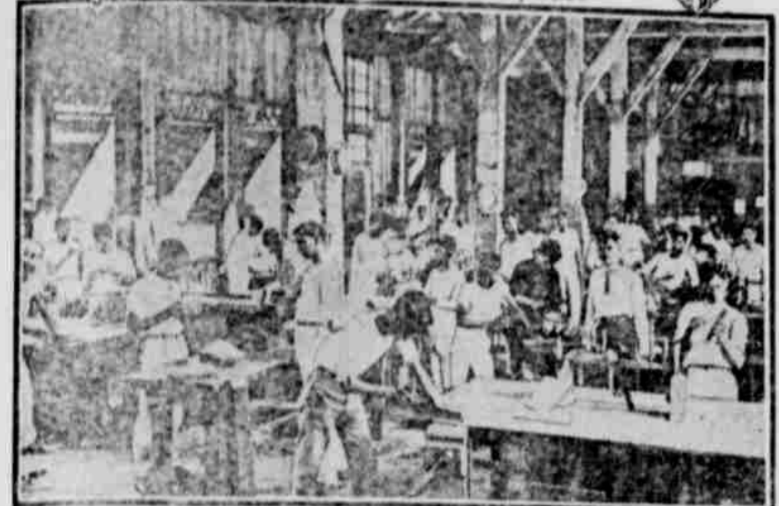


Culture Education in Philippines



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CEBU



BENCH WORK ON WOOD

THE TWELFTH annual report of the director of education for the Philippine Islands, covering the school year ending April 1, 1912, has just been received by the bureau of insular affairs.

It is a very comprehensive statement of the educational program in the islands, shows that very encouraging results have been obtained during the past year in all lines of school activities and that "the achievement of a civilization and a high culture" is well entered upon.

Some of the specific things accomplished during the past year are enumerated by the director. Progress has been very marked in the improvement in the quality of English taught in all the schools whether of primary, intermediate or secondary grade. Industrial instruction has been organized and developed to a greater extent than in any previous year. A large number of permanent school buildings have been completed. The policy of acquiring adequate school sites has found general acceptance and much attention has been given to the improvement of temporary buildings. Through the vacation assembly at Hagato, the bureau has come into closer sympathy with the vast majority of its teachers than ever before. A decided improvement is reported in the personnel of the teaching force, both American and Filipino. Specialization in Elementary Schools.

In the Philippines specialization must begin much lower down in the course than is the usual practice in the United States, although many educators here are coming to recognize that the earlier this specialization can be introduced the better. In the islands it begins with the first year of the intermediate grades, five courses being provided—the general course, the course for teaching, the course in farming, the trade course, the course in housekeeping and household arts, and the course in business. This specialization is incorporated into the course of study in order that the child may secure such training as will directly prepare him for a useful life.

A careful study and comparison of education in the Philippines with that carried on in other tropical countries enjoying practically the same conditions as obtain there, shows that it is the aim of nearly every one of these countries to make education general, but as a rule the percentage of population attending school is much lower than in the Philippines. In very few cases is special attention being given to industrial education. The elementary schools are seldom considered in the plan of industrial instruction, the attention being confined to advanced technical and agricultural subjects. For a number of years the bureau has been committed to the policy of providing adequate permanent buildings for the housing of the public schools as rapidly as money might be made available.

In the furtherance of this policy standard plans based upon the unit system of construction, which allows additions to be made as necessity may demand without detracting from the appearance or utility of the original structure, have been prepared.

In the standard schoolhouse plans each unit is a class room of standard size, seven by nine meters. Plans have been adopted for buildings of from one to twenty class rooms with assembly room, offices and storeroom. Concrete reinforced with steel is the construction material which meets conditions best. It is specified for the standard schoolhouse.

Already 125 school buildings of this type have been completed and 173 others are in process of construction, of which 81 lacked very little of completion and were already occupied at the time the director made his report.

Methods Correct.

