

NATIVE LIFE IN MANILA.

Some of the Peculiarities of Dress and Queer Customs of the Filipinos.

ODD WAY OF DOING HOUSEWORK

There is not a great deal of fun in the Philippines, but one occasionally encounters a sight or an incident which brings a smile. Usually, these are of a type which must be seen to be appreciated. In wandering about Manila, particularly the new city, which is the centre of material life as the old city is of spiritual life, one should either have his nose at home or plug it up. The wear and tear exercised by the highways and byways upon the olfactory organs are quite severe. There is a fair measure of offense to the eye as well, but that instrument possesses a wider adaptability than does the nose. It resents less keenly. The novelty is ephemeral, but there is novelty for the outsider in the life of the chief city of the Philippines. The novelty gone, one rather shrinks from it all. It gets almost to border on the repulsive, so greatly is it lacking in inherent attractiveness.



A HIGH-BORN FILIPINA WEARING UPPER GARMENT OF COSTLY PINA—A TEXTURE OF PINEAPPLE LEAF, AS CHOICE AS THE FINEST LACE.

The native woman's shoe consists, usually, of a flat sole with a toe-cap. Sometimes the cap has room for all the toes, sometimes not. Often the sole is raised from the ground by wooden heels and sole-blocks like, but lower than those used by the Japanese. Stocking are not usually worn. The gait of the Filipina is a little outward curving swing from the knee, with a resultant side swing of the hip. There is, perhaps, a certain grace in the movement, but there is also a good deal of "scuffling," and a general appearance of being slipshod.

In fact, one gets an idea that the average Filipino, male or female, is only about half-dressed anyway, from our standpoint. The customary male body-covering is only an undershirt. Those of higher social rank and greater wealth wear also a cotton shirt, or a garment of gauzy texture of some locally made material. But the garment will be worn, like a coat, in the full measure of its beauty, outside the trousers. A higher step in the social scale brings the substitution of the coat for the shirt. A Filipino dude with a cane and a little "billy-cock" hat, a pair of black trousers, and a gauze shirt, worn outside of them, is a resplendent spectacle, and he has the air of being entirely conscious of it.

From our standpoint, there is the same half-dressed look about the women of the poorer classes. The Negro woman of the mountains may use only a cloth extending from waist to knee. The Mangyan woman of Mindoro may wear a contrivance of braided rattan, which is even more abbreviated. These garments do not suggest the half-dressed. They are distinct. There is no suggestion of European costume. It is not so with the Filipino woman at Manila. Her garments are neither dress nor native costume. Pieces of cloth cover her from the waist downward. The shoulder and body covering varies in the number of articles and detail of construction.



THE STOCKS IN MANILA. (A Filipino criminal and his jailer in a Manila house of correction.)

All are cut somewhat low in the neck, and on a plan which give them a "list to port or to starboard," which leaves a shoulder and an upper arm wholly bare. In the upper circles, there is exercised a greater care in adjustment, and a handkerchief, added diagonally, is laid across the

shoulders and pinned in front. This tends to steady the outfit and keep it in place. The sleeves are gathered at the shoulder and flare outward, broadly bell-mouthed to a little below the elbow.

The Filipino may be said to work in dribbles. Concentration for any length of time is not a national characteristic, there must be plenty of intermissions, and the work must never be of such a character as to preclude



FILIPINO WOMEN BOWING BEFORE THE CATACOMBS.

the smoking of the favorite cigarette. In house work it takes one native servant to accomplish each task of a different character. For instance, in a large house there is a "floor boy," whose duty it is to keep all the beautiful hardwood floors in a clean and shiny condition, and this is the way he does it: The dust is first carefully brushed up with a hemp arrangement which in its effects is a cross between a feather duster and a horse brush. This is merely a preliminary to the act of polishing, a work of art which has been developed on original lines. Two large, soft cloths are laid on the floor, and the "boy," who may be a grandparent, firmly plants a foot on each. He next glides slowly back and forth on the floor, more like a man on snowshoes than anything else. Waddling along in his flimsy white clothes, casting an occasional look behind at his trail to see if it is sufficiently shiny, he presents a picture which is so amusing that you cannot help bursting into laughter when you see it for the first time.

The native is often barefooted; if not, he almost invariably wears the native slippers which are called



MOVING IN MANILA—ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE HANDLED IN THIS WAY.

