

# THE PHILIPPINES IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

## Luzon Method of Salt Making.

John T. McCutcheon, Philippine correspondent of the Chicago Record, writes as follows: It is very difficult, even here in Manila, to get a comprehensive idea of "the situation in the Philippines." The most we know is that our troops are scattered over every province in Luzon, as well as in the chief cities of the other islands, and that in Luzon alone there are 216 separate garrisons holding cities and villages and strategic points in the twenty-seven provinces of the island.

The Filipino method of warfare has changed from their old, defiant methods to a new and more insidious one, that is as much if not more to be feared.

Long before Tarlac was taken Aguinaldo realized that his troops could not stand against ours. Even a force numerically much stronger could be driven at will by comparatively small American forces. This was where discipline, morale and esprit de corps combined to make the smaller force vastly superior to the larger one, because the latter lacked these elements.

Soon after this discovery, which seems to have been long in making, he heard that the United States was going to increase the Philippine army to about 65,000, a force that could annihilate him if he contested its advance or will. He then issued, along in October, a proclamation advising many of his followers to return to their homes, hide their rifles and await a call at some future time. Others of his followers were held under arms and directed to begin a guerilla warfare in the territory held by the Americans at that time, or to be held by them later on.

That proclamation, which was undoubtedly forced by the vigorous campaign inaugurated at the time by Generals MacArthur, Lawton, Wheaton and Young, marked the end of organized resistance on a large scale. It will be remembered that Tarlac was taken without a shot, and that our troops occupied in turn all the provinces of the north with fewer than a dozen fights of any consequence. From that time on it became a foot race after the demoralized bands that were leaving the Tarlac lowlands. There was no established capital, no machinery of government, no grand army and half the cabinet surrendered or were captured.

Officially the revolution was crushed.



SPANISH-FILIPINO MESTIZA GIRLS.

But General Concepcion, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, uttered a dissenting opinion which, as since proved, was prophetic.

"You think it is over, but it isn't. You have now disrupted the army and scattered it far and wide. You have some of the leaders in prison and your troops occupy the whole north country. But how many rifles have you captured? When you've got the arms, then and only then, will the revolution be over."

They have a curious custom at the Filipino balls. All the girls sit in a row on one side of the room and all the men on the other. When a man wants to dance he goes over across the dead line, selects his girl, and, after dancing, delivers her back to her chair. He returns to his own side. There is no chance for any flirtation.

The Filipino girls are not flirtatious. On great occasions they always seem to be overwhelmed with a sense of rigid propriety. There are no soft brown eyes coyly glancing, or little hands gently pressing. When Miss Filipino treads the stately national quadrille or whirls lightly to the string measures of a quick-played waltz she dedicates her thoughts and soul to grace and symmetry and completely forgets those dainty little coquetries which every maiden is entitled by ancient decree to use.



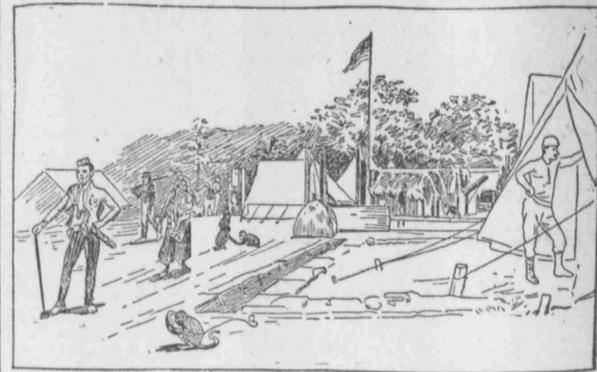
BUNGAO, SULU ARCHIPELAGO, THE MOST SOUTHERLY POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

There was an extemporized supper. All the girls sat at one end of the table and all the men at the other. All the chairs at the man end were taken when I went in to the feast.

and, contrary to all precedents, I was consigned to the heart of the enemy's country.

On each side was a mestiza. Across the table was a row of dark girls who were evidently overwhelmed by the radical departure from an old custom, and I suspect that I figured prominently as the subject of many of their whispered Visayan remarks. By exhibiting industry in passing things I finally won their friendship and restored confidence.

Everybody has his own salt-maker, so the Ilocanos and Pangasinans of Northern Luzon believe, and they follow out the theory in practice, for



TENTS AND SOLDIER-MADE HUTS OF THE AMERICAN GARRISON AT BUNGAO, SULU, OUR SOUTHERNMOST POSSESSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

nearly every family living on the coast of the great Lingayen Gulf manufactures salt for home consumption, and sells the surplus to the villages of the interior.