The industrial program is being promoted constantly through the medium of provincial industrial supervisors; inspectors and instructors form the travelling corps of the general office; various publications, bulletins, and correspondence; through industrial exhibits; through the appointment of pensionados to receive training along such lines, and by means of the special courses offered in the Philippine Normal school and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades. Such satisfactory progress is to be reported as to convince the director that the methods employed are substantially correct. On entering the school, the pupil must immediately take as a part of each day's work certain manual exercises in the nature of play work at first, but which gradually lead up to the regular industrial courses provided in the advanced primary and in the intermediate grades. Special courses in farming, housekeeping and household arts, trade work, and business are offered for those pupils who desire to do more industrial work than that prescribed in the general intermediate course. These special industrial courses are replacing the general course in many intermediate schools. Already 41 schools are giving the farming course, 21 are giving the housekeeping course, 25 are giving the trade course, 42 the teaching course, and one the business course, as compared with a total of 159 conducting the general course.

It is at once evident, with requirements so definitely fixed for industrial work in the schools, the great majority of the pupils who are enrolled must be engaged in some branch of this work. An examination of the figures included among the statistical tables of this report will show that of the total enrollment of 232,740 boys and 138,842 girls during the month of February, 1912 (an average month), 218,290 boys and 125,293 girls—91 per cent of the entire monthly enrollment—were doing some form of industrial work.

From another point of view, 63,067 pupils engaged in school gardening cultivated 3,046 school gardens and 54,682 home gardens during the year; 1,319 pupils were enrolled in the regular trade school classes; 1,263 in regular trade courses in other schools; and 7,380 in the shops operated in connection with provincial and other intermediate schools. In addition to the above, 10,356 pupils were taking work in 236 primary wood working shops conducted in connection with municipal primary schools in all parts of the islands.

Tales of Gotham and other CITIES

Returns to Church Money He Stole When a Boy



NEW YORK—In the mail of Rev. William B. Wallace, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn street and Third avenue, there came recently a letter in a strange hand. The writer had a story to tell which interested the pastor greatly. Years and years before he had stolen some money from the Sunday school fund of the church at the time it was on Nassau street. Now he wanted to restore it.

Merchant Who Manages Well Without Eyesight

PHILADELPHIA—Here's another wonder of the world—a blind man at Sixth and Chestnut streets who captures thieves, detects counterfeit coins and breaks up the gangs that manufacture and traffic in bogus money. Besides doing this, famous "Blind Al," who has been in the neighborhood for many years, sells newspapers, candy and fruit; goes to market in crowded Dock street all alone—and never has he knocked a basket over. He shaves himself and without a looking glass, too; blacks his own boots, sews his own buttons on and is always ready with a cheery word for his multitude of customers who buy at his stand next to old Congress Hall at Chestnut and Sixth.

"Oh, yes," said he, "some people try to cheat me yet, but I usually catch them; I've caught 221 of them in the 33 years I've been blind. If they cheat me once they usually come and try it again, but I soon discover something wrong and put some of my 'truffles' on the watch and it's not long before the folks who pay for one apple and take three or for one peanut bar and take two find that they've caught themselves."

"Blind Al" has eyes in his fingers; in the keen powers of smell he has developed in the redoubled acuteness of his ears. By these "detectives" he has corralled 18 counterfeiters and put the authorities on the trail of three bands who were making the spurious coins.

cons, held last night, he asked the members of the board if they remembered anything about it, but none did.

Dr. Wallace wrote his unknown correspondent today that the matter of restitution was something which rested with his own conscience.

"In the days when the church was on Nassau street," explained Dr. Wallace the other day, "a boy took a small sum of money from the Sunday school funds. That was in 1873. Nothing more was heard of it until five days ago, when I received a letter in which I was informed that the boy had since grown to man's estate; that his conscience had troubled him and that he wished to return the amount that he had taken 39 years ago. There is a powerful sermon in the facts if they are correctly told.

