

STREET IN CAVITE, SHOWING GENERAL AGUINALDO'S HEADQUARTERS.



The latest from Manila is that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign Powers reciting the fact that the Filip-inos have formed a Government under the Constitution adopted on June 23. He adds that "the Filipino forces



A TYPICAL PHILIPPINE INSURGENT.

have since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and have reduced Munila. They have 9000 prisoners.

Prisoners." Peace and tranquility prevail an the conquered provinces, and there is no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial says, was conducted with due regard to the rules of civilized warfare. He asks for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Re-public, or, failing in that, to grant the Filipinos belligerent rights. The United States are not mentioned in the memorial.

the memorial.

Senor Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Faury -there was a time not long ago when he left off both the front and rear ends DIER AND PHILIPPINE INSURGENT. of that name—is a very clever young man. He has read the story of a young man from Corsica, who made consider-able history at the other end of the century. Far be it from any carping critic to suggest that he endeavors to leaders. imitate that master of artillery. But there are certain marked traits which the two men have in common, even to the desire to wear gold collars. They say he is twenty-seven years old, and he looks it. It is a noticeable fact that all the leaders of the Filipinos are young; that is the result of the conditions which make the background of the revolutions, which make, in fact,

the tools with which to work, and boundless ambition drove it on until achievement is assuming proportions beyond the wildest dream of boyhood beyond the wildest dream of boyhood servant days. He left the priest and studied medicine. He went to Hong Kong and saw something of other peo-ples and of other intellects than degenerate Spanish or indeveloped Filipino.

In this growth to manhood and this struggle for education young Aguin-aldo found personal experience of the amazing blindness of the masters of amazing blindness of the masters of the islands. The rule of the Spanish in the Philippines is almost beyond belief. Nevertheless, the testimony is convincing. The nation which delib-erately does all in its power to retard the progress of learning, to prevent the education of its people, has small claim to civilization. In these islands it was practically a crime for a Fili-pino to achieve any education. If he pino to achieve any education. If he came to the notice of the authorities it was more than probable that, if he were not disposed of more effectively, he would be exiled. Aguinaldo suf-fered this punishment for his ambition, and now he is taking revenge. His friends, his relatives, suffered similarly, and now strive with him for

vengeance on the Spaniard. The Filipinos are stoical in endur-ance, one benefit of three centuries of Spanish oppression and misrule. They can endure and be still, endure physical pain and suffering, with the outward indifference of a red Indian. They have the patience of Pambe Serang, limitless courage of the fighting sort, and ambition, in the case of their leaders, that knows neither metes nor bounds. In manners they are polite and agreeable, and intercourse with European civilization has given some of their leaders a distinguishing polish. They affect the hauteur and the reserve of their old Spanish rulers, and thereby attach to themselves the



COMPARATIVE SIZES OF AMERICAN SOL

dignity of position. The people are simple, open-hearted, hospitable, with an unshaken faith in the wis-dom, the ability and the truth of their locders. Especially is this true of By whatever means he aguinated. By whatever means he acquired his hold on the Filipinos, his word now is law with them. Personally, says the Manila cor-respondent of the New York Sun, I holdow him to be achieved. respondent of the New York Sun, 1 believe him to be only a great adven-turer, like that man at the other end of the century whom he imitates in his small way. His ambition is as boundless as Napoleon's, but he has less with which to work. His courage of the revolutions, which make, in fact, the leaders themselves. In the days when young Aguinaldo was neither Senor nor Don, but just

WOMEN STREET-

CAR CONDUCTORS. heir Employment in Railway Ser-vice Extending in This Country.

Women are a success as street-car conductors in Chillicothe, Ohio. Since they were engaged one month ago by the Electric Street Railway Company the receipts of the corpora-tion have increased thirty per cent. The women were employed originally as a measure of economy. It was found that the system of having every person put his own fare in the box re-sulted in the missing of a great many fares. On the other hand, it would cost too much to hire two men for each fares. On the other hand, it would cost too much to hire two men for each car. It was then that the superin-tendent hit upon the idea of employ-ing women as conductors, to whom only half as much was paid as would have been paid to men. The girls are good looking and members of emi-nently respectable families. They are paid \$4 per week, and enjoy their

CANADA'S NEW RULERS.

The Appointment of the Earl and Coun. tess of Minto Hailed With Satisfaction. tess of Minto Halled With Satisfaction. The appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen is halled with satisfaction throughout Canada. It is generally believed that no more fitting appointment could have been made by the home Government. Lord Minto will not assume his official du-ties under the disadvantage of being a stranger, for he is widely known throughout the provinces. It might be truthfully said th the is already a popular man, and i sure to fall heir to the general good with which all Canadians feel for the Earl of Aber-deen.

deen. The arrival of the Earl and his The arrival of the Earl and his charming wife, the Countess of Minto, is sure to strengthen the regard now entertained for them. They will be the handsomest couple ever occupying Rideau Hall, the Dominion palace at Ottawa, and fully capable of maintain-ing the social prestige of their high position.



