

MATRIMONY IN PHILIPPINES.

Plenty of Chances for Americans to Marry Well-to-Do Women of the Islands.

While the commercial advantages of the Philippine islands are being considered from practically every standpoint by persons interested in one way or another in the development of the eastern possessions, one phase of the situation seems to have been overlooked. This has to do with matrimony, says the Chicago Tribune.

There are great opportunities in the Philippines for men looking for wives. The opportunities do not apply so directly to the wives themselves as to the special inducements accompanying them, but the combination is sufficiently alluring to tempt most any man who is not particularly averse to taking unto himself a Filipino bride with \$500,000 or so thrown in as an evidence of good will and full consent on the part of the young woman's family.

Just now rich natives of the islands are looking for eligible husbands for their daughters, and to be an eligible bridegroom must, in the first place, be an American, and, secondly, he must have a soldier's uniform, with a few stripes added to show that he has risen above the rank and file of the army. Such a man is rated high in the Philippines. He can, as a matter of fact, come close to naming his own price when the question of matrimony is brought up. Half a million dollars is no uncommon figure for a husband in the Philippines, and, strange as it may seem, such offers have been posted without causing an army officer to so much as polish the buttons on his uniform. The Filipino maidens do not seem to awaken that sentimental something called love in the heart of United States army officers, and it is also apparent that native gold with a life attached doesn't look good to them.

Army men returned from the Philippines are authority for the statement that there are plenty of chances in the islands for an officer who wants a Filipino girl for a wife. Only recently Gen. Ozario, of Cavite, one of the richest natives in the islands, made a surprisingly generous offer to any pair of army officers who would take his two daughters off his hands. He announced that he would bestow a dowry of \$500,000 on each of the young women if they would find officers for husbands. But the girls are still single, and the surprising part of the incident is that Gen. Ozario was in position to deliver the goods. He has both daughters and money, and it would be his old heart a million dollars' worth of good to secure two stalwart American soldiers for sons-in-law, but they refuse to even nibble at the golden bait.

Other wealthy Filipino parents make similar offers with exactly the same result. While it is true that several white men have married Filipino girls, the custom has not spread to officers of the regular army, and only one volunteer officer has done so. Gen. Ozario's offer was restricted to commissioned officers, but others are not so particular. Still, the number of takers is comparatively small, and Filipino belles really go begging among Uncle Sam's soldiers.

This is regarded as conclusive evidence that the Filipinos have not yet been wholly assimilated, for it is quite contrary to custom in this country for the bride's father to openly hold out any special financial inducements to secure the marriage of his daughter. It is the self-imposed duty of the young man to use stealth and ascertain these facts in a quiet way for himself.

After having seen a Filipino belle it is not easy to understand why American soldiers and army officers overlook them so completely in the matter of marriage. Especially is this true when the rich dowries awaiting them are taken into consideration. The native and mestiza women of the islands are not at all bad looking. In fact, they are what Americans would call "cute," and bear the unmistakable stamp of the country in which they live. Many of the mestiza women and girls are exceedingly attractive. At first sight the foreigner is impressed by their erect carriage, which arises from their custom of walking with objects balanced on their heads. Among the rich natives children indulge in this characteristic occupation merely as a pastime, but the effect is none the less evident.

The Filipino belle is small of stature and her features are regular, artistic and finely cut. Her eyes are extremely dark, usually black, and most of them have beautiful hair, which not infrequently reaches to their heels. Of this they are inordinately proud. They also take pride in small feet, and it is not at all unusual to see them wearing slippers so small for their wearers and leave some of the toes dangling helplessly outside.

