aracter Revealed by the National Mu-seum's Collection of Curiosities — The Headsman's Blade — To Fit the "Taia-bong's" Curve a Scabbard is Designed.

bong's" Curve a Scabbard is Designee Filipino ingenuity and character at revealed at the National Museum a Washington in a new collection of tunting and fishing implements, hea-gear, musical instruments and wear

ns of warfare. The natives of the Philippine ons of warfare. The natives of the Philippine group have developed to a very high degree the use of rattan, bamboo, vegetable the use of rattan, bamboo, vegetable the use of dezens of miscellaneous articles. Rattan is pleated and wover into hats, arrow quivers, scabbards for words and knives, and umbrellas Zamboo is fashioned into telescop shing rods, water and wine bottles covers for the swords of executioner and blowpipes. Palm leaves are shaped into a score of designs—into dippers pater-proof hats, torches and other er ticles. The native has apparently bound in the vegetable growths of bit welling place material to supply at his demands except the need for iron. Possibly the most prominent feature of the collection is a group of half a dozen "talabongs," or headsmut jxes. They are huge knives, threfeet long or more, curved like a scind are reversed. In order the better tartike the unfortunate victim's need the service is tregular—wide at the electric service is tregular—wide at the electric service of the service is tregular—wide at the electric service of the service is tregular—wide at the electric service of the service is tregular—wide at the electric service of the service of the service of the service is tregular—wide at the electric service of the ser

ter reversed. In order the better to trike the unfortunate victim's need this curve is irregular—wide at the twends and acute in the middle. It is a mossible, of course, to silde such as recentric curve into a scabbard, bu five Phillippine headsmen have over come that difficulty easily. Two pieces is bamboo, shaped like the scimitar and flat on the side nearest the blade have been joined together along on edge with a fiber which is a little class. When the sum of the s

at one end.

Among the army officers this need for a knife fitted to a man's neck hanot been allowed to interfere with a sense of design. Their swords, or exampalongs," are a regular, graceful arc of a circle. One such sword, apparently made from a thick saw brought to the islands by a trading ship, is chased and inlaid with silver and has a mahogany handle. The workman who engraved the blade evidently worked long to carve the handle into a shape singularly like that of the swords used among the Saracen tribes At the curve in the hilt Spanish coins have been sunk until flush with the re been sunk until flush with the face. The handle is decorated with

have been sunk until hush with the surface. The handle is decorated with a fringe of hair dyed red or maroon.

Another knife is little and curved back toward the wrist when held in the closed fist. This is intended for a swift blow at the stomach, and then when the enemy has doubled over, to complete the attack with a stab in the last. Many of the knives are decorated when the control of the stable with a stab in the last. back. Many of the knives are deco ated with horn or silver handles, an one terminates in an ivory tusk. Nea one terminates in an ivory tusk. Near ty all of these short knives are curve-into the form of a kris, and look lik highly ornamented bread knives.

An umbrella in the collection is ork of art, but it is suspected of Ch e origin. Palm leaves have been and trimmed until they fitted to gether for an outer covering, as smooth and firm as heavy paper. This was then applied to a frame of split bamboo in the fashion of the ordinary Chinese or Japanese parasol. Inside the frame has been decorated with rattan will the spanger strands and waven frame has been decorated with ratten-split into slender strands and woven about the umbrella ribs. The whole was then given a tone of deep red and the outside varnished to make it imper-tions to water. Everything used in the construction of the umbrella is vegeta-ble, even the fastenings at the ends of the ribs and the little rivets used in the frame.

the frame.

The Filipino blowpipe will disappoin those whose ideas of such weaper have been obtained from the geogra have been obtained from the geographies of fifteen years ago or more, is not ten feet long or two inches diameter. On the contrary, it is most inoffensive instrument, about the equarters of an inch thick and only a yard long. It is merely an elarged putty blower, of the sort passed by the American boy. The merial use in its manufacture is a setion of bamboo, with the opening carefully rounded. For darts the nire shapes little arrows of split baboo, and winds about the barb edittle ball of cotton to fill the tube at affer the greatest possible resistant, the air.

PATIENT SKILL AND REAL ART IN NATIVE KNIVES.

Character Revealed by the National Museum's Collection of Curiosities — The Headsman's Blade — To Fit the "Tailabong's" Curve a Scabbard is Designed.