"chinelas" or "zapatitos," and which consist of a sole and a toe. Many keep these on without fastening apparently by suction; others stick the little toe outside and hold the shoe on by this method. From long practice in this little toe is bent in the form of a crescent, but the natives seem to have few ideas of physical

just as happy squatting on the floor or on the ground as on a chair.

Besides the natives in Manila, there is a large population of "Mestizos" and "Chinos." The former is the name for half-castes, the latter for Chinese. After being in Manila a week or two most foreigners find it more natural to use these native terms than the ones that they have been accustomed to. The "Chinos" are many of them well-to-do, being merchants or having some trade, such as tailoring. A great number of them, however, are coolies, and form a large element of the picturesque in Manila. If the Filipinos are satisfied with a few clothes, the coolies are quite content to wear almost none, and nobody thinks anything of it. They are to be seen on the street at any hour of the day, even at noon, when the poorest native prefers a siesta to the most lucrative employment.

No "American" or "United States" express vans are to be seen rattling



A FILIPINO COCKFIGHT.

about the streets of Manila; the coolie in bulk represents the only express company there. Trunks, boxes and all sorts of merchandise, furniture from easy chairs and refrigerators to pianos are carried by the capable coolie by means of poles which he rests on his bony shoulders, and the tough bark of some native tree. If the burden is heavy it is carried by two or four men, being swung between



A FILLED SHEEP OF AFRICA.

them on the poles; if it is light and capable of division he places it in two pairs or basket panniers which he balances at each end of his pole. When heavily loaded the coolie goes at a peculiar sort of dog trot, which consists of short stealthy steps and a movement of each shoulder with it. The coolie, like all his celestial brethren, cultivates the growth of his raven locks, though they seriously interfere with business. At home they never seem to adopt any kind of coiffure except the pigtail, but in Manila individual taste comes into play in this matter and the results are varied and interesting. Sometimes their tresses stream freely down their backs and no attempt is made to confine them in any style whatever.

One feature of the houses in Manila which is rather hard for the foreigner to get accustomed to is the presence of the great number of lizards which crawl around the ceilings and walls of the rooms at night. They are harmless, but the thought that they may occasionally lose their grip and drop down in one's face is not calculated to make them welcome members of the household. There are many scorpions about, but they keep exclusively in the dark corners of the house and yard and otherwise behave themselves well.

The Filled Sheep of Africa.

The sheep that inhabit the mountainous regions of Northern Africa up to Nubia is a kind of wild sheep which has received its specific name from the long mane which covers the fore part of the body. Captured young, it can easily be tamed and trained. The old bucks, however, are very vicious. These animals attain an average height of thirty-seven and a half inches, and the length of the body is from sixty to sixty-five inches, without measuring the tail. The illustration represents a specimen of these sheep living at the zoological garden in Berlin, Germany. It is not known whether the filled sheep had any relation with the domestic animals of Africa. Skeletons of these sheep are found in the Egyptian museums, and these quadrupeds are



AN AFRICAN FILLED SHEEP.

represented in different old Egyptian designs. It seems that these animals have to be considered as tamed, but not as domesticated.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Have Things up to the Huddle.

A well known writer on agricultural subjects says that especially in seeding should there never be any haphazard ways. Even in giving milk to the calves should the process be the rule. The calf should have its ration steadily, should have it sweet, and should have it warm. Over feeding is injurious, but feeding cold milk is worse.

Weeds on the Roadside.

Not many farmers bother themselves about the weeds that grow alongside their farms on the roads, and, as a rule, not many road overseers care whether the weeds grow on the roads or not; but these same weeds produce seed and keep the farm well supplied with weeds every year, which cost the farmers large sums to destroy. The wise farmer will keep the weeds down at his own expense if they grow on the road.

Disposal of Potatoes Inclined to Rot.

Potatoes from fields affected by blight should be kept by themselves, so they can be disposed of first and in ways that might not be open to the disposal of the whole crop. Where blight has appeared in a field, except if be the early blight, the tubers from that field will rot, to some extent at least, when placed in an ordinary cellar and exposed to about all kinds of temperatures above freezing. The first care is that none of them be saved for seed, as they carry the mycelium of the disease over from year to year. In disposing of them two ways are open. One is to sell them for use at once, even if they have to be sold at a small sacrifice. If they go to hotels or other places that use large quantities of potatoes they will probably be used before the rot begins to make itself manifest.

