamism. He and his followers took large numbers of wives,



OF THE SULTAN OF BULU, AMERICAN CITIZEN.

and thus added an Arabian strain to the Malay race.

The Moros are governed by sultans and by hereditary chiefs called datos. The latter are often supreme in their own domains, but are supposed to give homage to the Sultan of Sulu.

The Sultan lives as we expect a Sultan to do. He has a great harem, replenished by periodical raids among all the Philippine Islands. He has a grand vizier, and a barber who tells him stories.

The Moros are not particularly obedient to their Sultan. Sometimes they kill him and sometimes they set up another in his place.

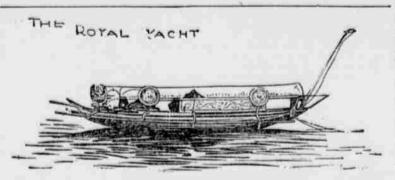
They are the fiercest and bravest of all the races in or near the Philip-Their skill in the use of their curved knives, or barongs, is marvel-ous. They have defeated the Spaniards again and again with plain steel against firearms. Spain made no sort

under the title of "His Excellency, Paduca Majasari Malauna Amiril Mauinin Sultau Harun Narrasid."

The Spanish had invited the rightful Sultan to come to Manila and be can gain admission he snatches his invested with his crown. Remembering that a predecessor, who received a similar invitation, had been kept in his path until he is finally himself disprison for life by the Spanish, the patched. So long as the breath of

ing the life of a Christian is sure to be transported at once into the seventh

From time to time it happens that one of them wearies of his life, and desiring to take the shortest road to glory he bathes in a sacred spring, shaves off his eyebrows, dresses in white and presents himself before a pandita (priest) to take solemn oath juramentar) to die killing Christians, He is then called a juramentado. hides a barong, or kris, about his person or in something that he carries, and seeks the nearest town. If he weapon from its concealment and runs



Sultan did not respond. Thereupon, the Spanish put Harun in his place.

That did not worry the legitimate Sultan, Harun occupied the palace in the city of Sulu, carefully guarded by Spanish soldiers. Mahmond oc-cupied the rest of the island with 10,-000 well-armed followers.

The most interesting character in Sulu is the old Sultana, mother of the Sultan Mahmond. Although born a slave she married a previous Sultan. She hastened his departure from this world with corrosive sublimate. When Harun was appointed Sultan she sent him an offer of marriage, but he de-clined it, as "he wished to die a na-tural death." Mr. Worcester remarks that she has a genius for organization, but a mania for poisoning.

While General Arolas, one of the few competent Spaniards, ruled the Sulus they were fairly quiet. When he left his successor thought he could collect taxes from the Moros. Harun called them together and asked their decision. They promptly decided not to pay the tax.

On the day appointed for paying the tax Harun presented himself before the Governor with a large number of followers. They were admitted. Harun presented a large bag of pearls to the Governor. As he took them Moro whipped out his barong and Harun drew a barong—the Moro sliced off the head of the soldier near-sword—and split the Governor's skull est him. Then he inflicted mortal into the chin. The other Moros fell on juries on two others and crippled a the Spanish soldiers and slaughtered third for life. At last the sergeant got them all. Then they destroyed the town.

The Sulu Moro is a born warrior. He disdains to work and expects his wants to be supplied by his wives and slaves. He has many excellent qualities. He gives much time to the care of his arms and to perfecting himself in their use. He tries to terrify an opponent by making hideous faces, uses his shield very skilfully and keeps his legs in constant motion, vo that a blow below the shield may not disable them. In battle he is the

bravest of the brave.

Absolute indifference to bloodshed is one of his most prominent characteristics. He will cut down a slave merely to try the edge of a new

barong. Sometimes a Moro goes head-hunt-

life remains in him he fights on,

Eye-witnesses informed Mr. Wor-cester that they had seen juramentados seize the barrel of a rifle on being bayoneted and drive the steel further into themselves in order to bring the soldier at the other end of the piece within striking distance and cut him down.