In one settlement near Dagupan the occupation reaches the dignity of an industry, and an entire village is engaged in crystallizing the salt out of the earth. The process is the exceed-



SALT MAKING IN NORTHERN LUZON.

ingly simple one of scraping the salt-soaked land of the low coast country with a wooden barrow and allowing the sun to evaporate the moisture until the ground takes on a condition of dry powder. This almost impalpable dust is scraped up in baskets and packed into a narrow bamboo splint-woven trough, some six feet long, plastered with clay. Water is then poured upon the dry salt earth by the jarful, and leaches through, passing out by a small tube at the bottom. The clear water with salt in solution is then boiled down until it crystallizes in an iron kettle built in the top of a clay oven, as seen in the



A FILIPINO BAMBOO BAND.

foreground of the picture, which is reproduced from Harper's Weekly.

In the south, among the Tagalogs of Cavite province, the process varies somewhat. Every family living on the coast has its own salt-ponds, which, skirted by beautiful bamboo clumps and great mango-trees, make very picturesque artificial lakes. These ponds are shallow basins, sometimes more than an acre in extent, walled in with a low mud dike, and provided with an entrance sluice, through which the

The salt water of the ocean is allowed to come in till it reaches just to the tops of these circular beds, soaking them through and through. The sun does the rest of the work by rapidly evaporating the moisture from them, and the salt appears as a white efflorescence at the surface, to be carefully scraped off by the owner. In this way they become practically self-feeding salt-machines of an exceedingly novel character, though the output of salt per diem from each bed is very small.

The native music of the Philippine Islanders, according to Harper's Weekly, is rendered almost exclusively on home-made instruments. These are built of bamboo, the big horns having but one note each, while the reed (at the left in the picture) carries the air.

### A Hint to Any Man.

Education is seldom the controlling factor in success. What! Must we belittle education after all our furore

about the value of education? By no means. The secret of success is a man's disposition. The man who is willing to do and able to take responsibilities will beat him who is unwilling or unable. The man who has the disposition to lift the burden of trivial matters from his superior's consideration is the man who will be looked for when promotions are to be made. The question is not, Have you done your duty? but, Do you rise to greater responsibilities? The opportunities for rising to greater responsibilities are ever present.—The Manufacturer.

### A View of Panama.

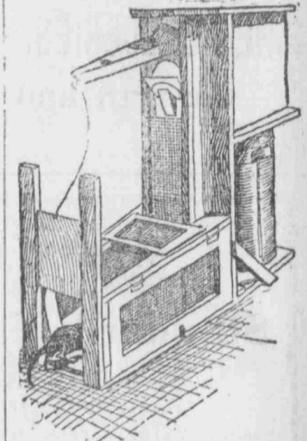
With its ancient walls and fortifications, its tall buildings of gloomy gray and roofs of red tile, Panama has an oriental appearance as viewed from the harbor, and the shapely architecture of the twin spires of the cathedral adds much to the beauty of the scene. The fortifications are feeble and crumbling, but are picturesque. The sea walls which have resisted the incessant surf for more than two centuries are covered with barnacles and moss. The cafes which overlook the water seem cool and comfortable from the bay, but are filled with the all-pervading smell which the nostrils of a newcomer resent, but the acclimated foreigners and natives have long ago ceased to perceive.—Chicago Record.

### INVENTS A SELF-ACTING TRAP.

S. Ruckersburg Thinks He Can Make Rats Annihilate Themselves.

A Milwaukee avenue inventor thinks he has solved the problem of how to induce rats and mice to exterminate themselves and assist in the annihilation of those that come after them. He is S. Ruckersburg, and his annihilator is a self-acting trap.

The first night the trap is in action it is tightly closed and loaded with a table d'hote dinner. The second night the hearts of the hungry rodents are made glad by the sight of an open door at one end. As it advances the rat's weight overbalances a sheet-



THE SELF-ACTING RAT TRAP.

iron false floor, the door falls with a click and his ratslip is doomed. Inspection discloses but one way of escape—a boxlike flue—and this he accepts. Once again an automatic door closes. The way leads into a large funnel. The rat walks on until the funnel tips and it is precipitated into a can of water. The tipping of the funnel raises the door to the first entrance and things are in readiness for the next adventurer. In four nights 113 rats were captured and disposed of in one of the big clubhouses.—Chicago Record.

"I know that a great many people do not like my business," said the chimney-sweep; "but it suits me." After the due acknowledgment of the courteous smiles of his audience, he went up the flue.—Baltimore American.

