

# PHILIPPINES

## SOLUTION IN SPAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT COLONY.

How the Spanish Possessions Have dwindled Away—The Bold and Intrepid Malays—A Glimpse at Manila.

Spain, which, when the United States were born, was mistress of the seas, owner of one-half of the world, which poured gold into her lap, new lies humiliated and deceived, by internal dissensions and engaged in a hopeless effort to retain as her subjects the few remaining colonies of her once enormous possessions.

Cuba has almost gained its independence, there is an outbreak in the Philippines which threatens to be equally as successful, and the smoldering fires of patriotism in Puerto Rico have flashed up now and again threaten to burn the ties that loosely bind her to Spain.

One hundred years ago, says the Chicago Times-Herald, ten million square miles of American territory were added to Spain's dominion and tolled and suffered that she might squander wealth on wretched luxuries. Half of North America, nearly all of South America and the West Indies were a part of the rich colonies which paid tribute to Spain. To-day Cuba and Puerto Rico alone remain. Two small islands with only 45,205 square miles territory, and one of these islands is nearly won its freedom, while in a month or two Puerto Rico will attempt to obtain the right of self-government. There were then also possessions in Asia and Africa, with innumerable islands that in every sea acknowledged allegiance to the Spanish throne. Together the area of the Empire was 17,000,000 square miles, twice as great a territory as is ruled by the Czar of Russia, and six times as great as Rome, while Great Britain's flag flies today over less than two-thirds as much ground.

From the magnificent Spanish Empire of a century ago more than one hundred different commonwealths have been carved. More are now being made.

The first of the colonies to emulate Cuba's example is the Philippine Islands, the largest and most important

of the remaining possessions. Nearly three times as large as Cuba, 300,000 of her 10,000,000 colonial population live in the islands. The latest news of the outbreak came on August 21, when a "conspiracy" to obtain complete independence from the Spanish crown was discovered. The news was cabled to Spain that 400 insurgents had already armed themselves for the conflict. A war-bird, the *Albatros*, was ordered to the island of Cuba, and 2000 troops were sent. This was followed a week later by an insurrection in Manila,



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VILLAGE OF CIVILIZED NATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

chief city of the islands. A state of siege was proclaimed and another outbreak in the fortified town of Zamboanga, in the Island of Luzon, was averted. The insurgents, who are constantly increased in numbers, besieged the garrison of San Ildefonso, the province of Nueva Ecija, but were driven back. Meanwhile the Spaniards, under a General named Gen. Alzola, have made other successful expeditions. Thousands of natives are flocking to his standard, and signs of insurrection are apparent in Bulacan, Pangasinan and Batangas. More troops have been requested from Spain. Twenty thousand have embarked and others are to follow.

The conditions in that country are even more favorable for guerrilla warfare than in Cuba, and the natives are brave and make excellent soldiers. While in Cuba the Spaniards must traverse marshes, in the Philippines they

must traverse the sea. In the archipelago there are 600 islands in a chain which stretches nearly 1100 miles from north to south, and at the widest point is almost 700 miles in width. The Spanish soldier must journey from island to island and conquer each one in turn, a tedious undertaking, which would cost Spain hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and the flower of her young manhood has already died

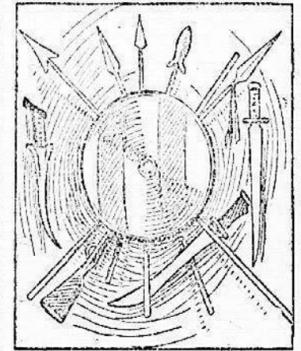


PORT OF MANILLA, CHIEF CITY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

in Cuba. Each island is a mountain fortress, which can be easily held against attack. There are few plains which furnish open ground for the employment of modern military tactics.

The population consists chiefly of natives, mostly Malays, bold and intrepid, the race which supplied the buccancer of old with the Malay sailors and fighters who are familiar to all readers of fiction.

While retaining their fighting abilities, these descendants of pirates are



NATIVE WEAPONS.

the most civilized men in the extreme east. They still, however, affect the savage dress, except in the most populous districts, little clothing being worn beyond a loin cloth by the men and a short skirt by the women. They live in huts of pine branches and till the land. Very few of the ancient race survive, and they alone are unamenable to civilization. These, who number less than 20,000, are called negroes, or little negroes.