"I know nothing about the theft or how much it was. The man had no fortune. He is a person of moderate means, as I understand it, and simply wanted to make restitution of the amount missing. The man has been converted within the last two or three years and his better nature has moved him to take this step. I wrote to him this morning to act according to the light of his own conscience."

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TARIFF QUESTION IS POSTPONED

President Would Leave Issue for New Congress.

Greater Navy Advised—Autonomy for Philippines Opposed—Currency Reform.

FEATURES OF MESSAGE.

President Taft's principal recommendations in his message to congress were:

- The plan of currency reform outlined by the monetary commission.
- Amendment of the law to lessen the penalty when corporations inadvertently disobey the corporation tax law.
- Congressional approval of plan of army reorganization prepared by the war college last spring.
- The passage of the military pay bill increasing compensation to militia in the field.
- Citizenship without statehood for Porto Rico.
- Regulation of water power grants so that navigable streams might be improved by water power companies.
- Elevation of Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, to a major generalship.

A return to the policy of two battleships a year by the appropriations for three battleships this year.

Authority to the United States Supreme court to make rules of procedure in common law cases in Federal court to expedite and lessen the cost of litigation.

He disapproves the following: Autonomy and independence in eight years for the Philippines. Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The president made no recommendations for tariff revision, saying he would leave that subject to the incoming congress.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft will make no further effort to have congress reduce the tariff. In a "general" message to congress the president clearly indicated his intention of leaving further tariff revision to Wilson and the congress just elected.

"Now that a new congress has been elected on a platform of tariff for revenue only rather than a protective tariff and is to revise the tariff on that basis," said the president, "it is needless for me to occupy the time of congress with arguments or recommendations in favor of a protective tariff."

This message, the second submitted by the president since the present session began, will be his last of a general character. It dealt with every department of the government except the State department, recommended much of the legislation which the president previously had urged upon the attention of congress, and took up and discussed at length several subjects comparatively new.

Tobacco Trust Accused.

New York—Rudolph Epstein, one of the several Brooklyn tobacco jobbers who say they were forced out of business by the American Tobacco company, testified to the tactics employed by the trust to crush competition. He is a witness in the suit for \$300,000 brought by John A. Locker against the American company under the Sherman law.

He declared that A. T. Benheim, representing the trust, called a meeting of jobbers in 1904 and told them the American Tobacco company intended to form a combine of all jobbers on New York, each member to receive 1000 shares of preferred stock in a company to be known as the Metropolitan Tobacco company.

Epstein said when he refused to join Benheim warned him that he would be driven out of business. He said that the American company refused to sell goods to him and after a time he was forced to close up.

Youths Steal 20 Autos.

Chicago—Four young men ranging in age from 16 to 21 years confessed to the police of Melrose Park, a suburb, that they have committed at least 50 robberies during the past 12 months and carried away loot, the aggregate value of which is placed at \$23,000. Among the property stolen by the quartet are 20 automobiles and many diamonds. The youths gave their names as James Brons, Leonard Tartorello, Charles Garrett, and John Ragone. During the past few weeks robberies have occurred nightly.

David Eccles Stricken.

Salt Lake City—David Eccles, president of the Amalgamated Sugar company and one of the wealthiest citizens of Utah, died suddenly at the Emergency hospital here of heart disease. Mr. Eccles, with his associates, had large business interests in Oregon. He was interested in large lumber manufacturing plants in Baker, Hood River and Columbia counties and a beet sugar factory at La Grande. The Eccles interests also own the Mount Hood railway extending from Hood River to Dea.

Merit System Is Upheld.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Fill all the government offices on the merit system through careful original selections and careful promotion, and no civil servant will have any patrons to serve." Rep. E. C. Rosten, says the Executive is of such nature that the principle is incapable of continuing in the line of succession to the throne, and therefore, the appointment of an heir designate is being discussed.

Airman Soars 19,032 Feet.