This is the send and lets out a sort of a spear. But the greatest surprise is the cane with a screw cap at the ferrule. When finally that cap has been worked off and the cane has been haken, the word grows longer and longer, until the spectator holds in his land a light, tapering, beautifully joined fishing red.

To Run Bird Restaurants.

To Run Fird Restaurants.

Kenosia, Wis., women have gone into a scheme for making their town a regular "Bird City." They have formed a club, which hearly every villager has joined, for having bird restaurants in their front or hack gardens. Each member of the dub has agreed to erect a tall pole with a shelf on top large enough to hold a saucer of water and trans of food, which will contain a tray of d, which will contain attlebone and any other

seeds, lettuce, antilebone and any other dainties birds crave.

Once the bird restaurants become popular with Kenosha's birds, the women believe the feathered ones will impart the glad tidings to their neighbors in other suburbs, and Kenosha in a little while will have a monopoly of the songsters of the North shore.

of the women will even go Some of the women will even go further than to establish bird enting houses. Moss and other nesting material will be placed in the trees, where it will be of easy access, and the women reason that, with all this home-building material at hand, the birds will look no further for a cozy spot in which to settle and begin housekeeping.

Increase of Cheap Telephones in Chicago.

It is only a year ago that the nickel-in-the-slot telephone was introduced in Chicago. Now the demand for this chass of instruments is enormous, as they fill a place hitherto unprovided for in the telephone service of that city. Two classes of nickel-in-the-slot machines are used—one on a two-party and the other ten-party line service. The rate at which these instruments are put in is limited only by the rapidity with which they can be turned out from the factory, and the necessary wires run and provisions made on the exchange switchboard; in fact, the company is overwhelmed with new bisiness and is even going to the extent of letting out different portions of its work of placing instruments, running wires and building pole lines to various contractors. The number of five-cent telephones put in since this service was started about a year also is in the neighborhood of 7000, which means an enormous additional load on the company's exchanges.

The Kaiser's Family. Increase of Cheap Telephones in Chicago.

## The Kaiser's Family.

Emperor William is the fortunate father of six bright boys, and each of those boys has a sister, as the old conundrum puts it. Her name is Victoria Louise, and she was born September 13, 1892. We saw her at the boulse, and sale was born sep-bor 13, 1892. We saw her at the logical Gardens, in charge of a rmess and an aid-de-camp, laugh-at the capers of the monkeys and ling the lions and tigers, just like dreds of other children who go to park every day. Mingling in the aug, no one noticed her, although ble entering at one of the gates the have observed that some mem-of the royal family was there, be-e or a carriage bearing the Em-ri's private crest, with a coachman footman in his private livery. By se signs the imperial family may ays be distinguished in the parks, levards and streets. The coachman footman wear black, trimmed with anvays or distinguished in the parks, boulevards and streets. The coachman and footman wear black, trimmed with silver braid, and a wide hatband of silver marked with black eagles.—Chi-cago Record-Herald.

# American Fogs.

American Fogs.

The recurrence of a foggy season directs attention again to a serious municipal problem. It causes us to wonder whether the heaviness of the atmosphere of Philadelphia is due most to the dampness or to the soot and gas which are emitted from every flue and chimney pot, and are unable to ascend during these periods of meteorological depression. It is a well known fact that a London "particular" is little more than the smoke of the great metropolis, which for the time being refuses to rise and overwhelms man and beast. The heavy atmosphere of Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Cleveland hangs over those cities like a pall, and when dampness accompanies the habitual condition of smokiness the evil is aggravated, becoming at times intolerable to people who have ever known a clearer and happier clime.—Philadelphia Times.

offer the greatest possible resistance to the air.

Nothing could more fully meet the id atlas idea of South Sea Islanders han the bamboo wine bottle which rests alongside the blowpipe. It is bout a foot long, four or five inches in diameter and would hold possibly half a gallon. Holes have been bored in the fibre at the end, and a strip of rattan festened into them for a slingstrap. The last item of its equipment its a round wooden cork, which is fastened to the "bottle" by rattan.