The number of lives taken by one of these mad fanatics is sometimes almost incredible, but he is eventually killed himself. His relatives have a celebration when the news of his death reaches them. They say that just as night is coming on they see him riding by on a white horse bound for the kingdom of the blessed.

General Arolas, the last Spanish Governor, established a guard house on the only road leading into the city of Sulu. Here every Moro coming from the country was compelled to halt and give up his arms. If he did not halt at once he was shot dead.

"Accidents" often happened at the guard house, however. One day a More passed through and gave up his barong as usual. When he came out he claimed it. Before going away he handed some eigarettes to the soldiers. They laid down their guns to light the eigarettes. Quick as a flash the More whipped out his barong and his rifle and shot the Moro dead.

In one of the Sulu Islands there was a dato, or great boss. Once a bullet struck his clothes and he es-caped uninjured. Thereafter he was regarded as having a charmed life, and the people worshiped him. He was very gracious to the American travelers.

One day a native rode past them on

a fine horse. "Do you admire that horse?" asked

the dato.
"Yes," said the American.

"Then you shall have him," said he date courteously, at the same time raising his rifle and shooting the rider dead.

The Moros are fairly orthodox Mohammedans, although they have engrafted on the religion many features peculiar to themselves.

The Moros believe that the sun, to "dominar" the whole world. There are no other worlds than this in the universe, but there are beings who inhabit the air above us and the earth beneath our feet. They worship God, and die like ourselves. There is one God, namely, Toohan. He is omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient. Without him we cannot speak. His form is that of our thoughts. Antmals have spirits, but they are not like the soul of man, and vanish into thin air when death comes.

A Giant Moose.

There is now in process of mounting at the Chicago Academy of Science one of the giant moose of which we are beginning to hear so much, the specimen being the gift of George H. Laf-lin, who purchased it of C, F. Perolet, a farmer. The measurements of this specimen are as given below, though I have not been able to verify them. The antier spread borders on the phenomenal. Length from tip of nose to hind hoof, 16 feet and 5 inches height. 7 feet 4 inches: around neck largest part, 6 feet 3 inches; tip to tip of ear, 321 inches; around lip, with mouth open, 43 inches; around muzzle, 28 inches; antlers, inside meas-urement, 50; inches; width of palms, 20 inches; extreme spread of autlers, 741 inches. - Chicago Correspondence Forest and Stream.

Consumption in Germany.

During late years consumption has become a much greater scourge in Germany, and at the Emperor's suggestion hospitals and homes for pa-tients suffering from diseases of the lungs are to be founded in those parts of the country where the disease is most prevalent. In Wiesbaden and the surrounding country the cases of whole families dying of this complaint are of frequent occurrence, and a hospital for consumptive patients is to be ounded in the Taunus Mountains, in the high, dry district, as soon as the necessary funds are collected.—Pall

Statistics of the class of '97 at Prince ton show that fifty-five members are studying or practising law, twenty-seven are studying medicine and twen-ty-three are in theological schools.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

AN INCREASED AWARD.

Railroad Company Feluses to Settle a Damage Case-Jury Grants Plaintiff More Than She at First Agreed to Accept.

The third trial of the suit of Mrs

Elizabeth McCafferty against the Pennsylvanal Railroad company came to a close last week at Butter, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff of \$4,160. The suit was brought to recover damages for the death of Francis McCafferty, a son of the plaintiff, who was a passenger on the West Penn train that was wrecked at Harbison station on April 1, 1856. Before going to trial the defendant company refused to settle for \$2,000 and attorneys fees.

