

in Manila Gibraltar



WASHINGTON.-About two years hence if passengers on steamers entering Manila harbor and passing between the several small Islands that guard the principal port of the Philippines should inquire with indifferent interest as to the name and use of a small dun-colored rock, hardly discernfble any distance away and looking much like an irregular shaped houseboat floating on the ocean, they will be told that they are looking at El Fraile island. Perhaps, also, they will be told that the little island, scarce two hundred feet square, is the most diabolically effective fortification of its size in the world.

For eighteen months army engineers have been directing the work of fortifying what is intended as the backbone or keystone of the strong defenses in Manila harbor. They have resorted to a plan suggested by a young engineer officer after their superiors had thrown up their hands in despair at the proswhich showed its head above the water leveling of the island almost to the surface of the sea and erecting a structure in the form of a battleship deck stripped for action. The artificial fortifying will be of steel and cement.

present the most picturesque as well as the most complete set of fortifications Uncle Sam possesses. Stretching across the mouth of the harbor are a series of islands. The largest of these islands and the one which will be used as a base of supplies for the others is Corregidor, from which the first hostile gun was directed against Admiral Dewey's fleet in 1898. On Corregidor the army is installing a 24 company post. Warehouses of a capacity to contain supplies for a whole year for 20,000 men have been built. This island is considered impregnable from the sea But the most interesting of all the

islands is the El Fraile, at present a tiny rock rising in a pinnacle 180 feet above the bay. The shape of the island will, as stated, be changed by means of steel and concrete walls which will extend below the water line, to resemble the hull of a battleship. No section of the island ground will be exposed to fire. It will be surrounded and covered over by steel and concrete walls, about fifty feet thick on the sides and almost solid steel on the top On the surface of this "deck" two turrets will be placed, each turret containing two 14-inch guns. Besides the four large guns, four six-inch rapid fire rifles will be placed in embrasures pects of attempting to fortify the rock at the seaward end, and like batteries of small guns will be placed at other for so small an area. It involves the points of advantage. Quarters will be provided for only a sufficient number of men to work the guns and machin ery. The cost of this powerful little fortress, the most dangerous fort of its size on earth, will be \$3,000,000, guns,

The defenses of Manila bay entrance walls, turrets and all. Building Is Overcrowded



WHEN the small army of architects and artisans has finished the work now in progress on the United States treasury building, the beautiful old structure will show the first material change since 1869. Architecturally it still will represent a pagan temple, indicating, many folk say, the American people's worship of money. But visitors to the nation's capital who have not seen the treasury in 40 years will find some changes for efficiency

and economy. The nucleus of the present building, located where President Jackson, irritated by the procrastination of conclaimed, "Put 'er there, on that spot," state department building. will remain unchanged, but the doublespoiled the beauty of that side of the more than a year ago.

building, plans for which were drawn by William T. Elliott, a surveyor, who came to Washington in 1813.

The 30 granite monoliths, each of which cost \$5,500 and weighs 30 tons, now stand in an unbroken row. They are said to be the finest example of their kind of the stonecutter's art. It required ten men, working 60 days, to produce each of them, and a solid train of 30 flat cars brought them to Washington from the quarries in Massachu-

To make more space inside the building all the files of letters and documents will be stored in the old coal vaults under the lawn on the Pennsylvania avenue side, and new coal vaults are being built on the side opposite the White House.

The completed building, as it stands, represents three stages of construction. The nucleus, located by Jackson, was gress in choosing a site, put his hick- finished in 1864. The north wing, finory stick down with a thump and ex- ished in 1869, is on the side of the old

The long colonnade of brown stone, stone staircase leading up to the colon- erected in 1864, deteriorated in the nade on the Fifteenth street side has southern climate and was replaced by been torn away. Architects said it the present granite monoliths a little

Big Job to Fill the Supreme Bench



on President Taft the other day to pay

The president has appointed two congress. justices already-Hughes in place of Brewer, who died, and Lurton in place for the public until after congress of Peckham of New York, also dead. meets, as it has been definitely an-These deaths removed a Republican nounced at the White House that no and a Democrat, and their successors judicial appointments would be sent were of the same political faith. to the senate until the Monday fol-Since then Chief Justice Fuller, a lowing the reconvening of congress.