The manner of a Filipino belle is exceptionally frank and cordial, and she is a desirable companion. Many of them are accompanied in one way or another. Their characteristic dress is pretty and so comfortable that many of their European sisters adopt it during leisure hours at home. It consists of a thin camisa or waist, with huge flowing sleeves; a more or less highly embroidered white chemise showing through the camisa; a large panuelo or kerchief folded about the neck, with ends crossed and pinned on the breast; a gaily colored skirt, with long train; and a square of black cloth, the tapis, drawn tightly around the body from waist to knees. Camisas and panuelo are sometimes made of expensive and beautiful pineapple silk and in that case are handsomely embroidered. More often the kerchief is of cotton and the waist of Manila hemp.

Slippings are not worn as a rule, and the slippers, which take the place of shoes, have no heels and no uppers ex-

PLenty of SHOOTING.

For Lovers of Big Game, There is Any Amount of Sport in the Philippine Islands.

A great many of the wealthy sportsmen in this country are awakening to the fact that Uncle Sam's new possessions in the Pacific ocean bid fair to offer an added inducement for their permanent retention. American officers returning from duty in the archipelago are enthusiastic in their eulogies of the islands as a sportsman's paradise. They say that game abounds in great variety in almost every island of the group, and as there are about 1,300 islands in all, it can readily be seen that the chances of reasonably fair sport should be very good, says the New York Times.

Owing to these reports few Americans who are lovers of the hunting field, visiting the Philippines, are leaving these shores without a shotgun and rifle snugly stored away somewhere in their baggage.

To the lover of big game hunting, with its attendant excitement and spice of danger, will appeal the wild and vicious native water buffalo, or carabao. These animals should offer particularly good sport, as they have been shot at but little, being mostly on the wilder and less inhabited islands. The Spanish, being indolent and indifferent hunters, found the sport with these animals rather too strenuous, as they have the annoying habit of attacking humans on slight provocation. But the American sportsman who seeks only that game which is worthy the chase will find in the water buffalo a quarry amply sufficient. It is reputed that these animals, when enraged, are extremely dangerous, and they are credited with killing many native hunters, who attack them with no more formidable weapon than the native machete.

Then, for those not so desirous of the extreme excitement of danger mixed with their sport, there are deer and wild hogs in abundance. The deer are rather smaller than those met with in the United States, and resemble in size our antelope, but they are every whit as fast as the home variety, and offer splendid sport.

WIDE-AWAKE DOCTOR.

The Success of an Enterprising Medical Man in the Island of St. Thomas.

When, in 1878, Dr. Mathieu Bibire received his diploma from a medical school in Portugal, he looked about for some place that was without a physician, where he could build up a practice which he would not be compelled to share with others. The small island of St. Thomas, not far from the African coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, seemed to suit his purpose. And, settling there in the fall of 1870, he soon had a paying practice among the natives, says Success. Moreover, in his journeyings on muleback through the valleys and among the mountains of the island, he was quick to notice that the soil was unusually fertile, and that, with the climate, it was especially adapted to the cultivation of cocoa trees, whose seeds constitute the cocoa beans of commerce. The young doctor kept his discovery to himself, but every cent that he could save went to the purchase of land; so that, in a few years, land being cheap, he was the owner of tracts aggregating many hundreds of acres. Meantime he established a nursery. There he cultivated cocoa beans until they were about 15 inches tall, and hired natives to set them out on his land as fast as he bought it. He joined in the work himself in the intervals of his visits to the sick, and his wife also assisted him in setting out plants. The plants began to bear in four years, and at the end of the eighth year, were in full productive vigor.

LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES.

Plan to Establish Colony on One of the Islands for the Afflicted.

The island of Kulion, distant from Manila about a 20 hours' sail by steamer, was recently visited by the commissioner of public health and the sanitary engineer of the Philippines commission, to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a leper colony thereon, reports the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The island is about 20 miles long, ten miles broad, and contains many fertile valleys suitable for agricultural purposes. It is also well watered and timbered, and well adapted to stock raising. It is the intention of the commission that the colony, after its establishment, shall be self-supporting. It is expected that about 600 lepers will be established on the island, though the thorough carrying out of the plan as contemplated will require a number of years.

Japs in Hawaii.