The following pensions were granted lost week: David Adams, Point, \$6 to \$8; William D. Winton, Warren, \$8 to \$10; George McCreary, Rasselas, \$6 to \$10; George McCreary, Rasselas, \$6 to \$10; John Grumbling, New Florence, \$1 to \$10; John Grumbling, \$1 to \$10; Joseph M. Lynn, Beachcreek, Climton, \$6; Alex Hancock, Livermore, \$15; John Hartman, Allegheny, \$5; Henry C. Crego, Carmichael, \$6; John W. Howard, Moshanin, Center, \$6 to \$12; Janeb H. Maloney, Ashville, Cambria, \$8 to \$10; William P. McCarty, Clarks Mills, Mercer, \$6 to \$12; John Stanford, Surgeons Hall, Allegheny, \$8 to \$10; William P. McCarty, Clarks Mills, Mercer, \$6 to \$12; Mills, Mercer, \$6 to \$12; John Stanford, Surgeons Hall, Allegheny, \$8 to \$10; George W. Close, Parkwood, Indiana, \$10; John Stanford, Surgeons Hall, Allegheny, \$8 to \$10; John Stanford, Surgeons, Hall, Allegheny, \$8 to \$10; John Stanford, \$1 to \$8; William M. Schonling, Ansonville, Clearfield, \$6 to \$8; Port F. Custer, Tanoma, Indiana, \$10; John Stanford, \$1 to \$10; John Stanford, \$1 to \$10; John Stanford

tered his left leg below the knee. Amputation was necessary.

William Rutledge, 60 years of age, was shot Friday at his home in Sayre by John Henry, 2 years of age, who had formerly boarded with Rutledge and his young wife. Rutledge diel Friday night. A jealous quarrel led to the shooting. Henry was arrested, and when arraigned pleaded guilty to "unlawful shooting." He claimed, however, that he shot in self-defense. Caleb Covert was found lying in an unconscious condition in a coal bank at Portersville, Butler county, a few days ago, with his head battered up and a big gash across his forchead. A bloody coal pick with hair sticking to it was near. Covert almost bled to death before medical assistance could reach him. He may die. John Pisor is suspected of assaulting him.

An unusual legal complication may result from the death of J. C. Van.

An unusual legal complication may result from the death of J. C. Vanscoter, a wealthy Erie man, who was found dead in bed. A \$100,000 suit is pending against Vanscoter, the plaintiff being W. A. Limbert, of Youngstown, O., who claims his wife's affections were alienated by Vanscoter. An effort will be made to hold the estate liable.

liable.
The issue of \$35,000 worth of bor-The Izsue of \$35,000 worth of borough bonds by Connelisville, to refund other debts, has been held up by the court, a preliminary injunction having been issued at the prayer of a number of business men of that place restraining Council from Issuing the bonds. It is claimed the highest bidder did not get the award.

A gas well ignited while the pipes were being thawed out at Brookville, a few days ago. William H. Jenks, the owner, and Alexander Steft, an employee, were blown against the sides of the derrick and seriously burned and injured. The derrick and other valuable property were destroyed.

Elmer Fisher, 17 years old, while adjusting a belt at the Rochester cut glass works, at Rochester, had his right arm caught in the shafting and was whirled around three times before being rescued. His arm was almost torn from the shoulder. It had to be amputated.

The safe in the station of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston road at California, was blown open

burg, Virginia and Charleston road at California, was blown open the other night, but the burgiars did not secure anything of value. This is the third time that burgiars have is the third time that burglars have effected an entrance to the station. A tramp who had been ordered away from the home of M. F. Kelly, a railroal man at Bellevernon, a few days ago returned and set the house on fire. His act was discovered in time to save the house.

The Washington county courts have confirmed the appointment of Jas, W. Drape, of Pittsburg, as receiver of the Washington Glass Manufacturing Co. of Washington, his bond of \$100,000 having been duly approved and filed on record.

naving been duly approved and filed on record.

Joseph Gibbs of Monessen was held up by colored men the other night and robbed of \$90 and a watch.

Edward Donin, aged 25, was nearly cut in half and both legs were crushed from the feet to the thigh by a freight train at Mcadville a few nights ago. In bidding his friends goodby he fell off the train.

Fred Rose, a miner employed by the Berwind-White company, at Horatio, near DuBois, fell down Shaft No. 5 while at work and was instantly killed. He leaves a widow and several children.