Democrat, appointed from Illinois, has died, and Justice Moody, a Republican, of Massachusetts, has resigned because of ill-health, and President Taft will have to fill these two vacancies.

In addition to judicial fitness, politics and geographical qualifications must be considered. Moreover, the THE seven justices of the Supreme president is brought face to face with L court of the United States, led by a task which will be of tremendous the venerable Justice Harlan, called importance to the United States for the next generation. With political their respects. This annual call of beliefs changing over night and greatcourtesy reminded the president of a er zeal in governmental supervision duty which is uppermost in his mind being urged by the dominant party, and occupying it almost to the ex- the court which President Taft must clusion of any other consideration, for reconstruct will pass on all the the president is called upon to re- changes in the organic laws of the model the highest tribunal in the land. United States which may be made by

The problem will not be solved

Soldier Out at Fort Myer



ALBERT J. MYER, the American army's gentleman soldier, is no longer wearing the uniform of an enlisted man. He has left Fort Myer. the army reservation named for his back to Boston.

him sentenced Corporal Myer to be in the same ballroom with themselves, reduced to the ranks, to be confined to forfelt \$50 of his pay.

penalty, having been discharged in of a soldier and a dandy, too.

the meantime. He was given an honorable discharge and the army knows him no more.

Myer created the biggest sensation the army has had for a long time. He tried to get into West Point, but was barred by age, and from the naval academy because of his size. Then he enlisted in the cavalry, but that did not suit his liking and he transferred into the signal corps, where he was promoted to be a corporal.

At Fort Myer the dude soldier was illustrious grandfather, and has gone the envy of his comrades and a particular bore to his officers. After a Not only was the passing of the hard day's drill, or the attendance on dandy soldier sudden and unexpected, some other military duty, Corporal but the manner of his going sensation- Myer would go to his bachelor apartal. Mr. Myer, who was a corporal in ments, have his valet rub him down the signal corps, has been in the and then don the habiliments of a guardhouse since August. A recent society man. That night, perhaps, his verdict of a court-martial which tried commanding officers would find him

The youngster rode and walked with at hard labor for three months and the fairest of Washington's belles, and had money to burn. He never did The court-martial was a little slow anything to excite the anger of his and Myer escaped its imprisonment superiors except to play the dual role

New News of Hesterday

Grit That Won Great Contest one good eye, the superb confidence

How "Tommy" Holcombe's Nerve, When One Eye Was Disabled, Decided Famous Rifle Match In England in 1903.

Some weeks ago the cable brought the news from Peking that an American team had won over all competitors in an international rifle match open to teams of all the legation guards in the Chinese capital. The captain of the Yankee team was Capt. Thomas Holcombe, Jr., who was a member of the victorious American team that competed in the great international rifle contest held in England in 1903-the most famous contest of the kind ever held. And it was at this contest that Captain Holcombe displayed the grit that, on the authority of the captain of the team, Leslie C. Bruce, ultimately gave America the victory. It is a story that hitherto has escaped publication.

"Seven teams took part in the match," said Mr. Bruce, "and as America had been the victor in every simflar contest held previously, a very honorable but nevertheless very earnest attempt was made to take the prestige away from the United States. Especially did the Englishmen go in with the idea of wresting this glory from their American cousins, with the result that when the shooting was finished at the 800-yard range they had us distanced by three points. I have been told that when the cable dispatches informed our countrymen that we had been beaten at the 800-yard range the general impression was that at last an end had come to America's victories. To us of the team the outlook was somewhat gloomy, I must confess, and as captain I was considerably worried as to whether or not we would be able to manifest at the plays so important a part in wind the with my partner, Mr. A. M. Palcontests in which teams are engage ...

"I was still wondering whether this particular kind of enthusiasm, or confidence, which is so hard to describe

How General Arthur Kept Guard Over

the Nation's Treasury Department

While Regular Man Did an

Errand for Him.

Shortly after Gen. Chester A. Ar-

thur succeeded to the presidency of

the United States, he took into his

cabinet, as secretary of the treas-

ury, Charles J. Folger, whose pre-

decessor in the portfolio, William

Windom, had resigned in order to un-

dertake a canvass for a seat in the

United States senate from Minnesota.