If the potatoes must be kept, it can only be in cold storage of some kind. If dug late in the fall and the weather remains cool this may sometimes be accomplished by putting the potatoes into the cellar and keeping the cellar cool by opening the windows at night and keeping them shut during the daytime. This will keep the temperature down to a point where the concealed fungus will not develop. Later the tubers may be pitted.

Too Much Pollen for Wintering.

It has been claimed by apiarists that have tested the matter to some extent, that bees will winter better if not allowed to partake of pollen, but confined on combs of honey alone. I think some attention should be given to this matter in arranging hives for winter. I am satisfied that in some cases where a large amount of pollen filled the combs which the cluster of bees occupied during the winter, did not winter well. Dysentery showed itself to some extent in almost every case in such instances, but we might attribute this to the fact that they were confined to the combs containing pollen, and were obliged to partake of it or starve.

I believe they should not be confined to such combs, but I do not believe it necessary to entirely remove them from the hive. The frames of comb that generally contain pure honey are found on the outside of the brood nest, and those that contain pollen are always found next to the brood, and as this is the case the bees are likely to occupy the combs containing pollen for their winter quarters. This can be controlled to quite an extent, and all I think really necessary is to remove the centre combs, or those combs containing pollen, and place them at the outside, and the combs that contain honey next to the bees.

If this is done and the bees confined on combs of pure honey, we think no damage will be done by them partaking of the pollen at their pleasure. It is very necessary that bees have a good supply of pollen in early spring, and if possible we prefer to have it in the hive where they have access to it when needed. It is true that we can furnish a substitute in the shape of meal, etc., but can only do so on days that they can fly and work on it. It often occurs that a large amount of pollen is stored on the combs, and as it is exclusively used for food for the young bees, it naturally is stored near the brood nest. The amount of pollen stored depends on the supply. Bees seem to be as eager to gather pollen as to gather honey, and often a large reserve is on hand.—A. H. Duff in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Sage as a Market Crop.

Almost all farmers grow some sage for home use in making dressing for roasted turkey and chickens. In the olden time, when cheese making for home use was common, sage was usually put in one or more of the cheeses to improve the flavor and make variety. There is no more wholesome seasoning than sage. Most others, especially the boughten spices, pepper, allspice and the like, brought from the tropics, are too constipating for health. Sage is not so, or at most only in very slight degree, and as it is always used as condiment with fresh meat, which is laxative, it does good rather than harm. Those farmers who grow sage have generally an active demand about holiday time from their neighbors who have been less provident, and they have enough demand in their own neighborhood to take all their surplus. Sometimes, however, the well-to-do neighbors are ashamed to take so little a thing as this for a gift, and what pennies they give for sage much more than pays the expense of caring for the bed.

The market gardeners grow celery as an annual, and by taking the thickest plants and allowing them to seed, they have developed several varieties of large-leaved sage, which it is always better to use as seed when setting out new plantations. Sage, may, however, be spread from the root. This requires no annual planting of the seed, and of course keeps the large leaved variety pure, though after being grown in a clump the plant will be less vigorous and have smaller leaves. The layered sage stem, with its lower leaves stripped off and covered, roots very quickly, and this can be done any time in midsummer and secure a well-rooted plant next year. Most of the old sage beds in the country are grown from layers. This is why they grow in clumps, as the layer has some dormant buds which send up shoots the following season. The sage plant is best grown from seed which may be sown now, and get growth enough to live through the winter if the top is cut down in the fall, pretty close to the ground, and covered with a forkful of manure. This winter covering is important to keep the sage roots from heaving out in winter by alternate freezing and thawing.

New Way of Planting Strawberries.

It has been found that it costs more to cultivate a spring-set strawberry bed during its first six weeks than for any other period of its life. Attention must be given at the very time that other items of farm work need looking after. If this care is withheld the bed will become a mass of weeds and will be so checked that it may never recover. The following method which is in use in some sections of New York state and which the writer has tested in a small way, will be found as practical as it is simple.

The young plants are removed from the field in the usual manner, but are taken to a previously arranged bed of good soil where they are planted, after being trimmed of old leaves and injured and superfluous roots. The shortening of the remaining roots is rapidly done as follows: The plant is held in the left hand, leaves up, the collar grasped by the thumb and first finger, the hand is closed around the roots, which are snipped off by means of a pair of shears. In the bed the plants are set in rows about a foot apart and an inch apart in the rows. They are shaded until they have become established and a mulch of well rotted stable manure that is free from straw is applied. The plants are sprayed with Bordeaux mixture every ten days or two weeks, and watered if necessary. The ground is soaked just before they are to be removed to the field. They are then lifted, set closely upon trays and carried to the field. They are remarkably well provided with roots and suffer no check when set in the permanent rows.