Tunis—The world's altitude record for aeroplanes was broken by Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, who ascended 5801 meters (approximately 19,332 feet high). The flight lasted one hour, 11 minutes, 6 seconds and was carried out in clear weather. The best previous accepted record was 17,881 feet made, by George Le Gagneux on September 17 last at Villacoublay, France.

GREEKS JOIN IN PEACE MOVE

Held Out to Keep Turkey From Gaining By Respite.

London—Greece has officially announced that she would participate in the peace negotiations.

It is expected both from Sofia and Athens that Greece held out from the armistice in agreement with the allies to prevent Turkey from profiting from the armistice to improve her military positions.

An unconfirmed report from Athens says the Greeks are continuing their operations against Janina, but elsewhere orders have been received to cease hostilities.

Reports are current that arrangements had been made for revictualing the besieged garrisons appear to have been incorrect.

LARGE RIVER WORK URGED

Poindexter Points Out Need of Aid to Transportation Facilities.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in an address here before the National Rivers and Harbors congress, said the time had come for the development of every resource in this country, and emphasized waterway development as one of the country's most important needs.

Senator Poindexter said the railways need waterway transportation aid, not to have competition, but because the rail lines could not handle the traffic. He spoke also of the importance of carrying through to completion river improvement work on which large sums already had been spent, so the returns on the investment would not be delayed.

Harold E. McCormick, vice-president of the International Harvester company, expresses the opinion that, as with the Panama canal, a large bond issue should be created for the purpose of improving on a large scale the waterways of the country.

HUGE OVEN MAY SERVE NEW YORK BREAD LINE

Spokane—The oven that baked 2,250 pies per hour during the recent fifth national apple show may be taken to New York to cook food for the "bread lines." Lew S. Hurtig of Spokane, originator of the 75 foot oven, is not only negotiating with New York people for its installation there, where he claims it can do in one hour work which now requires six, but he has organized a company and will cook bread "by the mile" at San Francisco in 1915. The oven has been patented. It is built of bricks, is 75 feet long and three feet square. Heat is supplied by high pressure gas pipes, the pies or other articles being carried from end to end on an endless chain. The journey requires one and a half minutes.

Denver Gateway Closed.

Washington, D. C.—J. N. Teal, of Portland, Or., while at the Interstate Commerce commission recently, found that the Harriman lines have filed tariffs closing the Denver gateway against other roads on lumber from the Northwest to Eastern points, except by way of the Union Pacific and other Harriman lines. Mr. Teal, while here, will also try to secure an adjustment of freight rates from New York to Portland, via the Panama railway, so as to restore old rates. An increase was recently ordered.

Storm Sweeps Great Lakes.

Chicago—A raging sea, with treacherous squalls and shifting winds, imperiled several lake boats bound for Chicago Saturday and swept away the last vestige of hope that the three-masted schooner Rose Simmons and its cargo of Christmas trees would sail safely into Chicago's harbor with its hardy crew of 16 men. The roaring waters were driven by a 50-mile gale that first burst upon Lake Michigan in all its fury from the northwest.

Illiteracy Test Favored.

Washington, D. C.—Early action in the house on the Burnett immigration bill, presenting an illiteracy test, is predicted by Chairman Burnett, of the immigration committee, who announced that the rules committee was prepared to bring in a special rule under which the bill could be passed, when it would not interfere with appropriation bills. He asserted that at least 250 members of the house were pledged to vote for the measure.

Wolves Attack Cattle.

Steamboat Springs, Colo.—Heavy snows and extreme cold have driven packs of gray wolves out of the timber and many cattle are falling victims to their attacks. Cattlemen have offered bounties for wolf scalps in addition to those offered by the county and state. It was 29 degrees below zero here Saturday night.

Nebraska Women Busy.

Omaha—The Nebraska Woman Suffrage association has decided to petition for a submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The petition will require 22,000 signatures and a committee was appointed to start work on it.

STRIKERS KILL TWO IN BATTLE

Officers Shot Down While Protecting Strikebreakers.