But the other 6,000,000 natives who furnished the pirate captains with their crews were the most powerful savages in the world. They are physically brave and fear no consequences, when in battle fighting like the all-conquering Arabs who fought under the standard of Mahomet. They need only good officers, in the opinion of military experts, to make them excellent troops. Their prowess was proved in the Tonquin war, when a contingent of Philippine troops rendered valuable service to the French. The necessary officers will be supplied by the Caucasians, who live in Manila. These are of Spanish, German and Mexican descent, with a sprinkling of English and Spaniards.

Manila has 200,000 population, of which one-third are Europeans. Very few of these are Spaniards or bound by any tie to the mother country. That they are ready to lead the natives has been shown by the fact that one of the first to rebel was Manila. This city is a strongly fortified town on the Island of Luzon, inclosed by a line of ramparts, and because of its strategical importance was formerly regarded as the bulwark of Spanish power in the Eastern seas. The Governor-General, who is the ruler of the island, lives there, and receives reports from the forty-three governors and alcaldes who rule the other provinces. The town is divided by a river into two parts, on one side of which live the officials and on the other the merchants, between whom there is little friendship.



MRS. E. T. ROOT.

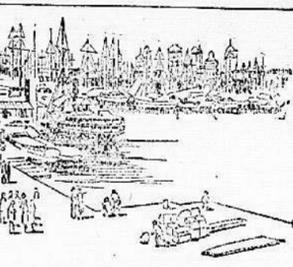
(A regular member of the police force of St. Paul.)

seriously handicapped by lack of authority to investigate. So she applied to the Mayor for the appointment she has received.

Mrs. Root is President of the Hamline Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which under her management has doubled its membership since 1894 and become the largest organization of its kind in the country. She made persistent war on a saloon where young girls were in the habit of assembling, and after a great deal of trouble secured the proprietor's conviction. It was in connection with her rescue work that she needed the police star. She is a slight, delicate-looking woman, of medium height and graceful demeanor. Dark brown eyes look out beneath delicately penciled eyebrows. She wears glasses but they add to rather than detract from her appearance. Her hair is a golden brown and her age is forty-six.

Spain and her colonies. It is of great importance to Spain, which has held it since 1521, when Magellan discovered the islands. Only once, in 1762, did it pass out of her possession. Then England held it, but surrendered it shortly afterward.

Spain has often trembled lest she might lose the Philippines. Japan has recently regarded them with covetous eyes. The islands are at least as large



THE QUEER-LOOKING PANGOLIN.

as Japan, and under her rule would be as prosperous. They are within convenient reach, and had not Russia checked the Mikado's progress as an Asiatic power they might have fallen into his hands.

Should the revolution in the Philippines prove successful, similar attempts would be made in Spain's other Asiatic island possessions. Cuban agents are said to have persuaded the Philippines to revolt, and it is said they are already at work in the Salu Islands, Palmas, the Carolines and the Mariana Islands. These are smaller in extent, with an aggregate of 1930 square miles and 125,000 population. By themselves they are powerless, but they would join the Philippine Republic. They are under the same administration, suffer the same hardships, are inhabited by similar races and amenable to the same influences.

### A POLICEMAN.

The Only One in the World Lives in St. Paul.

The first woman to be made a member of a police force, and the only one in the world authorized to wear a police star, lives at St. Paul, Minn. Her name is Mrs. Edwin T. Root, and she has just been created a full-fledged officer of the law by the Mayor of St. Paul. Mrs. Root may not walk a beat, but no representative of the law in the city has any more authority to arrest people than she. Hers is not a "special" appointment, but the same as that of the man who wears blue and brass and swings a club. The cause of Mrs. Root's ambition is not a desire for notoriety, but to enable her to better aid young girls who have fallen into evil ways. She has long been engaged in this work, but found herself



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By the death of Mrs. Mary Amos—a woman who moved in humble circumstances—a remarkable English missionary collector has passed away. In sums not often exceeding half a crown she raised over \$10,000 for the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

### A LIVELY POLITICAL DISCUSSION.



Gold. Silver. Copper.