The musical instruments are squipped with vegetable strings. One of them is much like the guitar of the fibre is somewhat like au Indian pipe—a queer bowl at one end of a long, hollow tube, with strings from the top of the bowl to the further end of the tube. The musical in the Philippines evidently gives his extra time to carving his instrument, as both guitar and fiddle are covered with lide evorations cut with a knife.

The last feature of the collection is hymness looking cane that rattles we a picked up, ye' one might hunt of an hour without discovering how is spended. Inside is a steel blade,



HE world may become indebtde to Russia for a new method
of overland transportation.
The device in question is that
of Prince Khilkoff, the Czar's Minister

of Ways and Communication, and is so simple that one is inclined to wonder that it was not thought of before. The plan contemplates the employment of automobiles of from three to six horse power for hauling ordinary carts over tramways made of boards, sheet fron, cement or any material that may be found readily at hand. Stone, iron and wooden tramways have been used for transportation from time immemorial; traction road engines are not new, nor can the idea of drawing farmers or carters' wagons in trains from farm to factory to the nearby market towns or rallway centres be regarded as a novelty. The traction engines hitterto thought of in this connection, however, are comparatively slow, expensive and so heavy that a considerable portion of the power generated by them would be required to haul their own weight. Moreover, a prerequisite for their successful employment is a hard, smooth and costly road. Prince Khilkoff's initial experiments were conducted in the park surrounding his home. Ordinary sleepers were laid down, and upon these two lines of planks were nailed, instead of ralls, at a distance apart corresponding to that of the automobile wheels. Wooden combings were placed on the outer sides of the planks as guards, to prevent the machine from leaving the track. With an ordinary three and one-half horse power carriage a cart laden with bricks, and weighing with its contents nearly two tons, was easily hauled over the wooden tramway at a speed of twelve versts an hour. The estimated cost of a tramway at a speed of twelve versts an hour. The estimated cost of a tramway constructed like the foregoing is less than 2000 rubles per verst, while the cheapest macadamized road would cost five times as much. The first practical experiment of the new system is to be made between Tsarkoe-Selo and the new water works, which are being built a few versts from that city. The line will be laid over swampy ground, where an ordinary road could not be built. Various substances will be tried for the new automobile rails, such

wood.

In the event of the success of this experiment, of which there is no reasonable doubt, the system is to be extended throughout the empire as a suptended throughout the empire as a sup-plementary means of transportation between points not reached by rail-ways. Another consideration moving the Russian Minister to extend the sys-tem is the impracticability of ordinary. Russian roads for carriages and carts in the spring and autumn, when the wheels are apt to sink hub deep into mire. The considerations are as valid in the greater part of this country as they are in Russia, and it is quite pos-sible that the general adoption of Prince Khilkoff\*\* a plan matter than the spring the state of t in the greater part of this country as they are in Russia, and it is quite possible that the general adoption of Prince Khilkoff's plan would be the solution of the haulage problem in the rural districts of the United States. An automobile can be bought at a price but little exceeding that of a team of horses, and costs incomparably less to keep. The cheapness of the timber tramway would lay the road tax bogy, which fills farmers with apprehension whenever improved roadways are mentioned. The point which would count most heavily in favor of the tramway principle is its adaptability of all locations. On any sort of soil the sleepers and board rails could be laid with equal celerity and ease. No clay would be too soft, nor sand too deep for it; the road could be made to follow the rubble stone bank of dry river, and it would not be necessary to make long detours around marsh lands. On grounds of economy and general utility, the plan appeals to one so strongly that it would be surprising if some of the freeholders or supervisors of our progressive rural communities should not give it an early trial.—

of Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Cleveland hangs over those cities like a pail, and when dampness accompanies the habitual condition of smokiness the evil is aggravated, becoming at times in the tolerable to people who have ever known a clearer and happier clime.

Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by a dock of butterflies, which persistently circled around the rigging of the vessel until the shore had faded in the distance. Then the insects lighted on the masts and decks. A few disappeared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached the shore in affety. Some of the others crawled way in the cabins and hold of the high. After a trip of thirty days the cessel reached New York, and from their hidding place in the ship a few of three butterflies emerged and flew ishore. Thus an entirely new species of butterfly was introduced into the country. suring a way of eleven feet in width, and, as the earth on each side was graded and worked, there was altogether a width of some forty feet, affording tracks on each side for use in dry weather. Such a brick road costs arout ninety cents a running foot.