Lie in Ambush Till Bargeload of Non-Unionists Is Landed—Militia Is Called Out.

Hackensack, N. J.—Several hundred striking employes of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, ambushed under the palisades overlooking the Hudson river, opened fire on a boatload of strikebreakers landing at coal docks in Edgewater. In a pitched battle which followed, two railroad detectives were killed and twelve men wounded.

A telegram requesting that the militia be called to quell the disorder was sent to the acting governor of New Jersey, by General Superintendent Stone, of the Erie railroad. Mr. Stone escaped a storm of bullets fired by strikers as he was seeking shelter in a building.

The men killed were Andrew J. Graw, 28, of Binghamton, N. Y., captain of detectives, and Clarence Mallory, 45, one of Graw's men.

The wounded included John D. Ryserson, of Jersey City, lieutenant of detectives; William King, William A. Woods, Frank A. Brown and William Hicks.

All these men, like Captain Graw and Mallory, were doing private detective work for the Erie railroad.

Hicks is in a hospital wounded 23 times. Brown and Woods were shot through the head, Ryerson in the back and chest and King in the right ear.

The men, hiding behind cliffs and trees, waited until a snow had discharged its cargo of men brought to the "strikebreakers" did not frighten the strikebreakers, who pushed forward toward the railroad tracks on the coal wharf.

The men in ambush then left their hiding places and firing real bullets, attempted to swarm out on the wharf. They were met by the private detectives, who, unarmed except for clubs, engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle.

A fusillade of shots brushed the officers aside and they fled for safety, except the mortally wounded Graw and Mallory. The strikebreakers, under a fire of bullets, fled.

Three hundred foreigners, employes of the Susquehanna, which the Erie controls, quit work Monday demanding a wage increase of five cents an hour. Officials of the railroad would not grant the increase.

FIND GIANT FOSSIL CAMEL

California Asphalt Bed Yields Prehistoric Remains.

Los Angeles—One of the most remarkable discoveries in the history of paleontology in America has been made by Professor R. C. Stoner, of the University of California, in the famous La Brea asphaltum beds at the western city limit, appropriately named the "death trap of the ages."

Stoner, who for months has been excavating strange fossils of the quarternary period, came upon the perfect skull and nearly the whole skeleton of a gigantic camel of the pleistocene age.

There is no previous record that this animal ever existed on this continent, and the find is so interesting that Stone at once sent for two of the greatest experts to make an examination. These authorities, Professor J. C. Merriam, head of the department of paleontology of the University of California, and Charles Hart Merriam, for many years head of the biological survey of the Federal government, agreed that the animal belongs to the camel family, but was much larger than the camels of the present day.

Customs House Moved.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has promised Representative Humphrey, of Washington, that he would order the removal of the office of the collector of customs for the Puget Sound district from Port Townsend to Seattle at the urgent request of the Seattle commercial interests.

As a legislative bill now pending directs the removal of the hydrographic office from Port Townsend to Seattle, there will be nothing left at the former town to keep it on the official map except its postoffice.

Canal Will Be Guarded.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Stimson told the house committee on military affairs about the plans of the government for the fortification of Hawaii through works back of Pearl Harbor; and about plans for guarding the Panama canal on land by troops stationed along it, as well as at its two ends. The protecting force would muster 8000 or 10,000 men. He told of plans for enlarging the army strength in the insular possession, so that only about 16,000 soldiers would be left in the United States proper.

Prince Nihilist Victim.

London—The Daily Express revives the story that Crown Prince Alexis of Russia was the victim of Nihilism. It asserts that he is suffering from the effects of a wound made by a trusted attendant, who since has proved to be a nihilist. The wound, says the Express, is of such nature that the prince is incapable of continuing in the line of succession to the throne, and therefore, the appointment of an heir designate is being discussed.