For years President Arthur and Judge

Folger had been intimate friends, and

with the latter a member of the cab-

inet that friendship served to secure

Mr. Folger unannounced entrance to

the president's room at any hour of

the day or night. The president, too,

showed his friendship by calling upon

his secretary of the treasury informal-

ly whenever the spirit moved him.

General Arthur, incidentally, was as

unconventional and informal in his

relations with his cabinet as Lincoln

was with his, and he was the first

president in years to accept invita-

tions of a social nature at private

It so happened that one afternoon,

about an hour after the treasury de-

partment 19:1d closed for the day, the

president, having some business to

talk over with Judge Folger, deter-

mined to call upon him at the depart-

ment. Walking thither unaccompa-

nied and gaining the long main cor-

ridor of the building, he made his

way along the deserted passageway

to a point near the door which opened

into Secretary Folger's private office.

Here he met a man who seemed to

"Do you know whether or not Sec-

retary Folger is in his office?" asked

"No, sir, I do not," was the reply.

"Well, are you employed here in

Yes, sir, I am. I am one of the

night watchmen, and I have just gone

"Do you suppose you could find out

for me whether or not Judge Folger

is in his office? I'll stand watch for

"Yes, sir, I will try to find out for

you." And suiting his actions to his

words, the night watchman disap-

peared, leaving the president of the

United States standing guard in the

Presently the night watchman re-

turned. "No, sir, Secretary Folger is

not in. He has been gone for about

"I thank you very much," said the

president. He touched his hat to the

when another night watchman came

found bow, paid his respects to the

turned to his fellow employe. "Do you for gas engines.

corridor of the treasury building.

be of some minor authority.

the treasury department?"

you while you are doing so."

the president.

on duty."

half an hour."

Tommy Holcombe took his position at the nine hundred yard range. Of course we watched him with intense interest, and you can imagine the horror that rose in our breasts when, just before it came time for him to fire, his smokeless powder cartridge exploded prematurely and the gas from it saturated his right eye, so to speak, closing it completely.

"As speedily as possible I got a cloth and some cold water and bathed the bruning eye, while bitter thoughts ran through my brain, for I had counted greatly on Tommy Holcombe's shooting at the nine hundred and thousand yard ranges. But the water did the eve no good-the pain was too severe. it was burning like fire, I afterwards learned-and so I finally had to say to Holcombe: 'Tommy, I guess you'll have to retire and let me put a substitute in your place.'

"Tommy jerked his head around and with his good eye looked into mine. 'Not much,' he retorted, grimly. 'As long as I have got the good eye I can

make the mark.

"The way he said it, the look in that of the man sticking out all over him, decided me. 'All right,' I said, and a moment later Tommy took his position, coolly and carefully aimed, and at last fired. Hurrah! Tommy Holcombe, one-eyed though he was-with fire burning at his closed eye and filling that member with intense painhad made a clean bull's eye!

"The effect upon us was instantaneous. A few seconds before we had been in despair. Now we seemed like men inspired-esprit de corps was among us again in victorious measure, bull's eye after bull's eye was recorded in our favor, and when the shooting finally concluded at the range we found that we led the English by seven points.

"A little later the greatest of all international rifle contests was ours by a margin of 15 points, and I have always felt that the grit displayed by Tommy Holcombe at the nine hundred yard range and his resultant bull's eye decided that contest for America by giving us the proper esprit de corps at the critical period of the match." Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All

Stage Venture Improved Mails

Fast Trans-Continental Trains Originated With the One on Which Palmer and Jarrett Took Lawrence Barrett to San Francisco.

