

IGNORANT OF AMERICANS.

Philippines Who Have Never Seen Them Think They Are White Giants Eight Feet Tall.

Military authorities are accumulating information in regard to the insurgent forces in the Philippines. Many facts are elicited from prisoners, and while the latter do not contribute much of strategic value, their statements have a certain value. Among others who have talked freely is Maj. Damazo Lazaro, who surrendered at Manila, and was granted liberty on parole, with the condition that he report every four days to the nearest police station. Maj. Lazaro served with the insurgents since 1896 in the province of Pangasinan, from which territory he made his escape to the American lines. He had been in the service so long and had become so familiar with the methods of the insurgent leaders in their abuse of power that he became disgusted, and decided that he would make for the American lines at the first opportunity. He says what influenced him to desert the insurgents is the fact that the Filipinos, who represent the great majority of different interests in the province of Pangasinan, are not in favor of the insurrection. The military authorities are in control, however, and the mass of the people are forced to remain silent. He said the natives in that section of the country have never seen an American, and believe them to be big white giants. The major had never seen an American till his late trip to Manila. While coming down the canal from Malabon to Manila he got sight of his first American. He expected to see giants eight feet high and ferocious in aspect, and he was agreeably surprised to find the boys in brown good, strong men, who treated him kindly. He says if natives in the interior knew what good people the Americans were even the insurgent soldiers would refuse to continue the fight.

PHOTOGRAPHS THE ENEMY.

British Officer Has a Novel Plan to Locate the Boer Camps—Will Be Tested. One of the most remarkable innovations in warfare will shortly be tested in South Africa. Lieut. Foulkes, a young officer of the Royal engineers, has sailed for Cape Town to put photographs to use hitherto considered impracticable, which, if successful, will revolutionize the methods of military reconnaissance. Briefly summed up, Foulkes' proposition is to indicate the exact position and formation of the Boers by means of telephoto pictures. He takes out an equipment of his own invention and is attached to Gen. Buller's staff. Heretofore reconnoitering parties have returned from their hazardous duty with only a roughly sketched map showing the general distribution of the Boer lines. It is hoped that these will now be superseded by photographs, more accurate and secured at less danger, the telephoto lens not necessitating such near approach to the enemy. Foulkes carries his entire equipment in his own and orderly's bicycles, painted khaki.

BIDS FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Will Be Asked by Russia Within the Next Two Months—Six Hundred Wanted. Advice has been received at New York that the Russian government will, within the next two months, call for drawings, specifications and bids for the construction of 600 locomotives for use on the Trans-Siberian railroad. This will probably be a larger order than has ever before been given for locomotives, and as the average price of one of these mammoth machines is \$15,000, the expenditure will aggregate \$9,000,000. The New York representative of one of the largest locomotive works in this country said that the probability is that this large order from Russia will be divided between several firms in this country when the estimates are called for. At present time, he said, all the locomotive shops in the country are filled with orders for engines to be used on domestic railroads.

POOR MAN HEIR TO WEALTH.

Former Chicagoan Receives Word That He is to Inherit a \$1,000,000 Estate. John O'Sullivan, of Newark, N. J., has just received word that he is one of two heirs to \$1,000,000 left by an uncle in England. When O'Sullivan was in the shoe business in Chicago several years ago his store was burned down and his health completely wiped out. He came east and settled in East Orange without a penny. There he assumed the humble vocation of shoemaker, earning barely enough to support his wife and family. He was born in Peoria, Ill., and has relatives there and in Chicago, but he would not ask them for help or inform them of his humbled position in life. The World's Silver Product. This country holds second place among the nations as a silver producer, her output of the white metal last year being valued at \$32,118,400. Mexico surpasses her as a silver producer, her product last year being worth at current prices \$33,475,400. Taking the United States and Mexico together, they produce 87 per cent. of the world's product of the argentiferous metal.

A Long-Felt Want.

An eastern genius has invented a keyless lock. If it can be applied to front doors, says the Denver Post, it may save many of us from hours of fruitless chase after a dodging keyhole 'neath the moon whose fullness we have

A VALUABLE HARBOR

Pango Pango on the Island of Tutuila, of the Samoan Group.