While the plants are in the beds the field is being prepared. It is plowed, harrowed and thoroughly flined by means of a weeder run over it once a week or ten days, and after each rain. It not only pulverizes the surface but kills weeds and turns up any grubs and worms for the birds to remove. The plants have, by this method, a warm bed to start in, which is very different from the usual cold comfort forced upon them in early spring, when, in order to be ready, the ground frequently has to be plowed before it should be touched. The remaining treatment is the same as for other beds.

This method permits of easier spraying of the plants for disease, which operation occupies less time and requires less fungicide by far than is used in the open field. A double saving is thus effected. No spraying is usually needed in the field after the plants are set, unless the germs of disease are already present in great quantity in it. Much more time is allowed for transplanting since it may be done when the greatest rush of spring work is over. Shipments of plants that arrive late can sometimes be saved from utter loss by this plan. Lastly, plants grown in this way are in every respect equal to pot grown plants.—M. G. Kains in the Epitomist.

Poultry Notes.

It is possible to improve the egg laying qualities of any flock by careful selection.

The farmer who tries two colonies of birds this winter will want four next winter.

It is a good plan to give laying hens an occasional feed of corn that has been burned until it is charcoal.

The color of an egg has nothing to do with its nutritive value. A white egg is just as good as a brown one.

A party gave a dollar for a horse, killed it, sold the hide for \$1.25 and had the meat for his chickens for his trouble.

If you haven't got a bone mill feed clipped meat scraps or sausage to the fowls—meat is just about as good as bone, anyhow.

The hen is the most profitable of all birds kept on the farm, but it is well where one can have ducks, turkeys and geese.

If the hens are too fat to lay or moult well, feed them but once a day if yarded, or not at all if free, until reduced in weight.

The first three days that a hen sits on her eggs she should attend faithfully to business in order to start the "deck" to growing.

One brood at a time is best for the farm unless the farmer has money and time to build the yards and houses to keep the birds apart.

Ground oats, when made from a good quality of grain, is one of the best parts of the morning mash. It produces muscle, bone and feathers—not fat.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

LIBRARY FOR TYRONE.

Andrew Carnegie Offers to Contribute \$50,000 If the City Furnishes a Suitable Site and Will Maintain It.

A citizen of Tyrone is in receipt of a letter from Andrew Carnegie, dated at Skibo Castle, Scotland, in which he offers to contribute \$50,000 to provide a free library for Tyrone on conditions that the town furnish a suitable site for the building. The site is to be deeded and have sufficient ground around it and \$3,000 per year is to be provided to maintain the library.

The following pensions were granted last week: G. T. Willard, Soldiers and Sailors' home, Erie, \$12; John W. Miller, dead, Conneaut Lake, \$5 to \$12; David Cole, dead, Mt. Pleasant, \$5 to \$12; William Run, Harris, \$12 to \$14; Oliver Selbert, Tyrone, \$16 to \$17; Washington P. Altman, Vandergrift, \$8 to \$10; William H. Christman, Laughlinton, \$8 to \$12; William Smith, Lawrenceville, \$16 to \$17; Thomas Franklin, Gettysburg, \$6 to \$8; Ezra Smith, Cherry Flats, \$12 to \$14; Jacob Keller, Bells Run, \$8; Sarah E. Miller, Conneaut Lake, \$8; Elias Former, West Ford, \$8; George Bowman, Pittsburg, \$6; Conrad Bagerstock, Belknap, \$6; William Andre, dead, Pleasantville, \$5 to \$12; George W. Arizon, Fayette City, \$12 to \$14; James Craighead, Washington, \$6 to \$8; John L. Fletcher, Bedford, \$14 to \$17; George Castley, Academy Corners, \$10 to \$12; Robert W. Shaffer, Richardville, \$10 to \$12; Charles Claxton, Mercersburg, \$14; Levi Oswayo, \$14; David D. Lyon, Platea, \$17; Leonard J. McMeans, N. trona, \$8; Maggie C. Stouler, Hol daysburg, \$8; Isabella Cole, Altoon, \$12; Patrick O'Conner, Pittsburg, \$6; Martin McDonnell, Pittsburg, \$6; H. H. Krider, Tyrone, \$10 to \$12; S. P. McFadden, La Jone, \$14 to \$17; John R. Dunlap, Jefferson, \$17 to \$24; Edmund T. Richards, Cranestown, \$12 to \$17.