Frightened horses rap away with a stage coach down a steep mountain

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

House.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

The House reversed the decision of the committee of the whole last Friday when the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission was stricken out of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. In committee, where members do not go on record, the appropriation was stricken out by a vote of 67 to 61. To-day when the roll was called the appropriation was restored, the motion to strike out being defeated 95 to 119. The House, by special order, decided to proceed with the consideration of the naval personnel bill as soon as the bill for the cedification of the laws of Alaska was out of the way. About seventy additional pages of the latter bill were covered, leaving aimost one hundred pages still undisposed of.

posed of THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY. THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.
The House devoted its undivided attention to the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, and when adjournment was had all but ten pages of the bill had been disposed

off.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The house to-day completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory with a species of local option. It provides that a yearly license may be issued for the manufacture or sale of liquor in quantities of not less than five gallons, not to be drunk upon the payment of a fee of \$1,000. No license, however, can be issued unless evidence is produced before the court showing that a majority of the white citizens within two miles of a place for which a license is asked shall consent. The amendment prohibits the sale of liquor to minors and gives every husband, wife or child, parent, guardian, employer or other person injured in person and property in consequence of intoxication the right to exemplary damages from the person who, by sale, may have caused such intoxication. The sale of liquor to Indians or half-breeds is prohibited.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without amendment. The bill is the sixth of the regular appropriation bills to pass the House. Seven budgets remain to be acted upon. The bill carries \$1,705,533, \$125,495 less than the current law. All diplomatic and consular appropriation bills to pass the House. Seven budgets remain to be acted upon. The bill carries \$1,705,533, \$125,495 less than the current law. All diplomatic and consulted the consulted that the consulted that the consulted that the consulted that the current law. All diplomatic and consulted that the current law. All diplomatic and consulted the current law and diplomatic and consulted the THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

ries \$1,705,533, \$125,495 less than the es-timates and \$46,675 less than the cur-rent law. All diplomatic and con-sular offices in the Hawaiian islands, Porto Rieo and Cuba were abolished by the bill.

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) deliver-Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) delivered a carefully prepared argument in opposition to the policy of the adminstration relative to the Phillippines. The President, he declared, was now waging war upon his own responsibility for his own purpose. This war for the conquest of the Phillippines was a crime against liberty, and the curse of the conquest of the Philippines was a crime against liberty, and the curse of God was upon it. It revolutionized every tradition of the Republic. FORTHETH DAY.

The House entered upon the consideration of the naval personal bill. It developed much less opposition than was anticloated.

developed much less opposition than was anticipated.

The committee asserted its purpose to offer an amendment to repeal the law giving prize money to the navy, and this announcement met with warm approval. The speeches on the bill were filled with glowing allusions to our glorious naval victories in the late war, and Mr. Berry, of Kentucky, created a great deal of enthusiasm by his eulogy of Schley as the hero of Santiago.

Senate.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Senator Mason occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly an hour and a half with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent. In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances in the Senate thus far this session.

this session.

Rugged in language, pointed and effective in Bustration. Senator Mason commanded the attention of the Sencommanded the attention of the Sen-ate and of the galleries from the first Sentence of his speech to the apo-strophe to liberty which formed his peroration. Several times spontane-ous applause swept over the galleries, but under the stringent rules of the Senate it was suppressed quickly. It

but under the stringent rules of the Senate it was suppressed quickly. It was several minutes after the conclusion of the speech before the Senate could proceed with its business on account of the confusion incident to the congratulations which Mason's companions hastened to extend to him.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

A climax was reached Wednesday in the debate on the question of expansion which is in progress in the senate. Heretofore all of the speeches, with the notable exception of that of Mr. Platt, have been in opposition to what is presumed to be the policy of the administration with respect to the acquisition of the Phillippines. To-day Mr. Foraker (Ohio) addressed the senate in opposition to the declaration of the Vest resolution that the United States has no constitutional power to acquire foreign territory to be maintained as colonies. Mr. Foraker's strong assertion that the acquisition of the Phillippines was temporary in character created a sensation in the chamber. He maintained, however, that we have a legal right to hold the islands permanently.

islands permanently.