Falls to the United States in Recent Adjustment of the Samoan Question—Finest Harbor in the South Pacific.

Tutuila, the Samoan island which falls to the United States in the recent arrangement, with but 54 square miles of area and 4,000 population, has the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire ocean. This is the harbor of Pango Pango, Pearl harbor, in the Hawaiian group, is the next in value. The United States is thus made the possessor of the chief island harbors and posts of call, supply and repairs in the Pacific. Mr. Goward, who was sent by the United States government to the Samoan islands to arrange for a treaty with reference to the harbor of Pango Pango, said: "The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets. Land locked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at small expense. In a naval point of view it is the key position to the Samoan group and likewise well located for all American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is by reason of its geographical situation in central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated half way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pango Pango would be a most convenient stopping place or coaling station for vessels or steamers either for supplies or the exchange of commodities. The interests of the United States in Tutuila, Samoa, began in 1872, when Commander Meade, of the United States navy, made a treaty with Mauga, the great chief of the island, by which the port of Pango Pango was to become the property of the United States on condition that a friendly alliance be made between the island and this government. The extension of United States control over the entire island, according to the plan proposed by Germany and Great Britain, would consummate the wishes expressed by the chief of the island in the draft of the treaty forwarded to the United States in 1872. The port of Pango Pango was, shortly after the treaty, surveyed by the United States government and a coaling station was established last year.

SCHOOLS FOR COLONIES.

English Language Must Not Be Out of the Spanish or Native Will Be Suspicious of United States.

The active encouragement of education in our new colonial possessions is urged and the present educational system in Hawaii commended in the annual report of the commissioner of education for the fiscal year just closed. The Hawaiian school system is described as remarkable for its completeness and it is pointed out that of a total population of 109,020, in 1896, the school enrollment was 14,522. "It is all important," the report says, "that in the reorganization of the schools in Spanish countries, we do not attempt too much in the way of introducing the English language. All the daily lessons should be given in Spanish, save in the reading of elementary English. If the other lessons be taught in English it will be just ground for suspicion that the United States purposes to enforce the use of the English language in these territories. The old schools must be revised and those who have been employed in them must be invited to take up their work again. Spanish teachers may be assisted by superintendents thoroughly acquainted with United States methods." The report quotes statistics from 1898 to show the grand total of enrollment in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, in the United States, as 16,687,643, an increase of almost half a million over 1897. This includes an increase of nearly 4,000 in colleges and universities.

MANY SITES SURVEYED.

Question of Storing Flood Waters for Irrigating Purposes Receives Attention of Government. The question of storing flood waters for irrigation purposes, which is being generally discussed at this time throughout the west, has brought in so much correspondence to the geological survey that Frederick H. Newell, the hydrographer, has issued a circular setting forth what has been done in the way of government surveys and the attitude of the government toward the building of storage reservoirs. The circular says that a large number of reservoir sites in western states have been surveyed and reserved and that the maps and estimates of cost of construction have been prepared, and plans drawn, to afford an accurate basis for "appropriation for construction." The circular states that the officers of the survey have no concern with the question whether these reservoirs are to be built by private capital or public funds.

An Electrical Postman.

In Geneva there is an electrical postman, or at least a substitute for the postman. In high houses letters rightly dropped into the box provided ring an electric bell on the door to which they are going and actuate an automatic hydraulic lift, which carries the letter up to the door and descends to be ready for the next.

DEWEY ACTS AS GODFATHER.

The Admiral Becomes Sponsor for Child Born to the Daughter of an Old Friend.

