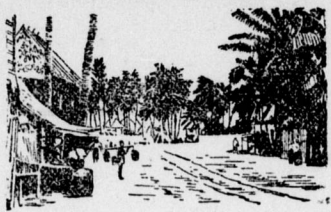


# A TRIP TO ILOILO.

Impressions of the First American to Visit the Philippine Seaport Which Ranks Next in Importance to Manila.

John F. Bass, the Philippine correspondent of Harper's Weekly, was the first American, since the war broke out, to visit Iloilo, and his observations there are of especial interest, since they have been so completely verified by what has happened within the last few weeks. Iloilo is the second important seaport in the Philippines. The island was surrendered by General Rios to the insurgents, who took possession of the city on the 26th of December. General Otis had sent Colonel Potter on a fast vessel to communicate with the Spanish General, and to notify him of the completion of the treaty, and of the fact that his Government had ceded the island to the United States. When Colonel Potter reached Iloilo he found Aguinaldo's flag flying. This fact naturally complicates the situation in the Philippines, and makes the insurgents all the more insistent upon the independence of the archipelago, and the recognition of the independence of their Government. There is some suspicion, given expression to by General Merritt, of bad faith on the part of General Rios; and it may be that he might have held on until United States troops reached Panay, the island of which Iloilo is the port, to relieve him and his force. The news of the surrender of Iloilo reached this country on the same day on which the news came of the resignation of Aguinaldo's milder cabinet, to be replaced by a cabinet very much more hostile to the United States, and to control of the islands by the United States, than the old cabinet was.

In his last letter to Harper's Weekly Mr. Bass describes his trip from Manila to Iloilo. He says:



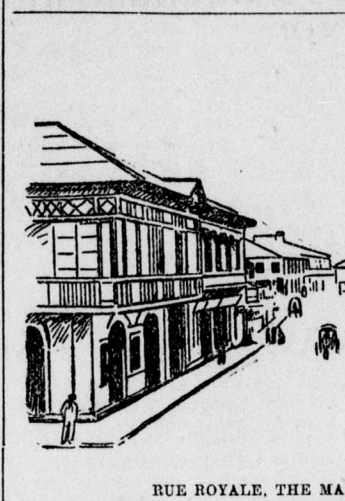
SAN PEDRO STREET AT THE CEMETERY, ILOILO.

At last the low tin roofs of Iloilo appeared through the rays of sun that pierced a heavy squall ahead, the green hills in the distance framing the narrow channel between the islands of Panay and Guimaras.

There was a delay of an hour in getting into the river, one bank of which is lined with sugar warehouses. Some of our party had no passports, and the Spanish captain in charge of the custom house requested us most politely to come up to see the Governor, as the latter was always pleased to see all strangers who arrived in Iloilo. The request, although couched in most courteous form, was evidently an order. We were about to follow the captain, when the manager of the Hong-Kong Bank intervened, and, by judicious wire-pulling, gained us the time to eat a bite and wash up before we visited General Rios. The General we found a charming man, most profuse in his friendly professions and promises to expedite our further journey through the islands. These promises he never fulfilled; nor could we blame him much, for we were the first Americans who had come to Iloilo since the beginning of the war, and, considering our position, we were treated most courteously, although regarded with suspicion.

Iloilo, although the centre of the sugar business in the Philippines, does not possess a hotel, and we were obliged, nolens volens, to accept the

and card-room. There is also a tennis club and several summer houses at Guimaras. I was much impressed with the manner in which these Scotchmen kept themselves up to the requirements of civilized life. There was not one of them that did not pine to be home; and yet they have not degenerated into the slovenly ways of the natives, and are always smart, and try to keep up a certain amount of style and "side."



RUE ROYALE, THE MAIN STREET OF ILOILO.

They are all unanimous in their desire to have "Uncle Sam" take all of the islands, and on this topic alone they lose their native conservatism and coolness. They are very sore because an American ship was not sent down to take Iloilo. A single ship could easily have done it. The result is that business is nearly at a standstill, even now that the war is over. Every day a new story comes to hand of sugar plantations destroyed, and the owners either killed or taken prisoners. In the islands of Panay and Cebu, two of the richest in the country, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, and all business with the interior is impossible.

