

HOW WHITE MEN LIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Copyright, 1906, by Peter J. Jackson.)
THE life which the white men who live in the Philippines have led is, in many respects, a very different one from that which they have led in the United States. It is not, however, as different as it is often represented to be. It is not, in fact, a life of luxury and ease, as is often represented to be. It is, in fact, a life of hard work and sacrifice. It is a life of adventure and discovery. It is a life of the future.



AT "TIPPIE" HOUSE.

and the American expatriate in the Philippines find that it is impossible to regard their "chance visit" on the islands as anything more than a temporary exile. The heat and the present unwholesome condition of the islands, of course, have a great deal to do toward making social life in the Philippines a dull one. After a few weeks' sojourn in that torrid, tropical island, even the most robust American and the energetic Englishman lose their old vigor and activity and find themselves more and more resembling the stolid native and the languid Spaniard, at whose slouching they were so ready to poke fun in the first few days of their life in the islands. This peculiarity must and entry climate is found to be most trying on the European and the American, and the most energetic white visitor very quickly loses "his steam." Few if any

European do any manual labor, this being left to the Chinese coolies and the natives. Europeans rise early, and, taking advantage of the cool morning, get under cover during the middle of the day, when the mercury reaches up near the mark in a most amazing manner. After their midday siesta they re-

quarter of the globe. These young fellows have a little clubhouse of their own, they gamble, have fights, and even indulge in an occasional game of cricket, in the impromptu stadium of the long and level beach, which cannot understand that any rational being could be prompted to more himself about island drives to do so for recreation. It might be added that this island colony is also given to the consumption of the most questionable of whiskeys and soda notwithstanding the danger attending such practices in a climate like that of Manila. There is now at Manila also a prosperous American club, the members of which not long ago elected a very attractive clubhouse. It is the general thing that after three years' service the different clerks and



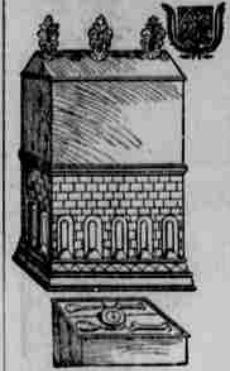
DRIVING ON THE METTLE OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

officials are allowed to return home and build up their shattered constitutions. All European employees in Manila are paid a particular stipend as a compensation for the risks of life in such a climate. The same holds good with commercial life in Manila as well. In fact, the facilities for social amusement are a little more extensive, but even in Manila life could not be called luxurious. Forcing and vacationing could have with one's friends are the principal amusements and every one who can afford to

and hundreds of these water-borne people, and especially those employed in the big tobacco factories, spend a great deal of their time on the shore, young men, luscious girls, company women and carousal children all playing, romping and swimming together and all of them without so much as a stitch of clothing on. The scene is a very bright and animated one, but it is likely that before very long a sterner law of civilization will demand its due attention. FETTER J. JENKINS.

THE SHRINE OF THOMAS A' BECKET.

The accompanying illustration is a facsimile of a very old and rare drawing, preserved in the Cotton Library, showing the shrine and house of no less a personage than St. Thomas a' Becket. Not long ago it was claimed that the



late bones discovered in Canterbury cathedral were those of this saint. The drawing here reproduced was originally made in the reign of Henry VIII and appeared in the edition of "Monasticon Anglicanum," printed by Richard Hodgkinson in 1827. The drawing shows the little iron chest containing the skull and bones of the saint, with the piece of crucifixion which was struck off at the martyrdom rejoined to the skull. Now it will be at once understood that these few bones do not indicate a complete skeleton, and if this was all that was preserved in the shrine it is certainly difficult to surmise the idea that the skeleton discovered at Canterbury was that of Thomas a' Becket. It is known that the piece of skull struck off was preserved in a separate shrine, but what eventually became of the saint's remains is now a subject in mystery.

A TROLLEY REPLACER.

The irritating loss of time in replacing damaged trolleys, which upon the wires has been abated by the ingenious invention of a Cleveland trolley replacer, consists of a centrally pivoted extension at each side of the wheel, the chains in the illustration. When the wheel leaves the wire, the damaged portion of the pole is extended on either side and is at once carried to the central grooves.

COSTLIEST CARS IN THE WORLD.