This hitherto unpublished story of how the country's mail service was vastly improved through the medium of a theatrical idea was told to me by Henry M. Jarrett, one of the greatest theatrical managers this country has ever had, about two years before his nine hundred and one thousand yard res'h, which occurred several years

mer, we had been playing George Rignold and a very fine company in 'Henry V.' at Booth's theater in New York city for an entire season," said in words, would be with us, when Mr. Jarrett. "Rignold wanted to go

know who that was I bowed to?" he

"No, I do not," was the reply, "but

the gentleman had some conversation

with me. He asked if Secretary Fol-

ger was in his office and said he

"President Arthur, was it?" ex-

'Well, he's a fine gentleman." 'Then

partment for ten minutes just the

A few days later the night watch-

man who had revealed the president's

incident to Secretary Folger, who

carried the story to President Arthur,

who in turn, assured the secretary

that the incident had been correctly

reported. And so far as I know this

is the first accurate publication of the

incident that gave rise to the story,

widespread in 1881, that President Ar-

thur had been a night watchman in

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Value of the Bride.

A Methodist minister in Baltimore

recently married a young man of the

Bowery type who asked him, at the

conclusion of the ceremony in the

parsonage, how much he "charged."

As a hint to the clergyman to keep

his fee within reasonable limits, the

young man drew a half dollar from

his pocket while speaking. The min-

ister explained that no "charge" was

made for his services. Whereupon the

delighted young husband exclaimed:

"Do you hear that, Mag? he don't

charge nothin'!" and dropped the

But the pastor had more to say.

He told his visitor that the fee de-

pended on the valuation he placed on

the service rendered. If it was worth

nothing to marry the young woman

at his side, very good; but if he val-

ued her his fee would give some evi-

dence of it. The groom was im-

pressed. Slowly h produced the half

dollar an laid it in the minister's

hand. A one-dollar bill followed

Then he grasped his bride's arm and

moved toward the door.-Frederic

Walter Norcross, in the Christian

Furnishing London's Gas.

furnishing gas, and the charges vary

from 49 cents a thousand cubic feet

power being from 14.8600 to 16.9200.

of the companies from 21/2 to 5 per

There are seven London companies

Herald.

man before him and was leaving, to 69 cents, the illuminating candle-

along the corridor and, with a pro- There is a discount allowed by most

another moment the newcomer had cent for power and 10 to 25 per cent.

half dollar back into his pocket.

the treasury department.

President as Night Watchman

found out.

before."

to Australia at the end of the season, and we suggested to him that he stop over at San Francisco for a few weeks and give 'Henry V.' there. He wouldn't listen to it. His success had been so great in New York that he had got a case of badly swelled head.

"But the idea was born, and Mr. Palmer and I undertook to carry it out in another way. We saw Lawrence Barrett, and offered him the part of Henry V., on our part agreeing, when he consented, to furnish a great company and as perfect stage settings as it was possible to procure. Then we determined to see if the railroads would undertake to carry us from New York to San Francisco in half a week's time,

"My, when I think of it, that was daring proposition. This was in 1878, and the railroads, in the far west at least, were far from being as perfectly equipped as they are at the present time. However, the idea appeared to appeal to the railway managers, and they made the contract. We were to leave New York one hour after midnight and be delivered at San Francisco three and one-half days later. And the contract was kept to the letter. But I never want to ride would stand watch for me while I again as we did then.

Of course, that trip has become a "He did?" gasped the second night tradition. Now I am going to tell watchman. "Well, that was the pres- you of another feature of it which has ident of the United States, and I never been published. It occurred to never saw a president in this place me that, if we could get the postoffice authorities to consent, we would undertake to deliver a mail made up claimed the other, astonished in turn. in New York, in San Francisco three and one-half days later. I went to he added, as the full significance of see Thomas L. James, then postmasthe situation sank in upon him: "He's ter of New York, in fear and trempresident all right, but he was a bling lest he might turn the proposinight watchman in the treasury detion down.

Instead of that he grew enthusiastic. 'That's a great idea, Mr. Jarrett.' he said, 'and by means of it we can show the government the feasibility identity to his colleague narrated this of establishing a fast railway mail service that will bring New York and Chicago within less than twenty-four hours' communication, New York and Omaha in less than thirty-six, and New York and San Francisco in less than four days. We will make up mails for Pittsburg, Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and San Francisco. We will have the postmasters at those places on the lookout for the mails. Then we will make reports of the result to the government, and I think the reports will give us the long desired fast mail trains.'