Iloilo, at present, although quiet to all appearances, is really like a quiet volcano, boiling underneath, but ready at any moment to break out into active revolution. The Catapunan Society has already organized the natives into a potential army. One of the servants of our host was a lieutenant in the mysterious army. In the meantime the revolutionists in the interior of the island are driving the Spanish troops gradually back to Iloilo. The town is very badly defended. There are no fortifications about it. An old fort without any guns squats helplessly on a small promontory in the harbor. There are only some eight hundred Spanish soldiers on the island; the rest of the troops are all native born, and are undoubtedly involved with the revolutionists. As yet the revolutionists in the interior are badly armed, but supplies of rifles and ammunition are being sent down from Aguinaldo's headquarters in Luzon, and before long the natives will be well armed with Mauser rifles.

How unreliable the local press is will be seen by the following abstract, which appeared on the day of our arrival. This extract, which states that American soldiers are shooting down Spaniards and natives in the streets of Manila whenever they please, shows the methods used to deceive the native population about American government:

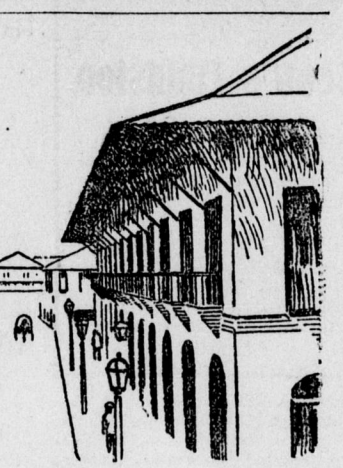
#### DO NOT EXCHANGE.

From travelers arriving yesterday from

Various shooting affrays carried to a head in the open street have been referred to us, and without their commission having other result than the sentence of the soldier immediately responsible.

As is nature, this conduct, so little in harmony with Spanish sentiments, is here vigorously censured, notwithstanding that all know that it is the method employed with the unhappy natives of America, whose race is on the verge of disappearance.

One of the Yankee personages of most knowledge in Manila, according to what a person who has means of knowing tells us, said not many days ago that to exterminate the Tagal race would require fifteen years. Already it has entered into their calculations to employ in Luzon the method followed in America. What deception more horrible has been practiced till now than that which the Yankees have assisted in against these islands? To this date they will not call its best people allies. Of their future hap the Phil-

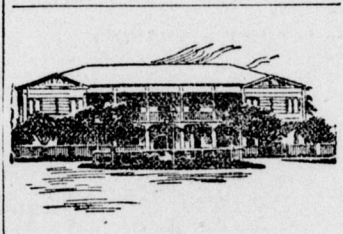


GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ILOILO.

pinos cannot complain. They have fashioned their own disgrace.

When our arrival became known the whole tone of the press changed, and complimentary notices of our presence appeared in all of the papers. The natives do not appear to be deceived by the bombastic untruths of the press, for, as far as we were able to learn, the natives would welcome an American government enthusiastically. The inhabitants of the island of Panay are not on friendly terms with those of Luzon, and at heart they do not like the idea of being governed by Tagalos from Luzon.

If the United States take Luzon, and leave the rest of the islands to Spain, we shall find ourselves obliged either to help Spain suppress the revolution or allow foreign interference. We shall come into conflict with the revolutionists in Luzon, who will undoubtedly send out expeditions to help



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ILOILO.

the insurrection in other islands. We shall be in constant trouble with incompetent and dishonest Spanish officials. It will be the Cuban affair over again. Only this time we shall be far from our base of supplies, and foreign intervention is likely to be much more vigorous. It would be much better not to take any of the islands than to take Luzon alone.

We wanted to visit other places in the islands, but the "manana" policy of the General prevented our doing so, and we found ourselves obliged to return to Manila. We could not even leave Iloilo without permission from the General. He granted the permission eagerly, only too glad to get rid of the troublesome Americans.

#### Germany and the Carolines.

Any one seeking an insight into the ideas and aims of the German colonial party encounters at every turn the idea that Germany must expand over the sea since expansion in Europe is impossible. It is this determination that justifies the frequent predictions by Herr Peters and others that Germany yet will secure the exclusive control of Samoa and the Carolines, even if the cost be war. The Kaiser himself recently has given forcible expression to the general colonial scheme, and the advocates of the acquisition of the Carolines say that the possession of these islands will assist Germany materially, not only to dominate the Pacific, but to secure supremacy in the commerce of the world.