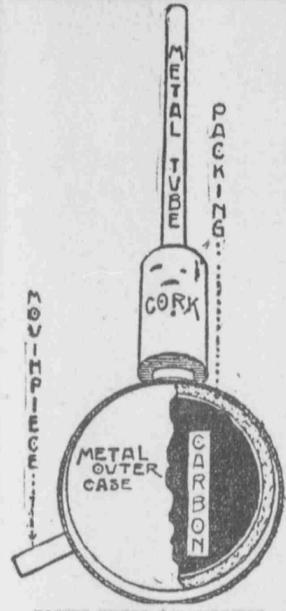
### CLEAR WATER FOR SOLDIERS.

A Pocket Filter Designed For Use in Warfare.

Below is a sketch of the Hamilton pocket filter, after the name of the patentee, says the London Mail. The Bushmen's Corps, of whom every man was a specially selected volunteer, trained to all the hardships of Australian up-country life, was supplied with 500 of these little filters.

Leading medical authorities of Australia, where the evils of drinking bad water and the difficulty of obtaining good are most apparent, pronounce this to be the best filter known to them. Inside the flat white metal box a carbon disc that has been chemically treated is fixed. By an ingenious arrangement this can at any time be removed and boiled, when it is again ready as a preventive of such awful scourges among soldiers—enteric and dysentery.

As witness of its value, it may be noted that not a single man in the Bushmen's Corps is reported to have died of disease while in South Africa. The long tube is for insertion in the receptacle containing the water, while



POCKET FILTER FOR SOLDIERS.

to the shorter tube may be attached a flexible pipe through which the purified liquid may be drawn.

The great advantages of the Hamilton filter are its shape and lightness. In aluminum the entire thing could be made to weigh less than two ounces. The invention, which is both durable and cheap, should commend itself to the military authorities, and all interested in our soldiers.

### Heavy Shoes.

A woman who is a victim of the big shoe habit says that when she took a trip West a few weeks ago she wore her "comfortable" heavy-soled, rubber-heeled calfskins. In the sleeping car she gave orders to the porter to black them. As her berth was the first one from the little chicken-coop place in which the porter attends to his odd jobs, she had no difficulty in overhearing a little conversation that took place between him and two of the men passengers.

"They calls 'em golf shoes, don't they?" the porter remarked.

"I guess so," replied one of the men. "They're just strong-minded shoes. The women are getting sensible. High time, too."

"Look lak they made out o' cowhide," the porter commented. "Lawd, look at them soles; 'bout four inches thick." "Must be a mighty big woman," put in the other passenger. "Bet she weighs 200 if she weighs a pound. I never saw such shoes in my life. Think she'd have to have derricks to lift them up with."

But the eavesdropper fell asleep right there. In the morning three pairs of eyes looked curiously at her feet and then took in a slender little 108-pound figure. She said it was really very amusing.

### The "Teleplastic."

Two engineers of Berlin have recently invented an apparatus which transmits to a distance the relief of a figure, either living or inanimate; the apparatus has received the name of "teleplastic." The relief may be received in full size, or may be enlarged or diminished at will, being quite exact. The transmitter consists of a frame containing a great number of metal rods placed side by side and movable back and forth. The receiver is a similar apparatus, in which the rods are moved by a series of electromagnets, when a relief is pressed against the rods of the transmitter a series of contacts is established which cause the receiver to produce the relief by means of its rods, whose movement corresponds exactly to that of the transmitter. It is expected that this apparatus will render service especially in the pursuit of criminals, as it will give an exact reproduction of his features.—Scientific American.

### Man May Lift Himself.

Human evolution is not likely to make flight practicable by means of the vertical screw. Lord Rayleigh calculates that to support his own weight a man, working at the average power to be maintained for eight hours a day, would require a screw about 300 feet in diameter, and it would be necessary that this screw itself should have no weight and should be workable without loss from friction.

Persia first grew the cherry, the plum and the peach.

### A HOWLING TERROR.

Miraculous Mechanical Voice That Can Be Heard Ten Miles Away.

A phonograph that shouts so loudly that every word can be heard at a distance of ten miles has been tested in Brighton.

You can whisper a sentence into the machine's small funnel-shaped mouth-piece and it will repeat it in tones that are more deafening than the shrieks of a liner's steam siren. Yet every word is perfectly articulated, and a shorthand writer ten miles away can take down the message as easily as if you were dictating to him in a small room.

The machine is the invention of Mr. Horace L. Short, of Brighton. In appearance it is merely an ordinary phonograph, with a large trumpet measuring four feet in length. Inside this trumpet there is a small and delicate piece of mechanism that looks something like a whistle. This is the tongue of the machine.

Instead of the "records" being taken on wax in the usual manner, a sapphire needle is made to cut the dots representing the sound vibrations on a silver cylinder, and when the needle travels over the metal a second time, the vibrations cause the whistle to produce a series of air waves, and the machine thus becomes a talking siren which transforms the human voice into a deafening roar.