Admiral Dewey acted as godfather to the infant son of Mr. Harriman, of St. George, Staten island, the daughter of an old friend, during his last visit to New York. The child was named Frederick, after his father. The admiral and his son George left the Waldorf-Astoria soon after eight in the morning. They were unaccompanied. The admiral's bride remained in her apartment until two o'clock in the afternoon and then went driving in the park up Riverside drive with a woman friend from Washington. While the admiral and his son were waiting on the Third-third street "L" station for a downtown train the great sailor became interested in a slot machine. The admiral had no pennies and his son bought some of the chewing gum. The admiral handed a piece to the gateman, who had not recognized him. Several persons who stepped from the next train recognized the hero and cried out cheerily: "How are you, Admiral Dewey?" Then, and then only did the gateman know how he had been honored. "Think I would have chewed it?" he asked the ticket seller, "if I'd known it was the admiral gave it to me?" and he looked ruefully at the wad of gum. "Keep it anyway," suggested the ticket seller. "That's what I'll do," said the gateman, whereupon he carefully wrapped the gum in a piece of paper and put it into his pocket.

PRESERVING BY PRESSURE.

Experiments in New Method of Keeping Milk Sweet Conducted by Agricultural Department. Interesting experiments have been conducted at the agricultural experiment stations throughout the country to determine the effect of pressure in the preservation of milk. Samples of milk used in the tests were inclosed in collapsible tin tubes and placed in hollow steel cylinders. The space surrounding the tubes was filled with water. The cylinders were fitted with pistons, to which hydraulic pressure was applied. Several hundred samples of milk were subjected to pressure ranging from 500 pounds per square inch upward, and compared with the samples receiving similar treatment except pressure it was found that milk subjected to a pressure of ten to fifteen tons for as many days was sweet at the end of the tests. The souring of milk was not materially delayed by pressure much lower than this. Pressures of 30 tons for one hour delayed souring for upwards of 24 hours as compared with the check samples. Pressures of 75 to 90 tons for several minutes to one hour kept the milk sweet from two to seven days.

IN MIDST OF A SEA.

Explorer Walter Wellman in a Lecture Says That North Pole is Surrounded by Water. Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer; H. C. Bridgman, commander of the Peary expedition of 1899; Prof. W. F. Brewer, of Yale, who was a member of the Harriman expedition to Alaska this year, and Dr. F. A. Cook, of the Belgian antarctic expedition, delivered addresses the other night at the meeting of the Arctic club in New York city. Each explorer told of his most recent trip to the polar regions and illustrated the scenes described with lantern-slide pictures. Mr. Wellman said that it had come to be the general opinion among arctic explorers that the only possible way to reach the north pole was by a dash from the farthest point on the land toward the pole at the season when the ice was safe. Explorations had shown that the pole, wherever it might be, was in the midst of a great sea, and the last 400 miles must be made across this sea.

GRAY HAIR TURNS TO BLACK.

An Aged Man in Milwaukee Undergoes a Very Remarkable Transformation. George Ziegler, candy manufacturer of Milwaukee and an old resident, is experiencing a startling transformation which leads many to suspect that he has found the fountain of youth. His hair is turning black, although he is 70 years old. The change has been going on for six weeks, and it is now a well-defined black, although it has been gray for over 40 years. No dyes or applications of any kind have been used by Mr. Ziegler, and his only explanation is that his physical health is very good and that he has always taken good care of himself. He exercises daily with dumbbells and takes a cold water bath twice a day, and it may be that the bath is the real fountain of youth.

The Gun That Wasn't Loaded.

"Oh, it isn't loaded," cheerfully declared the Twenty-first street citizen who was cleaning a revolver, and to prove it he turned the weapon toward the friend of the family who had dropped in for a visit. The visiting friend is of course in a hospital with a bullet in her lungs and the Twenty-first street citizen, much surprised and grieved, is butting his head against the wall of a police station. Is there no way, asks the Chicago Chronicle, in which to forefend the deadly conjunction of a pistol and a confounded fool?

Deterioration of Smokeless Powder.

Smokeless powder, stored in magazines for the use of sea coast guns, has been found to have deteriorated to such an extent as to be dangerous to use. Looking After Her Little Boy. In Luncheon, Tasmania, a mother of 90 years brought her son of 72 to the benevolent asylum to be looked after.

CURES INSANE BOY.

Professor in Columbia College Successfully Uses Hypnotism.