> "Do you know," continued Mr. Jarrett, "that the head of the express company which had the contract for carrying mails from the railway stations to the New York postoffice himself actually drove the mail wagon. rich a man as he was, from the New York postoffice to the Pennsylvania station? We took on the mail just before one o'clock at night. Before eight o'clock that morning the mail for Pittsburg was delivered and within an hour distributed. By nine o'clock in the evening Chicago, for the first time, received a mail the same day that it left New York. Omaha got its mail early in the morning of the second day, and San Francisco's mail was distributed on the afternoon of the third day.

"That experience demonstrated to the government the feasibility of adopting through fast railway mail trains. And as I recall the history of the passage of the theatrical special from New York to San Francisco in as yet unbeaten time, I am convinced that, after all, the greatest service that it performed was to show both to the government and the railroads generally that the latter were capaba of cutting down time for the delivery of mails by one-half."

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Successful Aviating.

"An airship is a strange place for president of the United States. In cent. to large consumers, 10 to 20 per "Oh, I don't know. A cat always lands right side up when it falls."



FOR TWO HUNDRED LEGHORNS

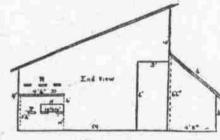
Structure Shown in Illustration Prove ed Entirely Satisfactory During Severe Winter,

During the severe weather of last winter the house shown in the illustration gave us entire satisfaction, writes F. T. Tiffany in Country Gentle man. In this house we had 185 pullets and 15 cockerels, and had no trouble with colds as was the case with an open-front house.

This house is 30 feet long, 14 feet wide, 10 feet high in front, and 5 feet high in the rear; on the front side of the house, facing south, are two openings 3 by 4 feet 6 inches each; these openings are covered on the outside with inch mesh wire to keep out the sparrows; these openings have frames on the inside covered with muslin, which on cold nights is placed over the openings.

The addition in the front is 12 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches wide, and is 6 feet 6 inches high where it joins the building, and 3 feet high at the lower side. The roof of this comprises 4 hot-bed sash 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. This is used as a dusting room! and the roof furnishes light for the rest of the building. These sash are made so they will slide down in hot weather or when we wish to put in new dust. There are also in front two openings 18 inches high to let the fowls out; these openings have sliding doors on the inside.

On one end of the building we have a door 3 by 6 feet for entrance. All weather boarding is white pine German siding, except on the north side, which is boarded first with barn boards and then with siding over it. The roof is covered with shingles. Inside the house on the north side is the roosting place; the dropping-board is 21/2 feet from the floor and is 41/2 feet wide and runs the length of the building. Under the dropping board are the nests, 14 by 16 inches. These



Practical Poultry House. R. Roosts; D. Dropping Board; N. Nests; P. Perch.

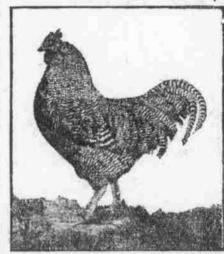
rest on a platform composed of two fence boards about 4 inches apart and can be taken out separately to be cleaned. In the rear of the nests is a board 4 inches wide for the hens to light on to enter the nests. The nests are 15 inches from the floor; in front of the nests is a muslin curtain which hangs within 9 inches of the floor; this makes the nests secluded. The roost poles are about 6 inches above the dropping board and are one foot apart and run the length of the build-

This house can be built for less than \$2 per fowl.

PROFIT IN MIXED POULTRY

Most Money Is Made Where Chickens Are Kept as Adjunct to Other General Farm Crops,

There is no doubt but that the greatest profit is made where poultry is kept as an adjunct to the other farm crops. On the general farm the feed item and the labor item, as well as the item of land, are of smaller account than on larger poultry farms. To the farmer who is willing to give as much attention to the poultry as he does to any other part of the farm operations. there is a good profit to be made with very little expenditure of time de la



Plymouth Rock Cockrel.

money. Wherever it is possible the colony house system is strongly recommended for the general farm. It has the advantage of being able to move poultry to any part of the farm, and many times a corn or stubble field for the fowls to range over would mean a great saving in the feed bill. The drippings would also help to fertilize the land, as they are richer than that of any other domestic animal. Poultry kept in this way and receiving the proper attention should prove to be one of the best paying branches of the