Prior to the speech by Mr. Foraker a sharp debate was precipitated by Mr. Allen (Neb.) by some remarks he made upon a resolution he had introduced. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and Mr. Gray (Del.) were drawn into it.
THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

were drawn into it.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the Senate had their first contest over that document today in executive session. The debate technically was upon Senator Berry's motion for the consideration of the resolution of ratification in open session. There were no set speeches. It was a running debate, in which Senators Berry, White, Hale, Hoar, Vest and others, in opposition to the treaty, met Senators Davis, Frye, Teller, Gray and others, in advocacy of it, Probably 20 senators spoke. Speeches of some length were made by Senators Teller and Frye on the one hand, and by Hale and Hoar on the other. There were meny animated colloquies, and for a time an exceptional degree of feeling was shown.

Little business was transacted by

Little business was transacted Little business was transacted by
the Senate in open session. Sixteen
bills on the private pensions calendar
were passed and a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to
Miss Clara Barton and other officials
of the Red Cross society for their
beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba
was adopted.

FORTIETH DAY.

ratio, near DuBois, fell down Shaft
No. 5 while at work and was instantiy killed. He leaves a widow and several children.

Frightened horses ran away with a
stage coach down a steep mountain
road, between Mercersburg and
McConnellsburg, and John Seitzer, a
passenger, was thrown out and serlously hurt.

was adopted.

FORTIETH DAY.

In the Senate McLaurin, of South
Carolina, took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against a policy
of expansion by this country. He cited
as one of the principal reasons why
the United States should not assume
dominion over people who are widely
dissimilar to the people of this coun-

iry, the experience of the South with the negro race. He advocated the adoption of the Vest resolution, de-claring that this country could not maintain permanently as colonies such territory as the Philippines, and held that it would be in opposition to the spirit of American institutions to do so.

Sullivan, of Mississippi, and Pasco, of Florida, discussed the pending Nicaragua Canal bill, the former sup-porting it and the letter opposing it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Heuse.

In the House last Thursday these nominations for United States senator were made: By Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, Senator Quay; Mr. Dixon, of Elk, George A. Jenks, of Brockville; Mr. Keater, of Philadelphia, named Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren: Mr. Young, of Tloga, mamed Charles Tubbs, of Tioga; Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, named J. F. Downling, of Erie; Mr. Randall, of Chester, named Judge John Stewart, of Chambersburg; Mr. Edwards, of Bucks, named Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburg; Mr. Alexander, of Clearfield, mamed Col. E. A. Irwin, of Clearfield; Mr. Wilson, of Westmoreland, named Col. George F. Huff, of Greensburg.

Senate.

Senate.

In the senate last Thursday Senator Cochran, of Lycoming, on behalf of the Democrats, formally placed Hon. George A. Jenke of Jefferson county in nomination for the United States senatorship. This opened the gates, and Republican candidates for the senatorship were named as follows: By Mr. Flinn, of Allegheny; by Mr. Weller, of Bedford, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren; by Mr. Holtzworth, of Philadelphia, E. A. Irwin, of Clearfield; by Mr. Henry, of Philadelphia, Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Tioga; by Mr. Rice, of Bucks, ex-Congressman George F. Huff, of Westmoreland. mereland.

MINES AND MINERS.

Capitalists Purchase 8,450 Acres of Coal Land in Pennsylvania-Estimaled Number

Eapitalists Purchase \$450 Acres of Cost Land in Pennsylvania—Estimaled Number of Tons, 20.020.020.

A number of capitalists, of whom Joseph B. Dickson, of New York, is the head, has purchased the coal properties in Scranton, Pa., of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, together with the mineral rights at the Pine Brook and Capouse mines. A company will be formed to mine and operate these properties in the interest of the New York, Ontario & Western Rallway Company. The number of acres secured covering these mineral rights is \$450, the estimated quantity of coal in this acreage being from 25,000,000 to 20,000 tons, little of which is subject to royalties. On the properties are two modern breakers, The coal is of the best quality, and in the past has been shipped over the line of the D., L. & W. Company. The new company will comprise a number of the richest and largest coal shippers. Pine Brook shaft last year produced ever 200,000 tons of coal, and the Capouse Mine exceeded 200,000 tons. The two mines together employ over 1200 men and boys.