WOMEN IN A NEW FIELD-CHILLICOTHE'S STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

that they do it well. Lately a sort of epidemic for em-ploying women in the transportation service of the country has broken out. It's not a local epidemic, so it's going to be difficult to quarantine it, though many of the trades unionists have been trying their best to stamp it out. There's not likely to be more success-ful than usual, however. The epidemic security of the trades unionists of the security of the trades unionists have the enidemic security of the trades unionists have there in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, and commanded the South of Scotland Volunteers, with the rank of colonel. He trades

There's not likely to be more success-ful than usual, however. The epidemic seems to have started last winter at Middletown, Conn., where a woman got employment as a motorman on a street car. The no-toriety the line got as a result was discouraging, so the pioneer was dis-charged, but the notion that women would make first-class conductors if not grip manipulators in small towns not grip manipulators in small towns struck more than one street railroad manager.

manager. Out in Vincennes, Ind., a month or so ago the local street railway com-pany, in a fit of economy, decided to discharge its men conductors and em-ploy women. Fifty women applied for the job and five were put to work at \$5 a week. at \$5 a week.

The superintendent of the Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, of Chillicothe, W. J. Myers, has written an optimistic letter to the Electrical Engineer on the subject: "We could not afford to employ men, and we could not see why wom-en would not make as good conduc-

demic, too, but somehow its citizens seem to have been inoculated against it. The families of the men who have been thrown out of work by the new women conductors have been making a big fuss about it, and the citizens declare they will walk before they will patronize cars conducted by women. The steam railroads are falling into line. It is four or five years now

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

The Use of Fodder Shredders

The Use of Folder Shredders. Folder shredders have been found equal to cutters in preparing ensilage for the silo. According to the ex-perience of those who have used shred-ders for the purpose mentioned the ensilage is finer and a larger quantity can be packed in the silo. It also keeps well and is more highly relished by stock.

Late Fall Pigs. The only pig that will attain size enough to safely pass the winter is one that is born six or seven months before cold weather is expected. We have raised pigs in the fail and that too when we had the advantage of a base-ment here to meride warm quester when we had the advantage of a base-ment barn to provide warm quarters for them. Yet the growth during the winter, notwithstanding good feed, was never satisfactory. There is too little sunlight during the winter months, and if the pig is kept warm without sunlight it is usually at the expense of poor ventilation. Without good air no animal can maintain good digestion or remain healthy.

What Chaff Is Good For.

What Chaff is Good For. All kinds of grain have chaff sur-rounding the kernels. In its wild state this chaff serves a very impor-tant use, as it absorbs the moisture that would otherwise swell the grain and cause its premature generation. After long cultivation this use seems less necessary and there is less pro-fusion of chaff and husk. It is quite possible that all our Indian corn origpossible that all our Indian corn orig-inally came from that curious wild variety in which each grain on the ear had its separate husk. Wherever there are severe droughts during the time the grain is forming there will be less development of chaff and husk. With our self-binding grain harvesters, grain is now often put into stack or mow before it has dried out as it should do. The busk in such case should do. The busk in such case serves an important use, as the straw will often rot under the band where it is tightly compressed, while the head with still damper grain is preserved from injury by the loose chaff with which it is surrounded, and which very rapidly dries not only itself but the grain in contact with it. Barley, which is most apt to be injured by rains, has a better supply of chaff and awns to keep its head open to air than has any other grain. has any other grain.

Sewage as Affecting Food.

Investigations, it is declared, show that animals fed on sewage farms are, under certain conditions, liable to have their flesh and secretions changed have their flesh and secretions changed by the herbs and grasses, produced by the sewage, upon which they feed. Thus, if the sewage on a given farm be so managed that no more of it be put into the soil than any given crop can adequately deal with, it is asserted that the crop will, under these con-ditions, be sweet and natural, and that the cattle or other animals fad, on, it the cattle or other animals fed on it will also be of that character. On the other hand, if the soil be gorged to repletion with sewage, then the crops will be surcharged with sewage ele-ments, and unfit for food - the meat and will of animals desired from such will be surcharged with sewage ele-ments, and unit for food-the meat and milk of animals derived from such crops will also be like the crops, alike unpleasant to the taste and dangerons to the health. These hospital state-ments are proved by well-known facts; that is, if a cow is fed on turnips, her milk will within twenty-four hours taste like them, the intensity of the flavor being according to the quantily of turnips taken; in the case of hens and their eggs, a like result follows, for, if fed on decaying matter, which they always eat greedily, both their eggs and flesh will be disagree.ble and unwholesome eating. Ducks, too, are still more objectionable in Alese respects. - New York Tribune.