# THE QUEER-LOOKING PANGOLIN.

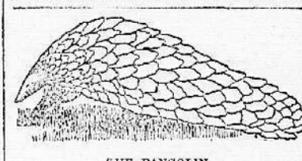
Head Like a Rat, Tail Like a Bear and Claws Like a Lobster.

Dame Nature has devised many curious forms of mammalian life, but she surpassed herself when she designed the strange creature which has lately found a home in the London Zoological Gardens. It is unlike any other animal to be found at the Zoo, yet it has parts which remind one of several. Its general shape is that of a cross between an armadillo and a serpent. It has a head like a rat, claws like a bear, a tail not unlike that of a lobster and a general resemblance to a gigantic woodlouse.

The name of this new arrival is the pangolin, and it belongs to the family of dasypodidae, which includes, also, those other remarkable animals, the armadillo and the platypus. This is the first specimen which has been brought to the Zoological Gardens, and its treatment is therefore at present in the experimental stage. It is covered with bony plates, each having a keen edge, and this coat of mail serves not only for purposes of defense, but for offense as well. For the animal can bring up its tail with a ferocious jerk, and as this part of its anatomy is studded, like the rest of its body, with razor edged plates, it constitutes a weapon by no means to be despised.

The pangolin's claws are large and powerful, and are designed to tear down the great nests of the termite, or white ants, for let it be known that the popular name of this freak of nature is the Scaly Ant Eater. Sir Emerson Tennant found the animal in Ceylon, where it represents the only example of edentates, or toothless mammal, in the island. But it lacks teeth it has a long, glutinous tongue, with which it can slay its thousands. The creature is seldom still, but occupies its time in moving forward and backward—that is, literally tail foremost—and its scales are so horny that they rustle and crackle against each other with a noise that can be heard many yards away from the cage.

Sir Emerson Tennant says that the word pangolin is indicative of the faculty which the creature has "for rolling itself up into a compact ball, by bending its head toward its stomach, arching its back into a circle, and



THE PANGOLIN.

scouring all by a powerful hold of its mail covered tail. When at liberty they burrow in the dry ground to a depth of seven or eight feet, where they reside in pairs, and produce annually two or three young. "Of two specimens which I kept alive at different times," he continues, "one from the vicinity of Candy, about two feet in length, was a gentle and affectionate creature, which, after wandering over the house in search of ants, would attract attention to its wants by climbing upon my knee and laying hold of my leg by its prehensile tail. The other, more than double that length, was caught in the jungle near Chilaw, and brought to me in Colombo. I had always understood that the pangolin was unable to climb trees, but the last one mentioned ascended a tree in my garden in search of ants, and this it effected by means of its hooked feet, aided by an oblique grasp of the tail. The ants it seized by extending its round and glutinous tongue along their tracks. Generally speaking they were quiet during the day, and grew restless as evening and night approached.

### Anti-Pyrine as a Poison.

The British Medical Journal does great service in calling attention to the dangers which attend the administration of anti-pyrine by amateurs. It describes a case in which a dose of ten grains produced very alarming effects. Anti-pyrine is undoubtedly a dangerous drug, which has a very severe effect upon the heart's action, and the careless way in which the ordinary amateur prescribes it for himself and his friends without the slightest compunctions, is an ever increasing source of danger. Anti-pyrine should, in the light of recent discoveries, be scheduled as a poison, for to some people it is nothing short of a poison, and we are inclined to think with the writer of the article in question that it should only be dispensed after the order of a duly qualified medical officer has been obtained.

### Facts About Camels.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of four hundred pounds he can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day. Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3000.

# NIKOLA TESLA.

THE ROMANTIC BOYHOOD OF THE GREAT ELECTRICIAN.

His Juvenile Days Were Spent in Bleak, Half-Civilized Montenegro, His Native Land—The Future of Electricity.