According to J. E. Brown, inspector of immigration for the Hawaiian islands, the Japanese labor which has flocked to the country since the exclusion of the Chinese is less desirable for plantations than the Chinese. Neither the white nor the natives of Hawaii will work on the plantations. It is an interesting fact, as explained by Mr. Brown, that in some cases the Japanese learn trades and acquire white skilled laborers. In all the discussion of Chinese exclusion in the United States there has been very little said about the Chinese supplanting skilled labor.—Buffalo Express.

WORK FOR "REDUCED LADIES."

Employment for Gentlewomen Who Have Been Deprived of Position and Fortune.

How "reduced ladies"—women who have been reduced from affluence to poverty—shall be cared for or assisted in maintaining themselves is a question that is perplexing a good many of those interested in philanthropic work, says the Chicago Chronicle. Fortunately the class unable to help themselves is very small, particularly in the United States, but there are yet some who need a helping hand, at least until they have succeeded in establishing themselves comfortably. The manager of a bureau which furnishes employment to many women, herself of the class which she finds so discouraging, said to a reporter:

"Many a day and many a night I shed bitter tears when I knew I must feed the world and carve my own fortune. But no one knew that I flinched. One thing, I think, saved me. I believe always that a lady creates any position she may hold, and so I was not ashamed to work. Then, too, I had faith, and never doubted that if I did my best all would sooner or later be well with me. Fortunately, I was not lacking in endurance and perseverance, which are prime elements of success, and was not wanting in a modicum, at least, of tact and common sense. When I received an offer of three dollars a week I actually cried for joy, because I knew it was a 'starter.' Ashamed of it! I was as proud as Lucifer of that first hard-earned money.

"It's the gentlewomen who can't do menial work who furnish the knottiest problems. One's heart aches for them, because they are so ignorant of the world and because they so effectually block their own way. They come here with long tales of woe and with barely a penny in the world, and when we make practical suggestions to them they scorn work as menial and a disgrace to their ancestors and go back to bewail their fallen fortunes in their furnished hall rooms over scanty bakery fare. Ask one of this kind to take a position without training or experience in any line, and no matter how attractive the salary offered she refuses for the tenth time the greater and glory of past generations and reminds us haughtily of her family tree. They have even come with scrap-books from which—have been expected to read long accounts of their past social triumphs. I have heard the changes rung on these subjects until my head whirls when I think of them. When I hear a woman say that the position we offer is beneath her I know that either that woman will learn some hard lessons or that, never learning them, she will be a flat failure and finally come to dependence."

GROWING TIPPING SYSTEM.

The Odious Practice Has Become Firmly Rooted Here, and Its Scope Is Widening.

Summer travelers who have not escaped the institution of the tip, wherever they have been, return to New York and find it still in vogue here. It seems to be on the increase—not at all on the wane, says Harper's Weekly. Not only is the waiter invariably tipped, except by very brave men and women, but the barber is tipped, the professional large-scale bootblack is tipped, the attendant and the baggage man in railroad stations are tipped, and there is even a story abroad that salesmen and saleswomen in stores are expecting a small gratuity when they have been attentive and courteous. It is an evil; it is even a wrong. And yet it is not to be surmised that even so practical a people as the Americans must have found some element of value in the custom?—else they would not have adopted it. The proposition has to be looked at this way: Suppose you estimate that the viands served to you in a certain way, at a table d'hôte dinner, are worth one dollar to you, which is the amount of your check. But suppose you consider that the same viands are worth \$1.15 to you if served in another way. A certain degree of comfort at a meal; a certain amount of friendly information about the bill of fare; certain small services, outside of the breaking of eggs and the opening of a napkin; and possibly a flavor of cheerfulness and benevolence overspreading the board—these things may really add to the value of a meal. You pay \$1.15 or \$1.10, instead of one dollar, and the waiter gets the difference. May there not be quid pro quo, after all? And into the account must be figured the shortness of life, and some consideration of the price that the poor men have to pay for coal and beef for their families, and the costliness to you in gray matter of all hard-hearted opposition of people on points of principle. Moreover, the days of the extravagant tip are over, at any rate, in New York. There were days when it took a hold man to tip with less than a quarter. Nowadays a ten-cent tip is ample for ordinary restaurant meals, while a regular tip of five cents on a luncheon is gratefully accepted, and secures the most courteous and cheerful attention day by day.