The distinction of traveling in the costliest and most sumptuous railway train in the world belongs to General Diaz, the president of the republic of Mexico. Even the royal continental train of Queen Victoria cannot compare with his in magnificence and finish. The accompanying illustration is an interior view of the Pullman car headed by Mexico, Diaz, and another train of the same set that of the Kaiser of Germany can show any such chamber of solid comfort on wheels. What makes this train of the Mexican president even more interesting is the fact that it is a gift to the general from his admiring people. In recognition of the firm and clever financial policy which has characterized his fifth term as president of the Mexican republic. The first car of this train is 14 feet long and contains the stately upholstered dining room and the smoking apartment for the traveler. The second coach is 30 feet long and is made up of the private apartments of the party and the reception room. At the rear of the second coach is an observation platform, having a dome in the overhanging part forming a roof 2 feet in diameter, in the center of which sits an ornamental lamp. A reception room, upholstered in green plush and ornamented with the carved insignia of the republic, opens off this platform. Next in the train are the private apartments of Mexico, Diaz, upholstered in cream and blue and finished in white mahogany, with decorations in the Louis Quinze style.

AN ANCIENT CHAIR.

The oldest chair in the world is the interesting and ancient throne seat of Queen Hatshepso XVIII of the Egyptian

SOME OLD BLACK JACKS.

In the famous Chelsea hospital for pensioners of the English service are carefully treasured a number of black jacks in which the old veterans will have their best served up to them. These antique looking vessels are of stout leather and are supposed to be



dynasty of some 2800 years before Christ. This very antique piece of furniture, at present housed in the British museum and is the only extant specimen of royal Egyptian cabinet making of that period in the world. Whether or not the ancient Queen Hatshepso found this piece of furniture a very comfortable seat is altogether another question, but, judging from its appearance, it does not seem much to be desired. It is very hard and is made of a black jack tree and is of an ordinary size.

coeval with the old hospital itself. The old soldiers who daily drink out of them and have a good, old fashioned drink for anything newfangled protest that beer tastes better out of a black jack than out of an ordinary mug.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

The Philadelphia exposition of 1906 will be the first national exposition for the purpose of developing American manufactures and indirectly leading to expand American trade. This remarkable exposition will be under the joint auspices of the well known Philadelphia museum and the Franklin Institute and for the purpose of comparison with corresponding goods manufactured in other countries there will be displayed some products of our own country which are most suitable for export. The exposition will open on Sept. 14 and will last until Nov. 25. The main buildings will never be less than eight acres of ground and are now building on the west side of the Schuylkill river within 15 minutes' ride of Philadelphia's city hall. Within the exposition grounds, outside of the space occupied by the main buildings, will be ample space for the erection of detached structures for special exhibits which cannot be accommodated in the main halls.

One of the buildings will be given over to an exhibition of American art. Mr. F. A. B. Wilson, the well known Philadelphia philanthropist, is president of the Exposition association, and Dr. William F. Wilson, the director of the Philadelphia museum, is director general of the fair. Dr. Wilson has traveled over a good deal of the globe, studying economic and trade conditions, and a man of his executive ability assures the success of the exposition.



summit of Florida, this is how he found his way to the streets of Chicago 25 years ago and for which he has never been able to discover the secret. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion.

TOWN AND HARBOR OF APIA.



The little harbor town of Apia, although one of the most out of the way corners of this earth, has been of late the scene of some very stirring events. For the last ten years, as is now well known, there has been a tripartite fight between Matsafa, Malaita and Tanna, the three rival native chieftains for the long disputed kingship of Samoa. With the death of Matsafa last autumn there was a revival of activity in Samoan kingdom, and one result of the civil war that followed was the partial destruction of the harbor of Apia. It was out of this condition of affairs that the present trouble has risen and has caused Apia to be one of the most closely watched of the world's villages. It was early in 1905 that the three different powers interested in Samoa—the United States, England and Germany—held a convention, which resulted in the independence of the islands and acknowledged the equal rights of the three different signatory powers. Apia was regarded as the seat of government, and it was there that the consuls of the different countries were instructed to reside. There are also at Apia a number of American and English missionaries, besides representatives of a few American business houses.

A MEETING OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

What promises to be one of the largest Christian assemblies that have ever come together will be held in the city of Atlanta, beginning April 25. The convention will be the meeting of the International Sunday School association, and at it there will be representatives of Sunday school workers from all parts of America and the United States. This Atlanta convention will be the sixth international gathering of native



GRAND OPERA HOUSE, ATLANTA.

workers in the Sunday schools of this continent. The meetings of the convention will be held in the spacious Grand Opera House of Atlanta, but it is probable that some of the sessions will be held in the various churches of the city.