IN all probability Nikola Tesla knows as much, if not more, about electricity than any other man living. He stands at the head of those who, within the last twenty years, have done more to forge the bonds that have made the mystic current the useful slave of human kind. And yet Nikola Tesla's boyhood was mostly passed in a region where the people are hardly more than half civilized in their ways; a region over which Moslem and Christian have waged bloody combat for centuries; a region of rugged, bleak mountains and narrow valleys and impetuous, rushing torrents. This region is known as Montenegro. It is a narrow strip of country that lies between Austria and Turkey, and it takes its name from its own sombre mountains.

Nikola was born in the little village of Smiljan, province of Lika, less than forty years ago. His father was a clergyman of the Greek Church, to which most Christians in Montenegro belong, and all through the boy's early years his most numerous acquaintances must have been among the rough peasants of the neighborhood, some of whom were poor beyond description, and many of whom were so ignorant that they could not even read.

But it must not be understood that all those who dwell in Montenegro are ignorant and uncultured. Among their leaders are many who are highly cultivated. Tesla's father being a priest, he was, of course, an educated man, and it was probably because he saw that his son could not do his best in Montenegro that the boy was sent away from home at thirteen.

When only a little boy Nikola was very fond of study. Not altogether the study of books, but largely of things, for, like all healthy boys, he was interested in all that he saw about him. His early notion was that it was a pity that a man should have to climb the hills with which his home was surrounded, since birds could fly wherever they wished to go, and with such small apparent effort. So, when only a little child of twelve, he set about making a flying machine, using an old umbrella for the foundation. Undoubtedly he had the same general ideas that were later adopted by Herr Lillenthal, the German who was killed the other day in one of his experiments. For, like Lillenthal, young Tesla's plan was to start his flight by jumping from the top of a hill. His interest in flying died out, however, when he fell and was so badly hurt that he had to stay in bed for six weeks.

It was while he was laid up by this accident that he began to study mathematics and mastered arithmetic. He had an idea then that all problems in the science of numbers could be solved by the proper use of the number three and its "powers," but whether he proved his theory he has never told. He had then been seven years in school, having spent three years in the Real Schule at Smiljan and four in the public school at Gospic, to which his father had removed. Gospic was a larger place than Smiljan, though only a very small town, but there were many more things there to interest him than there had been at Smiljan.

His father deplored, however, that the educational advantages of Gospic were not sufficient for his son, and so the lad was sent to live with his aunt in Carlstadt, Croatia, where he was to finish his schooling. It was while on his way to Carlstadt that the lad saw a steam engine for the first time, and it filled him with the greatest delight. It was then, too, that he determined not to be a clergyman like his father, as the latter wished, but to devote himself to science; and he studied so hard at Carlstadt that he was able to finish a four years' course in three years' time and to graduate in 1873, when he was only sixteen years old.

Then there was an epidemic of cholera, and because of this he returned to his father's home at Gospic. But the disease sought him out, and when he recovered he was so weak that for two years he remained at home and rested from his studies.

It was while he was at home then, that he managed to get his father to agree to a scientific career. When the boy was eighteen he was sent to Graz, in Austria, to study for a professorship in mathematics and physics. At Graz he saw, for the first time, a Gramme electrical machine, though he had previously made some boyish experiments with electricity, having constructed with his own hands a rude little generator which he operated with the power of a toy water wheel. As soon as he saw the Gramme machine he determined to make electricity his life study. That was in 1875, only twenty-one years ago, and in that time Nikola Tesla has wrought more marvels with the agency that is now used to light our streets and houses and factories, haul our street cars and so many other wonderful things than any other person—unless it be Edison, who was then a telegraph operator and not far from the beginning of his career as an electrical inventor.

It should not be understood that young Tesla missed any fun that was going, just because he was forward in his studies. On the contrary, he was always full of juvenile tricks, and had many boyish adventures as he himself has often declared. It was his mother who sympathized most with his aspirations, and it was largely her influence over his father that finally won the latter to the boy's plan not to be a clergyman; and yet she must sometimes have been annoyed by his pranks.