Trees Evidence of Wreck.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Mute evidence tending to show that the schooner Rose Simmons lies at the bottom of Lake Michigan off Two Rivers Point, 22 miles north of this city, was brought here by fishermen who found entangled in their nets several Christmas tree tops, presumably part of the schooner's cargo.

Mules Object to Service in Army and Desert



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Seventy-five mules, comprising the more energetic part of a delegation of three hundred of their kind that have reached San Francisco for the purpose of adding glory and efficiency to the United States army, suddenly decided not to enlist. As a result squads of cowboys, platoons of cavalrymen from the Presidio and deputies of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals passed a whole day galloping madly through the thoroughfares of the Mission district attempting to capture the deserters.

The three hundred mules were shipped into the city under consignment to the army authorities at the Presidio and Berry streets to await the coming of the soldiers who were to be sent for them. They stood the confinement without protest for a few hours, but things were not very lively in the neighborhood, and, besides, the reception committee had deserted them and it didn't seem just right for so many strangers in the city to spend their first night penned up in a corral without a chance to see the sights.

Wooing of Prehistoric Age Wins a Fair Bride

CHICAGO—The cave man of an eon ago, who did his wooing with a club and won his bride by stanning her and dragging her to his lair by the hair, was reincarnated the other night into the being of Dominick Provenzani, who, until the change, was a man of meekness and the keeper of a shoe shop at 2020 Roscoe street.

Provenzani wooed but failed to win Santa Donandola, a 17-year-old Italian girl who lived with her parents at 1119 N. Milton avenue and dreamed of being courted by a prince.

What cared she for the sad-eyed pleadings of Dominick? Huh! Her husband must be a man of daring.

And the other night Dominick qualified. With the spirit of his cave men ancestors suddenly awakened, he visited his brother-in-law, Samuel de Pasquala, forced his aid and then with a brandished revolver grimly led the way to the home of the unsuspecting bride-to-be.

Then with a savage cry the lover sprang toward his beloved, drove a handkerchief into her mouth with one hand and with the other lifted her from the doorstep and ran with her down the street.

In his wake came the faithful brother-in-law, and in the latter's came a mob of howling witnesses of the kidnapping.

De Pasquala held back the mob un-

Rayner Leaves Million.

Baltimore—The value of the estate of the late Senator Rayner will approximate \$1,000,000. This will be shown when the senator's will is filed next week for probate. The property is divided equally between the widow and the son, William B. Rayner, a portion being left in trust. The senator left to the widow and son the right to make such charitable bequests as they may see fit, saying in the body of the will that their judgment would enable them to act in accordance with what would have been his ideas.

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FINDING WEIGHT OF ATOM

1,000,000 billion billion weigh one gram (15.4 grains).

But the atom is not the ultimate particle, but a group consisting of a thousand or more of smaller particles called electrons. Under the influence of powerful electrical currents, atoms may be made to throw off some of their electrons. Professor Millikan devised a method of capturing and weighing these electrons and measuring their electric charge.

The weight of atoms and molecules as determined by these two wholly different methods agree with those which have been previously determined by other means. Thus the truth of the atomic theory, which was first conceived more than 2,000 years ago, is believed to be at last demonstrated by scientific proofs.—New York World.

Just Right.

"My husband tried to show his appreciation of my present to him, but I was not a bit angry when he put his foot in it."

"What was your present?"

"A pair of slippers."



til he was beaten down, but the lover escaped with his prize.

Straight to the shoe store rushed Dominick. When the door to the shop finally was broken open by the police they found the girl, still gagged and now bound, lying on the floor and staring with wonder at the threatening face of the man. The gag was removed and then a strange thing happened.

"I love you!" she shouted. "I will marry you tomorrow!—I didn't know you were like this."

So the police released the man and the girl went to her home to prepare for the wedding.

Scholastic Filippancy.

"And now," continued the professor of history, "permit me to mention a tireless worker in the great cause of humanity—'Attireless worker' interrupted one of the seniors, 'pardon me, professor, but if you are referring to Lady Godiva, she was attired in her luxuriant hair.'"