A Good Combination Dish.

Tomatoes and corn stewed together in equal quantities is a delicious combination. A little minced onion and salt, pepper, sugar and butter should be added. Until the corn is good and plenty, try rice and tomatoes. Put a thick layer of peeled and sliced tomatoes in a baking dish, season highly with cayenne pepper, salt and butter. Cover this with a layer of boiled rice, and alternate the two until the dish is full. Cover closely and bake.—N. Y. Post.

DUE TO WHITE FLOUR.

So Declares an Illinois Physician Regarding Appendicitis.

Where Coarse Breadstuffs Were Used, There Never Was Known a Case of the Disease—Modern Milling to Blame.

Changes in milling processes are responsible for appendicitis, according to a physician who has been in the practice of medicine for 50 years, and who has observed the spread of the disease. This physician, Dr. E. C. Howard, of Champaign, Ill., asserts that until the trade demand for exceedingly white flour changed the methods of grinding wheat there was no appendicitis, reports the Chicago Tribune.

To prove this assertion the physician points to the fact that where coarse breads are used the disease is unknown, but that as soon as the fine breadstuffs are introduced appendicitis comes along as a sequence.

By this reasoning it is shown that the people of agricultural communities who secured their flour from small mills did not have the disease until the small mills were crowded out by the large ones and fine white flour supplanted the coarse.

Then the negroes of the south so long as they ate corn bread were free from the disease, but when the new process flour began to be used the disease came among them. The same result attended the departure of the German folks from their coarse bread to the refined flour.

"I can remember that prior to about 1871," said Dr. Howard, "there was little or none of the ailment among the people. In 25 years of practice among the people before that time I do not think I saw more than 40 cases of appendicitis. Now they are common."

"Large and extended changes in the diet of people has contributed to this. For example, about the date mentioned there began to be a general change from the old method of grinding grain to the present method of roller mills and excessively fine bolting cloths. This plan of milling began first in the large cities, and appendicitis began to increase first there. Later the new process crowded out the small mills in the country, and the people could not get flour made by the old process. They bought products of the large milling establishments, and then the farmers began to have appendicitis.

"Still the negroes of the south did not have it, but in time they began to get away from their plain corn bread, and they, too, began to have appendicitis. So it goes. They did not have appendicitis in Germany until they began to eat our fine white flour and put in the new process of milling after our fashion. Now they have appendicitis in Germany just as we do.

"Experienced millers will tell you that the fine flour is a less desirable flour than that made by the old process, but the trade demands it, chiefly on account of its whiteness. On account of its indigestibility the disarrangement of the digestive organs of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of appendicitis is found in this disarrangement.

"Quite small children have it. I know one boy who had 13 well defined attacks of the disease and came out of all of them without surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and milk, with coarse breads in general, vegetables, little meat, and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the disease for three years.

"The lack of phosphates in the food is visible in the people, and physicians have greatly increased the use of medicines containing phosphates. It is a necessity. Children are brought to me suffering from conditions resulting from a lack of material in their systems to form their teeth. Ten days of treatment, giving phosphates, will bring relief, and the teeth will begin to grow. They are suffering because the ingenuity of men and the foolish demands of trade have resulted in taking from their food the material which nature put in it for their growth."

The new process which is held accountable for disease takes from the grain the phosphates chiefly existing in the germ of the wheat, and just under the bran, and leaves only the starch and gluten.

How to Become an Author.

Devote as many hours a day as possible to not thinking.

Learn to write 100 words a minute on the typewriter. Then work eight hours a day.

Get your name in the papers by doing anything that will accomplish your purpose.