An Incipient Case of Insanity Yields to Suggestion—Difficulty in Hypnotizing the Patient is Experienced. Dr. John D. Quackenbos, professor of English literature at Columbia college, has just performed a remarkable experiment in hypnotism. Through it he has transformed George Rubin, the mule-made boy genius of Brooklyn. The boy was known at school as "Crazy George," and the principal of the school he attended said in the presence of a class that he was crazy and should be shut up in a madhouse. He was finally expelled. The boy was timid, although malicious. He was afraid in the dark. He was pursued by imaginary rats. He had a violent temper and quarreled with and bit and scratched his brothers and sisters. Dr. Quackenbos put the boy under hypnotic influence, and after four treatments a radical change was effected. Speaking of the case, Dr. Quackenbos says: "The Rubin boy is on the borderland that divides the sane from the insane. He seems to be a cross between a degenerate or idiot and a lunatic, with one drop in favor of normal blood. The boy is the most difficult subject I have ever put under hypnotic control. He has that inevitable characteristic of the lunatic—the lack of power of concentration. I have treated him four times. I secured his attention by suspending a large diamond above his head. He looked at this for an hour before he was hypnotized. I gave him the suggestion that he was no longer nervous; that he would sleep without bad dreams; that he really had no fear of the dark; that rats would not hurt him; that if he obeyed his parents and mingled peacefully with other children his mind would be tranquil, and he would draw more music from his violin. He accepted all these suggestions and his home life is improved. "The boy's genius for music is no part of his incipient insanity. It is distinct from it, and is his one talent. His mental balance has been restored and he has had the tranquillizing preparation necessary for his study. "I believe that George Rubin's case demonstrates that mild or incipient insanity can be cured by hypnotism."

TO MOVE TO MEXICO.

Agents Working in Texas for Great Emigration of the Indians from Indian Territory. W. J. Lyons, immigration agent for Mexico; J. H. Dick, secretary of the Ketchow society of the Cherokee Indians, and Judge J. T. Drew, of Fort Gibson, I. T., are at Fort Worth, Tex., on business pertaining to the removal of the Indians from the Indian territory. Secretary Dick said that at least 35,000 or 40,000 Indians would locate in Mexico after this government had settled with the Indians for their tribal property. The value of the land of the Cherokees and Creeks is about \$100,000,000. He says a committee will soon go to Washington to confer with the department as to the disposition of these lands. The Indians do not approve of the allotment plans and prefer to sell outright to the government. The Mexican government has granted 8,000,000 acres of land for the settlement.

COTTON BOLLS AT PARIS.

Original Cotton Field Darkies Will Sell Them at the Exposition to Be Held in 1900. O. C. King, of Meridan, Miss., commissioner from the state of Mississippi to the Paris exposition, in 1900, has arranged there for what promises to be a great novelty in the way of an exhibit from that state. He has made arrangements with a party who has secured at the right season 500,000 full-grown cotton bolls which will be sold at the Paris exposition by original cotton field darkies as souvenirs of the American cotton exhibit. These will be the first cotton bolls ever shipped abroad, and they will be eagerly sought after by people who have used quantities of American cotton, but who have never seen it in its natural form.

TO MARRY HER CHINESE COOK.

Miss Halverson Dismissed from the Canton Mission Because of Proposed Step. Missionary circles in Canton, China, are in a high state of agitation and indignation over the approaching marriage of Susan L. Halverson to an illiterate, unattractive Chinaman, formerly her cook. Miss Halverson until a year ago was connected with the American mission of the United Brethren in Christ. She was dismissed from the Canton mission on account of her persisting in receiving the attentions of this Chinaman. The marriage will be according to Chinese custom, the missionaries refusing to countenance it.

Poison Too Easily Obtained.

Isn't it about time that something were done to make it difficult to obtain carbolic acid? asks the New York Herald. It can be had for the simple asking in almost any drug store, and thus an easy way of "shuffling off this mortal coil" is practically placed within reach of those who are weary of life. There would be fewer suicides if carbolic acid were difficult to obtain. Street Repairing in Berlin. In Berlin all street repairing is done at night.