Tuscarawas county, O., miners are at present muttering about the discrimination in favor of West Virginia miners and the most conservative operators fear that there is a strike brewing. During the early part of the winter the output of coal for this county was up to the general average of past years, but of late it has begun to slump. About six weeks ago when the local mines were working fullest the reason was that West Virginia miners could not supply the demands and the surplus orders came to this territory. New, however, West Virginia miners have caught up with the demands and the surplus orders came to this territory, New, however, West Virginia miners have caught up with the demands and the surplus orders came to this territory as that unless Ohio is given some protection against West Virginia miners have caught up with the demands and the surplus orders came to this territory. New, however, west Virginia prices for mining, one of the biggest strikes in the history of

the that there may be no question about it fuel in case of a failure of natural gas.ciu- J. K. Russell, road foreman of entate gines on the Pennsylvania road, repre-

senting a syndicate of capitalists, has purchased the William Bennett farm purchased the William Bennett farm at Hillside, near Greensburg, Pa., paying \$22,000. The tract is underlaid with coal, and it is told that a big coal plant will be established on the farm. The tract contains 275 acres. Options on neighboring rich coal lands have been taken, and it is said deals will be closed within a short time.

The Ohio Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the

closed within a short time.

The Ohio Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the \$1,000,000 Hocking Valley bond case against Judge Stevenson Burke. The decision gives the bondholders the right to continue the suit to collect on the bonds. These bonds were issued in 1881 and bear 5 per cent. and were issued to purchase the road and 19,000 acres of coal land belonging to the Hocking Coal and R. R. Co.

John H. Thomas, of Niles, O., returned from Duluth, Minn., where he has just purchased seven-eights interest in the Aetna mine. His property jofns the great Mountain Iron mine of the Carnegie-Rockefeller syndicate. The price paid for seven-eighths interest in the 40 acres was \$105.000.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its compilation of mineral statistica for 1898, place the world's product of gold in the year at \$25,218,954. To ed \$64,300,000, Russia \$25,135,000, the 4364,300,000, Russia \$25,135,000, the Witwatersrand \$73,476,000 and Australasia \$61,480,000.

The rates on coal from Philadelphia to several ports are stated below:—Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Port Royal, 95 cents a ton. Galveston, \$1.50, Sagua, Havana, Matanzus, Cay Francis and Santiago \$1.90, and Vera Cruz \$2.35 per ton.

The vessel Andrew Carnegie chared from Ashtabula, Ohlo, recently with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal for Duluth. This is believed to be the largest cargo of coal carried on the lakes.

The Bridgeport, Ohlo, mines worked about one-third time last year, owing to the fact that their market in the lake read producers.

to the fact that their market in the lake trade has been taken by West Virginia

coal producers.

A six-foot seam of coal has been found at Germantown, Ill. A company was formed last spring to prospect this territory. Henry Heff is president

of the company.

Canadian Peat Fuel Co. of Toronto.
Ont., is making a fuel which the local paper says a trial on Central Ontario Ry. "proved to be equal to the best coal."

Ireland imports 1,000,000 tons of coal annually.

The largest library of small books in the world belongs to a Frenchman, who boasts that he can pack 700 of his pocket cditions in a single portman-ticau.



of effective occupation of the islands until 1871.

Dean C. Worcester, the acknowledged American authority on the Philippines, devotes considerable at-tention to the Sulu Islands, their rival ultens and the blood-curdling fea-

A few years before the Spanish-merican war, the Spaniards deposed shmond, the rightful Sultan of Sulu,

ing. This is considered a very sportsmanlike proceeding. The hunter takes with him a big and handsomelyworked basket, which he slings over his shoulder, as an American would a fishing basket. In this he puts the human heads which may fall to his

skill. The Moros believe that he who takes the life of a Christian thereby increases his chance of a good time in the world to come. He who dies tak-