The Industrial Discoverer.
It is not the boy who is surrounded by the best implements and tools that ingenuity can manufacture, but an Eil Whitney making a cotton gin in a cellar in the South with the simplest tools, or a Cunard whittling the model of a ship with a jackknife, that makes great industrial discoveries.—Success.

Citd Joe, the Night Watchman.

(From the Pall Mall Gasette, London.)

How often on returning home late on a dreary winter's night has our sympathy gone out to the poor old night watchman as he sat huddled up over his cage fire, overlooking the excavations which our City Council in their wisdom, or otherwise, allow the different water companies to make so frequently in our congested streets. In all weathers, and under all climatic conditions, the poor old night watchman is obliged to keep watch over the companies' property, and to see that the red lights are kept burning. What a life, to be sure; what privations and hardships; they have aches and pains, which nothing but St. Jacobs Oil can alleviate.

"Old Joe" is in the employ of the Lambeth Water Works, and is well and favourby known. He has been a night watchman for many years, in the course of which he has undergone many experiences. What with wet and cold, he contracted rheumatism and sciatica, which fairly doubled him up, and it began to look a serious matter for old Joe whether he would much longer be able to perform his duties, on which his good wife and himself depended for a livelihood, but as it happened a passer-by, who had for some nights noticed Oid Joe's painful condition, presented him with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and told him to use it. Old Joe whether he would much longer be able to perform his duties, on which his good wife and himself depended for a livelihood, but as it happened a passer-by, who had for some nights noticed Oid Joe's painful condition, presented him with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and told him to use it. Old Joe whether he would much longer be able to perform his duties, on which his good wife and himself depended for a live but look at me now," and Oid Joe began to run and jump about like a young colt. All pain, stiffness and soreness had gone; he had been telling everybody he met what St. Jacobs Oil serves the rich and the poor, high and low, the same way. It has no equal, consequently no competitor; it has many cheap

Denmark leads the world in per capita interest in agriculture. Each inhabitant has on an average a capital of \$585 invest-ed in farming.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20th.—For many years Gardield Tea, The Herb Cure, has been earn-ing reputation that is run-tis invierverally praised! This remedy presents unusual at-tractions to those in search of health; it is made of herbs that cure in Nature's way—by removing the cause of disease; it is pure; it cleanses the system, purifies the blood and est-tablishes a perfect action of the digestry organs; it is equally good for young and old.

Many School Children Are Sickly,
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,
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Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours,
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Troubles, Teetbing Disorders and Destroy
Worms, At all druggists', 25o. Sample mailed
free, Address Allen B. Olmstod, Le Roy, N.Y.

The practice of punishing pupils by deducting credits for scholarship has been forbidden in the San Francisco schools.

FITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. B. H. KLINE, Ltd., \$31Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Sir Thomas Lipton says there are "no girls like American girls."

WHEN RUSSIANS EAT.

No Fixed Meal Time—Many Peculiar ities at Table.

rities at Table.

The Russian has no fixed meal time. He eats when he is hungry, which is often. He has about six square meals a day. He has at least a dozen lunches, a little bit of salt fish or some caviare, or a piece of bread and cheese, washed down with a nip of fiery vodki. He never passes a station without a glass of tea—marvelous tea, with a thin elice of lemon floating in it. You get a fondness for Russian tea, and forswear bemilked decoctions forever. The table maners of the Russian—such as you see in hotels and buffets—are not pleasing. He sprawls with outstretched elbow on the table, and gets his mouth down to his food rather than raise the food to his mouth. He makes objectionable noises in his throat. He has a finger bowl, and rinses his mouth as the rest of us do when cleaning our teeth in our bathrooms. Then he squirts the water back into the bowl.

Thackeray's House,

### Thackeray's House.

The house which Thackeray built for himself in Kensington has recentfor himself in Kensington has recentive been sold by the son of the auctioneer who sold it for the first time 37 years years ago. When the great novelist decided to build, many people thought he was putting too great a strain on his pen, but events have shown that the speculation was a sound one, for last week this house went for \$75,000. It is a red brick mansion, screened from the road, and the lease has 41 years to run.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, soften the gums, roduces inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—VM. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The hide of the hippopotamus in some parts is fully two inches thick.

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The SUNNY SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga.

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To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

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