One man was instantly killed and five others more or less injured by a falling wall in Oil City a few days ago. The dead man is George Allen, Jr. The injured are John Elert, John Quinn, Samuel Bruner, John Robinson and Timothy Beardon. The men were tearing down an old warehouse building, clearing the bricks and removing them to a new building in course of construction a short distance away when the wall fell without warning. The other part of the building had been removed, and the wall is thought to have been propped down by a passing freight train. Allen was buried under several tons of brick, and was dead when the rescuers reached him.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Shenandoah City colliery at Shenandoah a few days ago and fire immediately broke out in the mine, hemming in 22 men who were at work at the time. Those attracted to the surface of the mine by the explosion at once began vigorous efforts to rescue the imprisoned men, and in this they were successful, all the men being taken out alive in a comparatively short time. J. M. Clineham has made a discovery of block marble in a creek near a stock company is being formed to mine the granite.

George Wolkoski, a miner living south of Irwin, a few nights ago was the victim of whitecaps. Wolkoski, about two weeks since, was prosecuting witness in a trespass case against several of his countrymen. They vowed vengeance. Four masked men appeared at Wolkoski's cabin. They beat down the door and got a promise from him to leave the country in three days or suffer death by hanging. Next morning Wolkoski swore out warrants for Frank Labousky, John Miller, Krist Cate and Anton Petcomas.

Charles Vokes, a trimmer in Worth Bros' iron and steel works at Chesapeake, was shocked to death a few days ago by the falling of an electric light wire, which rested upon the material he was handling and sent 1,400 volts through his body. Death was instantaneous. Fellow workmen hurried to touch the body for several minutes, as it seemed to be heavily charged with the electrical current. Vokes was known as the strongest man in Chester county.

Midway between Sharon and Wheatland, east of where the new \$3,000,000 steel mill is to be built, is where the Sharon Steel Company and other interested parties will lay out a new town. The town will practically be a suburb of Sharon. Mrs. Elizabeth Haywood has donated ten acres of land in the heart of the town for a park to be named for her late husband, ex-State Treasurer Haywood.

John Campbell, late of Company I, Tenth regiment, who is employed by Contractor Frank Stark on the new coke ovens at Jamison, was held up by two men a few days ago and knocked down twice. He got his revolver and fired three times, shooting one of his assailants in the leg. The man was dragged him away and they escaped.

Oyster suppers are to be put to a novel use in Lower Burrell township, near Greensburg. The farmers of the county will inaugurate the new idea on Halloween night. The object is to raise a fund for the improvement of the public roads without increasing the taxation of the township.

Mrs. Emma Miles, aged 38 years, who resided in Cherrytree township, near Franklin, was burned to death in a mysterious manner at her home the other day. Her body was found a few rods from her home by her son on his return from school. No one knows how the accident happened.

Ground was broken at Titusville last week for a monument to the memory of Col E. L. Drake, the man who drilled the first oil well. The monument will be erected near the entrance to Woodlawn cemetery, and will cost \$20,000. The name of the donor has not been disclosed.

While trailing for quail on the preserve of the Nittany Gun Club at Bellefonte a few days ago, David Martin, of Philadelphia, took a shot at a covey that arose from a clump of brush and in doing so accidentally shot his best pointer, valued at \$1,500.

Edward C. Caldwell, a member of the Tenth regiment living at Brandenville, has been granted a pension of \$14 a month. Caldwell was a member of Company D, and at the battle of Malate received a bullet wound in the right chest.

The mangled body of Frank LaRue, a Pittsburg & Western railroad brakeman, was found along the track in New Castle recently. It is not known how he was killed.

A barn belonging to D. K. Ramey, two miles east of Altoona, burned the other night. All the crops, eight horses and 15 head of cattle of the tenant, J. D. Diehl, burned with the building. Tramps started the fire. Loss \$5,000, partially insured.

James Hoover, of Gallitzin, was instantly killed at Creson a few days ago. He was standing on the railroad when an engine struck him, knocking him under an eastbound freight. Mr. Hoover was a flagman. He leaves a wife and one child.

Simon Fair, of Sherrert, accidentally shot and killed his daughter Nannie a few days ago but the child lived until yesterday morning. The accident happened while the father was carrying