It should be said of the man whose boyhood has been outlined above and whose success has been so great that, although his inventions have yielded him a great deal of money, he has spent it in making new investigations about as fast as he has received it, and that he regards the benefit to humanity that scientific progress will insure as far greater importance than mere money making. Once Nikola Tesla declared that he believed the mission of applied electricity to be the practical rejuvenation of the world, by lessening the amount of labor that must be performed by human hands, and that he hoped to live to see the day when all alike, both rich and poor should share equally in the advantages of all scientific discoveries.

"But that would be practically the abolition of poverty and riches," the writer ventured to say.

"Precisely so," answered Tesla, "and that is what I believe will, by and by, be accomplished by man's investigation and utilization of nature's mysteries."—San Francisco Chronicle.

### The Secret of Eternal Youth.

The philosophers of old spent their lives in its quest, and did not find it. Simple enough is the answer, according to "Sister Frances," in the New Budget. "For a man," she says, "it is to love one woman well." An old man need never become older than his son in demeanor, if he preserves for his old wife all the first tenderness and first enthusiasm of his early love. Such an affection is very different from that with which old men regard their old wives, a feeling that springs mostly from duty and partly from force of habit. It is the love of an old paternalist, and very different from the love of a lover that in some finely constituted natures lasts through half a lifetime of wedded life. And when the husband remains a lover all his life, it follows that the wife remains young also. As for the children, they find their most congenial companions in such a father and such a mother, so that the advantage to every member of the family is virtually priceless.

"Frances" gives several instances of such homes of happiness. One of these was that of a friend who was enthusiastically proud of his father, and the reason was apparent when she had met the family. The sisters were charming, the brothers were pleasant and full of fun, and the mother was a sweet, bright old lady, who, though a chronic invalid, seemed perfectly contented with the world, and with her share in it. Then, when the father came home, it was plain why the old lady was so pretty and the children so nice. The father, though white haired, was still a young man, and a delightful one. To both the girls and boys he was the best and most sympathetic companion and friend, and what could better conduce to the perfect happiness of such a household? "That would depend greatly on the woman," many people would say. Not in "Frances's" opinion, at all events, for she says that "the women in these cases were just ordinary, pleasant old ladies, no whit different from many we see neglected by their husbands, or loved in a perfunctory way." An ordinary man would have loved them in an ordinary way, and would have grown into an old foggy. These men had the gift of loving, and found it to be the gift of perpetual youth—no less.—New York Ledger.

### How High Can Man Go?

Professor Ugolino Mosso, of Turin, has made some interesting experiments on the effects experienced in ascending to high altitudes. All climbers of lofty mountains are aware that at great heights, such as the summit of Mount Blanc, respiration becomes more or less troublesome, the heart beats rapidly and some time irregularly, and a feeling of exhaustion, often accompanied by nausea, is experienced. These effects arise largely from the rarity of the air, and since the atmosphere becomes less dense the higher one goes, it is evident that a limit must soon be reached above which man cannot ascend. Professor Mosso made his first experiments on Monte Rosa, next to Mont Blanc the highest peak of the Alps, where he ascended to an elevation exceeding 15,000 feet without serious inconvenience. Returning to Turin he made his next ascent, so to speak, without ascending at all. In other words, he produced an imitation of the rare atmosphere of a very lofty mountain top by partially exhausting the air from a large pneumatic chamber in which he had shut himself. When the air in the chamber corresponded in density with that which would be found at a height of 24,272 feet above sea level, he suffered such ill effects that he could not carry the experiment further. The height to which Professor Mosso thus simulated an ascent is almost a mile less than that of Mount Everest, so that it seems improbable that man will ever be able to set his foot on the loftiest peak of the earth.

### First Sign of Consumption.

Dr. C. W. Ingraham says: A rise of temperature of from one half to one degree at every period of greater or less duration every twenty-four hours, may be regarded as the first symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis; occurring previous to every other symptom, and before the general health of the individual is influenced to a noticeable degree. The temperature will be most elevated following bodily fatigue. Excluding other morbid conditions that would cause a similar elevation of temperature, it is safe to diagnose the case as one of pulmonary (or laryngeal) tuberculosis when this temperature has persisted for a period of two weeks, and is associated with loss of weight and vitality, even though there has been no accompanying cough or expectoration, and though physical examination gives negative results.