ARMY RIFLES IN NAVY.

The First Step Towards Equipping the Service with Krag-Jorgensen Rifles is Taken.

One step toward equipping the army and navy with a uniform caliber of small arms was taken recently by the delivery to the navy of 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles, used by the military service and manufactured at the Springfield armory. With the army rifles the war department also transferred 5,000 rounds of ammunition. These rifles and the ammunition are now at the New York navy yard. The navy department will make requisition on the army ordnance department for the Krag-Jorgensen rifles as additional small arms are needed for the naval service, and the navy Lee rifle will thus gradually be discarded. This first consignment of 1,000 army rifles will be issued for use upon the new warships as they are put into commission. The 5,000 rounds of ammunition was called for by the navy department for experimental purposes and tests are now being made with it. The army ordnance department will continue to manufacture the Krag-Jorgensen rifles for the navy as they are called for, but the ammunition will be manufactured by the ordnance department of the navy. The cartridges to be used by the navy will be identical with those used by the army except that they will be loaded with the navy smokeless powder. The bullet will be the same weight, the shell case will correspond, and an amount of navy powder will be used to give the bullet the same velocity.

MILKING MADE EASY.

New Machine Successfully Tested at Sycamore and Vicinity—Handles Forty Cows an Hour. Tests have been conducted on the large dairy farms around Sycamore, Ill., of milking cows by machinery, which has been a success. The machine consists of an air pump worked by foot-power, two pieces of rubber hose and eight suction bulbs, which surround the eight teats of the two cows to be milked. The eight bulbs greatly resemble telephone receivers. They are nearly hollow, but in one place a soft rubber band nearly closes the opening. When the teat is placed in the opening and the pump starts the suction causes the rubber lining to closely surround the parts, and the milk is carried to the pail about four feet away. It requires but three minutes to milk two cows, or at the rate of 40 cows an hour. Speed is not the only advantage, as there is little danger of the teats becoming sore, as the rubber surrounding them is soft as silk. Cleanliness is another great advantage. It is very superior to any milking machine ever before placed upon the market. The inventor, a man by the name of Nehring, is personally demonstrating its merits.

A RARE BOOK.

A Military Guide Once Owned by Gen. George Washington Sells for \$250. At Bangs & Co.'s sale of rare and scarce books at New York city the other day the feature was a book from the library of George Washington entitled "The Military Guide for Young Officers," by Thomas Simes, quarto, half-bound, published in Philadelphia. This copy was bound up from advance sheets before the whole was in press. It begins with page 1 and ends at about half of the letter P of the military dictionary. It was published by Robert Aitken and he supplied the title page in his own handwriting, which reads thus: "The 'Military Guide for Young Officers' by Thomas Simes, Esq., now in the press. The following is as much as the publishers have got done. For His Excellency George Washington, from his devoted humble Servant, Robert Aitken, one of the publishers." The book has Washington's signature on the title page. It was sold after some spirited bidding for \$250.

GIFT TO A LIBRARY.

New York Public Institution is Enriched by Ford Collection of Books and Manuscripts. At a meeting of trustees of the New York public library a letter was read from J. Pierpont Morgan stating that he had presented to the library the Ford collection of books, manuscripts and letters. The collection contains 150 bound volumes and about 30,000 separate pieces of manuscript. There are letters to and from Nonh Webster, with rough drafts of his dictionary and of articles by him, with business and personal letters of his family; also correspondence of Horace Greeley. There are more than 200 letters from Andrew Jackson and some from James Monroe.

Where Ignorance Won.

A French paper has this droll story of a laundress who lately gained the first prize in a big lottery with the number 17. When asked how she hit on that number she said she had dreamed three nights running of the number seven, and thought it must mean something, so she said: "Three times seven are 17." Seventeen will be a lucky ticket. So I bought it and won the prize!" It will be seen, comments the Boston Herald, that, in spite of "education," superstition still lingers, and is often found in unexpected quarters.

Where the Trouble Lies.