The islands, which recent dispatches say are to be sold to Germany as soon as the Cortes meets, embrace two chains, forming, as it were, a T-square—the LaTrones or Marianas and the Carolines, including under the latter the Pelews.—Chicago Record.

#### A Japanese Bride Tree.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives the tree is cut down and a skilled cabinetmaker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young couple as the most beautiful of all ornaments of the house.

The first American newspaper established on the Pacific coast was issued at Oregon City in 1844, and called the Flumgudgeon Gazette, or Bumble Bee Budget.

It is stated that the number of cardholders in the Boston Public Library—75,000—is greater than that claimed by any other city in the world.

It is estimated that the annual income of the 40,000,000 Protestant Church members in the world is about \$15,000,000,000.

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### Sheep Need Dry Bedding.

Many people who keep sheep under sheds on an earthen floor in cold weather make the mistake of not providing bedding enough, thinking that it will interfere with properly packing the manure which is trodden into a hard mass by them. But a little dry straw should be scattered over the floor at night, and it will be none the worse if it is the refuse of what the sheep have picked over during the day. Even the fattening sheep will eat some straw as a change of food, and it will select the upper part of the stalk near the head. Oat straw is the best for this purpose. The sheep is very impatient of wet, and besides, it is injurious to the wool to have it soiled by manure. If the ends of the wool are closed by filth this stops its growth, just as it does on the tags, which even after they have been scoured are not worth as much as clean wool from other parts of the body.

### Whitewash and Sulphur.

The San Jose scale ravages have brought out many new and valuable spraying mixtures which, while they possess only moderate value in subduing the scale, have been found very effective in other diseases of trees. The combination of whitewash and sulphur is one of these. It is fairly effective against the San Jose scale, more so in some sections than in others, but in pear blight it has proved itself of great value. The treatment consists of washing or thickly spraying the trunk and all limbs with a mixture of two-thirds whitewash and one-third sulphur, the work being done in the early spring. From present indications this mixture, with the famous Bordeaux, will do more than any other insecticides now available in destroying the various pests of the fruit grower. Most fruit growers are familiar with the composition of the Bordeaux mixture, which may be made at home or purchased from manufacturers of spraying pumps, as preferred. When made at home care is necessary that only the best ingredients are used.

### Hogs in the Orchard.

To obtain the best results from orchards, clean cultivation of the soil is essential and especially so in the young and rapid growing days of the trees. The plan of attempting to crop the soil in the orchard is wrong and fruit growers are fast abandoning it. Undoubtedly the best success with orchards comes from tilling the soil, and this is particularly true in dry seasons. No grasses of any kind should be permitted to grow. Insects and disease are best managed by the use of the spray and no methods of cultivation can take the place of this work. When orchards are located on hill sides, or the trees are so set that the soil between them cannot be advantageously cultivated, it is a good plan to turn hogs and sheep into the orchard during the growing season. If the herd is of good size they will eat all of the decayed fruit that drops, besides the grasses that grow around and between the trees, frequently getting down to the roots of the grasses. This is equivalent to tillage, and if grain is fed the animals the droppings will materially add to the fertility of the soil. Either plan is good, but thorough tilling is to be preferred to the use of hogs or sheep. In either case remember that insecticides and the sprayer must be faithfully used.

### Study Your Soil.

There is a rich field and a poor field on nearly every farm. The other fields are neither so good as the best nor so bad as the worst. The most farmers know; but their practice too often is different from their knowledge. The poor field is treated just like the rich field. The regular farm rotation is practised alike in both. A good crop is the rule in the fertile field, and nothing but a poor crop is expected from the poor field. As much labor is required for growing the grain on an acre of the poor field as on an acre of the best one.

Farmers should study the peculiarities of each field on the farm. It is necessary to know them before it is possible to farm them to the best advantage. The farmer who plants potatoes in a field where the soil is cold and heavy, or who sows wheat on low bottom lands liable to overflow and freezing, will not be paid for his labor. The field with the southern exposure should be planted to corn before the one which lies toward the north. In the former case the plants will have considerable footing before the scorching heat of June. If there is a field of heavy black loam which is decidedly waxy in texture, it would better be plowed before the time of freezing is past in the spring. If wheat is sown in a field liable to wash into gullies during the winter and spring, it will pay to sow timothy seed in these hollows with the wheat.—Tennessee Farmer.