RANUNGA HOUSE IN NEW ZEALAND.



The New Zealanders have the strange habit of naming their towns and buildings after historic cities and places in the old world. The traveler in New Zealand, for instance, is a little surprised to find a second Jerusalem on the islands, in very nothing of an Athens, a Galesia, a Carthage and a London. There is a slight element of inconsistency in the application of such names to some of these little native settlements, the principal buildings in the New Zealand towns, for example, being Ranunga House, illustrated in the accompanying picture. Instead of sheltering a congregation of returned country comrades this Ranunga House of the antipodes is the meeting place of the New Zealand chiefs when they come together to discuss matters affecting the welfare of their people. At Ranunga, there is a very fine specimen of native carved architecture in the very best style of the ancient Maori.

PARADING A MAN EATING TIGER.



When Lord Curzon, the newly appointed viceroy of India, arrived in his present field of duty, the natives of that country resorted to several unique means for the celebration of their new ruler during the inaugural festivities. One form of the propaganda which did not altogether make the new viceroy fall over himself with delight was the unprovoked killing of a man eating tiger, which was led into the viceregal presence by a number of natives. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the animal was so carefully fettered with chains and ropes that his escape was practically impossible, but notwithstanding the fact that Lord Curzon did not appear to be particularly happy while the great lion was paraded up and down sufficiently close to the viceroy. Any one who knows anything about the famous man eating tigers of India will at once understand the source of this viceregal uneasiness.

DUTCH SOLDIERS DRILLING ON ICE.



A regular part of the winter maneuvers of the soldiers of Holland is a systematic and thorough drill on ice. This drill usually takes place on the Amstel, where the troops receive full equipment through the regulation routine, the only difference from ordinary drill being in the speed with which the troops move on account of the advantage of wearing skates. The distance that can be covered by a company on skates in a given time is really remarkable, and as the winter season in Holland is of considerable length, the important of Dutch soldiers being able to maneuver on ice is obvious.

A NOVEL CLOCK.



There has recently been erected on the Strand, London, a clock which works a new vacuum in open air. This clock consists of two 4 inch dials, the faces of which are made of the material of the letters marking the hours. These letters, being of solid glass, form a strong contrast to the black dial, and an account of being lit up by electricity from the inside the clock can easily be seen, even at a long distance, either by night or day. This method of illuminating the letters and the hands of the clock, instead of the white dial, as was the general practice, enables the time to be read from a very much greater distance than was possible with the old method.

ABOUT WELL KNOWN PEOPLE.

Only two rulers of Russia since Peter the Great have died a natural death—Catherine II and Alexander III, the father of the present czar. The New York Commercial Advertiser says that when Peter the Great of Russia was in the prime of his life, he was introduced to Richard Harding Davis. "Why, Mr. Davis," said Davis facetiously, "I expected to see you in chain mail." "Why, Mr. Davis," returned Davis, "I expected to find you in a shirt waist!" Charles Reeves Curtis, who died at Rockland, Mass., recently at the age of 80 years, was the eldest descendant of Paul Revere, being a son of Sally Re-

vere, the Revolutionary hero's granddaughter. He was identified with the revolutionary cause when it was not altogether popular even in Massachusetts. The son of Turkey came nothing that has not been tested by his employer, and, according to Turkish etiquette, in other persons may perform this preliminary, this evening the employer was called away unexpectedly and did not return until late next day. Consequently the imperial dinner was deferred for five hours. Since then the employer has to taste the Sultan's dinner a day in advance and then call them to it. In honor of Hamilton B. White, president of the board of the Connecticut State of Bridge, who died recently while engaged in his duties as a steamship, the name of Payette park in that city has been changed to White park. Funds are being raised for another memorial.

The Marquis of Salisbury wrote about 1500 letters, not counting despatches of a higher class, such as private secretaries, libelous and chaplains. Few people are aware that the first American captain general of Cuba was Andrew Jackson. When he assumed

command of Florida, this is how he found his way to the streets of Chicago 25 years ago and for which he has never been able to discover the secret. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion. Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren never travel a day's journey without having among their luggage the proper handbags for every occasion.