Alighting Boards. Not only in winter is the lighting

board of great importance, but in sum-mer as well.

Every convenience about the entrances of hives should be afforded the bees, and this is of equal importance the year round. The entrance to the hive of itself should necessarily be small in winter and for this reason the The best results are usually ned from a mixture of several

acre. The best results are usually obtained from a mixture of several grasses as put in proper proportions by reliable seedmen. One of the finest mixtures for a fairly productive soil consists of or-chard grass, English rye grass, mead-ow foxtail, Italian rye grass, sweet-scented vernal, Rhode Island bentand red too. This mixture is sown in the red top. This mixture is sown in the fall at the rate of three bushels per acre, more on poor land, and in the

spring a mixture of clover is sown over the field broadcast at the rate of ten pounds to the acre. The hay crops from this sowing frequently amount to more than three times that from timothy and clover or other two.cross mixtures leaving after times that from timothy and clover of other two-grass mixtures, leaving after cutting a pasture of value until late in the fall. Another point in favor of a mixture of several grasses is the long life of the meadow. If cared for by occasional fertilizing such a mead-ow will scarcely need renewing under tan or a dozen vers. ten or a dozen years.

Drying Wheat for Seed.

After every damp harvest as the present has been in most localities, the grain goes into the barn with its straw not so thoroughly dry as it should be. There is also considerable should be. There is also considerable dampness in the grain itself, and this will probably cause heating of the grain in the mow. With spring grain this does not matter much for the grain will be pretty sure to dry out when freezing cold weather comes. But whenever winter grain is grown the seed for next harvest has to be selected from the present year's crop.

the seed for next harvest has to be selected from the present year's crop, and this often means the premature threshing of the winter grain and us-ing it while still damp as seed. To this fact is probably to be at-tributed the common belief among farmers that old wheat and rye are better for seed than new. In the old grain the freezing of winter and the subsequent thawing has made the subsequent thawing has made the seed nearly wholly free of moisture. Yet all these experiences are not absolutely necessary. If the grain is thoroughly dried in the fall that it is grown, it is not only as fit but more fit for seed than it is after being dried out by winter freezing wherein its germinating powers are more apt to be injured than they are by being thoroughly dried out the previous fall.

We have heretofore advised the greatest care in drying seed grain for fall sowing. But it is far better, we believe to thoroughly dry the seed even by artificial means. We have over and over again dried seed grain in fruit evapore/ors such as are used for drying ap le, and always with the best result. A a large proportion grown of the seed that was sown. We believe that it is best to dry all grain used as seed by the heat of fire. It may be by braiding the seed corn and hanging it beside the chimney, so as to secare the heat of the kitchen fire. But however it is dried, the seed that has fire heat to dry it is sure to progreatest care in drying seed grain for has fire heat to dry it is sure to pro-duce the most vigorous growth and the largest crop of grain. —American Cultivator

Soil Exhaustion. In Bulletin 94 of the New York state agricultural experiment station attention is called to the dangers of a continued free use of farmyard manures. Referring especially to cereal crops, the balletin shows that such manures are deficient in potash and phosphoric acid, and that when used continuously for a considerable period they will hasten soil exhaustion

It is undoubtedly true that all soils receive more or less accessions of ammonia from the atmosphere, through rainfall and the action of leguminous plants of various kinds, but potash and phosphoric acid cannot possibly be obtained by such means. Conse-quently, while the supply of ammonia may be obtained within reasonable limits the mineral fertilizers suffer a rapid depletion and crops begin to fall off.

Farmyard manure tends to exhaust Farmyard manufe tends to exhaust the phosphoric acid and potash of the soil, simply because it contains less mineral fertilizer than ammonia in proportion to the needs of the crop. The effect on the soil is a kind of stimulation, for the supplies of phos-shoric acid and watch naturally cophorie acid and potash naturally ex-isting in the soil are drawn upon to make up the balance. While the make up the balance. amount for any one year



or-General of Canada. This position

the held from 1883 to 1886. In 1883 the Earl married Mary Caroline, daughter of General the Hon. Charles

an optimism. Engineer on the subject. "We could not afford to empty men, and we could not see why wom-en would not make as good conduc-tors as men. We keep them on duty ten hours a day and pay them §4 per-week, and they are proving them selves in every way competent and efficient. We are very particular in selecting them, and had no trouble in getting good applications and a great many more than we are able to em-many more than this will be a think that this will be a moloyment of sometimes with floors, and sometimes without—eking out an existence by peddling either the nuts and fruits of the wilderness, or their poor 'gyarden truck.' They are very keen at a bar-gain, even when they have no idea of the proper value of the thing in hand, and though they are very hospitable when you come to their houses, and will give you anything they have in the way of food, they will never give you anything that they have brought to sell. They may give it to your cook.