### Vard or Range for Poultry.

To obtain the best results from poultry raising for eggs it is conceded that the fowls must be carefully watched and every care given to them. This is not possible when they are allowed the free range of the farm, nor is it possible to raise fowls in this way and obtain the high egg records heard about, the publication of which has induced more than one man to engage in poultry culture only to be sorely disappointed. The egg record of the average barnyard fowl of no particular breed, on the range, does not average more than 90 eggs a year, while

the yarded fowl of good breed has a record of 175 or more eggs a year. It will be understood that in advocating the yarded fowls, growing chicks are not included, but only those that have been laying or have just begun. Before reaching this period the growing chicks should have the benefit of the free range to enable them to make frames on which later, in yards, reliance is put for egg production.

It must be remembered, however, that yarded fowls require more and better care than those on the range if increased egg production is to be attained. The yards should be not only sufficiently large to give the fowls needed exercise, but they should contain, supplied by the poultryman all that the fowls would naturally find on the range. That means grains, green food, meat, grit, water and a place to dust and scratch. This applies to winter treatment as well as summer. If farmers will but learn to observe the actions of fowls when on range and be guided to a large extent by this in treatment of them when yarded much less trouble will be experienced. In yarding fowls the best arrangement is that which will permit of a double yard with the house in the middle. Two such yards each 150 feet long, permit of keeping one or the other in green stuff from early summer until frost by sowing oats and rye. This green food, gathered by the hens themselves, will subdue all natural inclination they may have for the free range and fill the egg basket to overflowing.—Atlanta Journal.

### Grasses Need Nitrogenous Fertilizers.

Extended experiments at the Connecticut station show that grasses differ from many other crops in the readiness with which they respond to the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. While clovers and other legumes seem to be able to gather much of the nitrogen they need from natural sources, the true grasses must be supplied with nitrogen in the manure or fertilizer, in order to give much increase in yield. Thus there is a twofold value in the experiments. In the first place they show that the grasses call for the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, and that very little increase of crop is to be expected from mineral fertilizers alone. They indicate that where the farmer uses stable manure, which contains relatively large quantities of nitrogen, on his grass crop, he is following a wise practice, and that by the liberal use of manures or fertilizers rich in nitrogen he may increase the crop two or three fold over what would be obtained where no nitrogen or no fertilizer was used.

They indicate further, that the increase in yield is not the only advantage obtained from the use of nitrogen in the fertilizer. As protein is the most valuable of the food nutrients contained in feeding stuffs, it becomes important that the farmer should adopt every means available for increasing the supplies of this material produced upon the farm. This he may do to quite a degree by the use on the grass lands of manure from well-fed stock, or by the purchase and use of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, tankage, dried blood, fish waste, or other forms of nitrogenous fertilizers. The percentage of protein in the crop may thus be increased as much as three to five per cent. above what is obtained where no nitrogen is used as fertilizer.

The yields where mineral fertilizers only were used were but very little better than where no fertilizer was applied. The increase where the nitrogen was applied nearly always corresponded with the amount of nitrogen used, whether the nitrogen was from nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. The increase, however, was not as great where the larger quantities of nitrogen were applied. The best financial returns, an average gain of \$3.60 per acre, were obtained from the use of 320 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in addition to the mineral fertilizers.

Where mineral fertilizers were used without the addition of nitrogen, there was a decided financial loss, while in all cases except one, where nitrogen was used with the mineral fertilizers there was a financial gain. The increase in yield obtained from the two forms of nitrogen was nearly the same, although the financial gains were considerably better with nitrate of soda than with sulphate of ammonia. The smaller gain is accounted for by the higher cost of the sulphate, the nitrogen in this form being reckoned at one cent per pound higher than that from the nitrate.—New England Homestead.

### Facts for Farmers.

Don't cultivate the corn too late. You will cut the roots.

We would advise feeding calves from tin or galvanized pails.

If the calf will not drink—and some will not—starve it to do it.

Overripe grass is woody, not fit for animals. Cut when it blooms.

Cut the grass when the bloom is on and you will preserve the aroma.

When the rains cease be sure to cultivate and make the surface fine.