Mrs. Jenness Miller told a Brookline audience the other day that public kitchens would do much to prevent crime. The Boston Globe suggests that more skillful work in private kitchens would help the cause of morality as well.

ALTERS ITS SHAPE.

Porto Rico Taking On a New Form Under American Survey.

Old Spanish Maps Are Shown to Be Most Inaccurate—Island Has Striking Irregularities—May Be Bigger Than Was Supposed. One of the most curious results of the annexation of Porto Rico will be an alteration in the shape of the island as it is known to the world. The coast survey is now at work finding out what the real shape of Porto Rico is, and it has already learned enough to show that the old Spanish surveys are not only unreliable and worthless, but that they give a positively false impression of the formation of the coast. Porto Rico has always had a strangely regular shape on the maps. Islands take all sorts of shapes, but it is unusual to find one in the shape of a circle or a square. But Porto Rico has been of an oblong shape, looking almost as exact and precise as a child's building block. It has looked as if the sea, disgusted with the queer shapes assumed by islands, had determined to throw above its surface at least one island as even in contour as a cigar box, just to show that it could be done. The coast survey is beginning to find out that Porto Rico has irregularities, and considerable ones, like all other islands. At the eastern end, which the Spanish surveys made as sharp as the edge of a board, there is really a long northwestern slant into the ocean. This will make the island bigger than has been supposed, unless, as is quite probable, the coast survey has to gouge a big hole in the southeastern end of the island, corresponding to the rise to the northwest. No one can tell what shape Porto Rico will be when it is finally surveyed as an American possession, but it seems certain that it will not be the insular freak it has appeared on the Spanish surveys.

POSTAGE ON MANILA MAIL.

Department Preparing an Order Reducing the Rate on Letters to Philippines. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden is preparing an order reducing the rate of postage between the Philippine islands and the United States. Domestic postal rates will prevail between the two countries. The cost of sending a letter to or from either country will be two cents an ounce instead of five cents for each half ounce, the present rate. The new order will repeal previous postal orders in all the West India islands now controlled by the United States. The director of the post for the Philippines and other islands will be allowed to fix the rate of postage for all local matter. Domestic postage for all letters will be the same as for the United States and Porto Rico and Guam. The postal union rates will prevail between the United States and Hawaii and Cuba.

DESIRES UNIFORMITY.

Care Seeks to Have Foreign Representatives at St. Petersburg Wear Uniform Court Dress. Assistant Secretary Adee says the state department has not received a circular, supposed to have been issued under the instruction of the emperor of Russia by the minister of foreign affairs, prescribing a court dress to be worn by all foreign representatives at St. Petersburg. Mr. Tower, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, has expressed himself in favor of some uniformity of costume for such events. Dr. Schweinitz, an American, wore his university cap and gown at the German court, and was much complimented by Emperor William, who asked especially about them. The costume supposed to have been prescribed in Russia is a dark blue evening coat with a velvet collar and brass buttons, white or blue vest or waistcoat, and blue trousers.

LAUDS GENIUS OF AMERICANS.

An Austrian Exporter Says the United States Excels in Manufactures. "Within a period of 15 years the United States will not need to import a dollar's worth of textile goods," said Maximilian J. Sonneschein, exporter of Prague, Austria, at the Palmer house, Chicago, at the other night. "America is making wonderful strides in its industries. Americans have the advantage of good machinery and original designs. They make certain classes of silk better than any other country in the world. The old world formerly had the advantage of industrial museums, where designers obtained their ideas, while American genius was forced to rely on its own inventions, and the result will be of great advantage to this country."

Hall Caine's Materialism.

According to report, says the Buffalo News, Hall Caine appears to be one of the largest landed proprietors in Great Britain. Genius has its struggles, but the publishers do not appear to garner all the shekels in this materialistic age.

Progress and Civilization.

Progress and civilization are identical, says the Conservative. Progress is the improvement in methods of self-preservation of one period and people over and against another period and people.

"Passing of the Bicycle."

The "passing of the bicycle," says the Chicago Tribune, by the way, exists only in the heated imagination of the person who has never been able to learn to ride one.