OUTER TRENCH OF THE INSURGENTS BEFORE MALATE.

plain Emilio, he was servant boy for a Jesuit priest, and there lay the begin-nings of his fortune. for this Jesuit, true to the traditions and teachings of his order, gave the hor the foundathe to the traditions and teachings of his order, gave the boy the founda-tion of the education which by its de-velopment has given him the mastery over his people. The native wit got

holds. The humblest peasant speaks of Don Emilio as a "terrible fighter. He has surrounded himself with brave, clever men, most of whom are He

line. It is four or five years now since a vigorous howl wentup because the Brooklyn Elevated decided to employ women ticket agents. A few months ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad put women in charge of eighteen of its offices. Time and again it has been rumored that the New York Elevated and the New York Central Railroad would substitute women in its stations all along the line. Al-ready there are more women employed in the Central's offices than on any other road. But after all these are not the

pioneers in a new field. As a matter of fact we are away behind the rest of the world in the employment of wo-men in the railway service. England hires a few, while in France women railroaders are common.

Betrayed by a Clock.

Betrayed by a Clock. The forester who permitted two photographers to enter the death chamber shortly after Prince Bis-marck's death was instantly discharged, without pension. His indiscretion and that of the two photographers was be-trayed by the late Prince's clock, which figured in the photograph, and pointed at 2.15. The culprits had effected an entrance into the death chamber through the window opening out upon the park, and Prince Herbert Bismarck has instituted proceedings against them for the criminal offense of "disturbing family peace."—Liver-pool Poat. pool Post.

Amateur photographers in Russis are obliged to secure licenses.

you anything that they have brought to sell. They may give it to your cook, or to your next-door neighbor, or they may throw it away just ontside your gate, but you having declined to pay their price they will not give it to you—at least, not that special ar-ticle."

The Bookkeeper's Visi



The figures stared him in the face.'

One of the first effects of the busi-ness boom which is bound to follow the restoration of peace will be a pro-digious demand from Spain's lost isldigious demand from Spain's ands for American bathtubs.

surroundings should be more favorable

A good broad board, well cleated at each end to keep it straight, should rest on the ground at one end, and slope to the entrance to the hive at the other.

This does not apply to well kept conveniences used apiaries, as other are better, but as farm bees are usually

are better, out as the apparent of the petter, out as the petter, out as the petter, out as the petter of the pett directly on the same, and banks up in front with sand, gravel or sawdust on a level with the entrance or bottom a level with the entrance or bottom board, and neither a spear of grass nor a weed is allowed to grow near the hives. It is much better to have hives set directly on the ground, but if the ground is allowed to grow up with grass and weeds until the bees are totally shut out of the bire then are totally shut ont of the hive, then the old rule of benches two or three feet high would probably be better.---Farm, Field and Fireside.

Grasses for Permanent Pastures

In order to obtain the greatest amount of profit from grasses, selec-tions of seed should be made that on ordinary soils will give the heaviest crops of hay, the thickest and most rourishing pasture, and last for the longest time without renewing. The tendency of the average farmer is to pin his faith too closely to timothy and clover, or to timothy alone, or with some other one grass, and as a result he is forced to be content with s yield of one or two tous of hay per

large, after years of cropping the loss becomes serious.

Even in those cases where no man-ures were used at all the same result is reached. A very considerable quantity of ammonia reaches the soil every year through the aid of legumes, while every pound of mineral fertil-izers taken off in crops is just so much dead loss to the soil. This is shown very clearly by the fact that the sim-ple application of phosphoric acid and potash will very frequently give heavy crops. The large fertilizer manufac-turers of the east make up their mix-tures from actual farm tests, and it is a striking fact that the ammonia in such goods is very low as compared with the phosphoric acid and potash.

with the phosphoric acid and potash. If farmyard manure is used, or if no manure at all is used, dress the fields with phosphoric acid and potash. When these fail it is time to look after a further a much successful to the second a further ammonia supply. It is not wise to run the soil down to the verge of exhaustion by using the most pensive ingredient of fertilizers. For pensive ingredient of fertilizers. For potash, potash salts are all that can be desired, and ordinary bone pro-ducts will supply the needful phos-phoric acid. Cereal farmers will find that the normal fertility of their soils may be maintained for many years yet, by the simple application of the mineral fertilizers.

Rare Self-Pos

Drowning Man-Help! Help! Rescuer (yelling to amateur photog-rapher on bank) - Wait a second. I've nearly reached him. * * * North -Chicago Tribune.