Don't put salt on hay. It has no preservative effect and makes the hay moist.

The preservation of a good aroma in hay makes it all the more palatable to the animal.

Clover hay is a hundred per cent. better than timothy for all purposes in feeding stock.

No need of buying hay caps from people who sell those things. Get cheap muslin and paint it.

A tread power, run by a big dog or calf, will do the churning on most farms, and save lots of labor.

The only way to buy binder twine is to club together and demand a reduction in price. The sellers of binder twine are getting rich off the farmers.

—Western Plowman.

## A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

One of the Bright and Talented Workers in a Great Movement.

The movement for woman suffrage has brought to the front many women of culture and ability. Whatever may be the merits of the question of



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

the right of women to vote, it is certainly enabled many to enter upon a public career which gave them an opportunity to develop their executive and oratorical abilities. The woman orator is no longer an exception, as was the case a few years ago.

Prominent among the women who believe that her sex has the right to vote is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York City. She is an orator and a stateswoman of rare executive ability, combined with a bright intellect and an earnestness of purpose. Mrs. Catt was born in Wisconsin and graduated from the Iowa State College at the head of her class. At one time she was City Superintendent of Schools at Mason City, Iowa. After that she engaged in journalistic work on the Pacific Slope, and entering the lecture field was soon offered a position as State Lecturer for the Iowa State Suffrage Association. She is now the Organizer of the National Association, and has lectured in almost every part of the country. Mrs. Catt is also the editor of the paper devoted to the movement, and with Elvora M. Babcock, another talented woman engaged in the same work in New York State, she is doing what, in her opinion, is right to advance her sex to a higher plane of thought and usefulness.

### King of the Cotton Mills.

Robert Knight, of Rhode Island, is one of the most remarkable products of the growth of modern industry. He is commonly called the "Cotton King," and he deserves the name, inasmuch as he is the largest mill owner in the world. He is the individual proprietor of 450,000 spindles, 11,000 looms and fifteen villages. He owns everything in these villages, and to all intents and purposes the villagers too. "Bob" Knight, as he is familiarly known, is now seventy-three years old, and would never be taken for the absolute master of the cotton industry. His living expenses are covered by a sum the equivalent of a clerk's salary. When Knight was a lad he was a bobbin boy in a New England mill. Summer and winter he went barefooted to

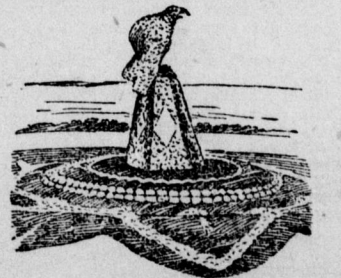


ROBERT KNIGHT.

his work. His brother Brayton opened a small store in one of the mill towns and prospered. He took Robert in as a partner. The future mill owner was thirty. He had saved much and was in comfortable circumstances when he took a position as a clerk in a Pontiac cotton mill. His employer was elected to the United States Senate. Knight rented the mill for \$5000 a year. At the end of a few years he bought it out for \$14,000. This was the nest egg of his tremendous fortune. In business Robert is close and exacting. He likes to drive good bargains, and even looks with great care after the greasy bills of his own household.

### A Marvel in Floriculture.

This gigantic floral eagle and its pedestal adorned the Michigan Central Station grounds at Ypsilanti for a summer. They were designed and



A FLORAL EAGLE.

perfected by John Laidlaw, superintendent of landscape gardening for the road, and attracted much attention. The bird was five feet six inches in height.



A NATIVE FAMILY IN ILOILO.

hospitality of the British colony—composed, by the way, with one exception, of Scotchmen. It seems that Scotchmen only are capable of doing business in a Spanish colony and remaining sane. The drear monotony of Iloilo life is somewhat seasoned by this little body of Scotchmen. They have formed a delightful little club, with a library (the only one in town, I am inclined to think), a billiard-room

Manila we have heard of the conduct of the Yankees in that town toward the natives.

Fire-arms are used regularly for the most insignificant cause, because for this there is a lack of justice. In direct disregard of orders, they point carbines at the face, and fire shots at the wisest and most able.

They laugh at the nobility of the Spaniards, and say that the measures which we employ are big—and of little utility. Any Yankee soldier has the right to take the life of those disgraced ones.