The experiments were made near the Devil's Dyke, Brighton, where the inventor has his workshops. The instrument was placed on the roof of the laboratory and was made to repeat a number of sentences. At a distance of ten miles the sounds were plainly heard by a large number of people, every word being perfectly distinct, and at a second trial with a favorable wind it was found that an unknown message could be taken down in shorthand at a distance of twelve miles. Over the water the sounds will carry still further, they might be heard by persons on a vessel fifteen miles at sea. Placed on a lighthouse or lightship the phonograph would give a verbal warning that would be infinitely more effective than the fog-horns and detonators at present in use.

The possibilities of the machine are practically endless. It will render loud selections in the open air, that can be listened to by thousands of people, or it will shout news messages that could be heard high above the roar of the traffic and the thousand noises of a big city.—London Mail.

### The Wolf of Gubbio.

How St. Francis tamed the wolf of Gubbio is the most famous, if not altogether the most credible, of the animal stories related of him. The wolf was a quadruped without morals; not only had he eaten kids, but also men. All attempts to kill him failed, and the townsfolk were afraid of venturing outside the walls, even in broad daylight. One day St. Francis, against the advice of all, went out to have a serious talk with the wolf. He soon found him, and "Brother Wolf," he said, "you have eaten not only animals, but men made in the image of God, and certainly you deserve the gallows; nevertheless, I wish to make peace between you and these people, Brother Wolf, so that you may offend them no more, and neither they nor their dogs shall attack you." The wolf seemed to agree, but the saint wished to have a distinct proof of his solemn engagement to fulfill his part in the peace, whereupon the wolf stood up on his hind legs and laid his paw on the saint's head. Francis then promised that the wolf should be properly fed for the rest of his days, "for well I know," he said kindly, "that all your evil deeds were caused by hunger"—upon which text several sermons might be preached, for truly many a sinner may be reformed by a good dinner and by nothing else. The contract was kept on both sides, and the wolf lived happily for two years, at the end of which he died of old age, sincerely mourned by all the inhabitants.—Contemporary Review.

### A Hair Lifting Experience.

"I was frightened twice in my life, once when I was a policeman and once before I traveled a beat," said Captain of Police Rowe, of the Cleveland (Ohio) police force. "When I was fifteen years of age I was learning my trade, that of marble cutter, in a building at the corner of Middle and Prospect streets. There was a trap door on each floor. Through the door spaces a windlass was operated. One day when I tried to lift one of the doors on the third floor it became detached from its leather hinges. The windlass rope happily caught me by the arm, thereby saving a fall into the basement, where a man was working. I held on to the door, knowing that if it fell the man far below would be hurt. At the top of my voice I yelled a warning, but the noise of the machinery drowned my efforts. Just as my fingers relaxed their hold on the door the man below stepped aside wholly unconscious of impending danger. Down went the door, breaking the machinery where the man had been working. Workmen took me from the windlass more dead from fright than alive. I'll not forget that experience."

### Mushroom Culture in Manchuria.

Mushrooms, or "mu-err," as the Manchus call them, are highly valued as a table food in Manchuria, China. Many natives earn a living by hunting for them in the fields. Before cooking they are soaked, and the fluid produced is used as a dyeing extract by silk manufacturers. It is said that the extract of mushroom renders dyes fresher and brighter in color.

San Diego, Cal., has a lemon grove covering 1000 acres. It is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun in 1890 with 170 acres.

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## JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING PAYS.

### CHINESE WAR NOTES.

Two additional Russian army corps have been ordered for Siberia. Portable postoffices are to be furnished American troops in China. Silk weavers at Shanghai are out of work and threaten an outbreak. Japan has given the United States the right to establish a hospital on the island.

Russians have occupied Santchao and hold the passes across the Chingau Mountains.

The French Ministry has ordered unusual precautions to protect the French concessions at Shanghai.

Southern Viceroy in China insists that the allies shall respect the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Dr. Marks, physician to Li Hung Chang, says the Viceroy cannot go North because of the weather.

Lieutenant-General Linewitch has succeeded Admiral Alexieff in command of the Russians at Tien-Tsin.

German troops bound for China will start embarking August 31, the work to last eight days. About 7000 men will be loaded.

Ching Yin Huan, special Chinese Ambassador at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, has been ordered by imperial edict to commit suicide.

Count von Walderssee's staff of thirty officers includes eight from the general staff, and one each from the Saxon, Bavarian and Wurttembergian armies.

An identical telegram was sent to the United States Ambassadors in Europe and the United States Minister to Japan, informing them of the action of the Government on the peace edict.

Whether the legations were supplied with food by the Chinese is as yet unknown to the outside world, but it is considered probable that some prominent Chinamen, sympathizers with the foreigners, found means to send supplies.