Be a brigadier general.

Invent some strange titles. Then write books to fit.

Go to a war.

Learn to talk about yourself.

Rewrite an ancient plot.

Write without ceasing.

If your first book doesn't sell more than a million copies, don't be discouraged. Try again.

Read all the other books. Then write something as near like them as possible.

Marry a publisher's daughter.

Join an authors' club. By lending enough cash among the members, you may get a plot.

Never refuse an invitation to dinner.

—N. Y. Herald.

A Rise in Life.

A man arrested in Ohio charged with stealing chickens was not in custody long until he was set down for a horse thief. That, says the Pittsburgh Times, is the way the Ohio man climbs to the front from a small beginning.

NEW USES FOR RIBBON.

Made Into Flowers and Bows for Bows and Hair Ornamentation Very Attractively.

Thirty bright yellow stamens, a branching agave-like pistil and a round place for them to grow upon, and you have the center of the latest thing in ribbon bows, reports the New York Herald.

They tried at first making them wholly out of gathered ribbons, but that only produced bows in bud form. Then the ribbon flower bloomed anew into great, spring, bright-eyed beauties, that make the windows of shops mightily attractive.

Ribbons used to be thought capable of being worn in just one way—as ribbons.

Now they have grown into a dozen uses entirely distinct and apart from that.

First they were employed as "couch" work on fancy things that women made and after awhile they even left the field of such and they became "draw strings" in the undergarments.

Now, in the general outburst in the use of ribbons, they are no longer knotted or bowed or wired into loops for hat trimmings, but are stirred over wire loops and form butterflies, from which depend myriads of tiny bows.

The roses, buds and leaves are so cunningly devised that as they rise from blue or pink stems they have a quasi-natural appearance, and often adorn a corsage in lieu of real flowers.

The pink and red and yellow and white "single roses" for the hair are made in ear like ribbons, and nestle back of the ear like those in old-fashioned miniatures, only these are fadeless.

Ruffles of ribbon are worn, and ribbon forms insertions in dress goods, is made into stocks and used as puffings on the edges of various useful articles. It is made into garters and into numerous articles of fancy work, among which are "all piece" sewing bags, the opera glass cases and eye-glass holders.

Ribbons have been found useful because they lend themselves to so many purposes in their natural form. They have a finished edge when a selvage is wanted, and they can be twisted into a bow when all other things fail. They are useful substitutes for agnettes in the coiffure, and nothing so good for a belt has been found. They make the daintiest of reins for a colt, and the flowers into which they are formed this year suggest confetti time.

RULES FOR POPULARITY.

Eight Which Every Young Person of Either Sex Would Do Well to Follow.

First—Remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed. A full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding, says the New York World.

Second—Remember that one may be witty without being popular, voluble without being agreeable, a great talker and yet a great bore.

Third—Be sincere. One who habitually sneers at everything not only renders herself disagreeable to others but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Fourth—Be frank. A frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh is worth far more socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Fifth—Be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat makes its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

Sixth—Be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you consider very entertaining nonsense may soon be looked upon as very tiresome folly.

Seventh—Be cheerful. If you have no great trouble in your mind you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will generally be avoided.

Eighth—Above all, be cordial and sympathetic. True cordiality and sympathy unite all the other qualities enumerated and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to every one.

Tired Feet and Tired Nerves.

Nervousness is unknown in the Celestial empire because the only footwear is of soft, thick, silent felt, almost without heel, and it may be said that the ill-shaped, hard, noisy shoes with heels of varying height worn by the western nations have their effect upon the nervous organization of the wearers. There can be no doubt that we would be more even-tempered if we wore soft, noiseless shoes, at least indoors. After a laborious day it is indescribable relief to exchange the thick-soled, stout shoes for a pair of soft house slippers. Tired feet and tired nerves will find much relief in a hot foot bath with a handful of sea salt thrown in. Let the feet remain in the water till it is cool, then dry them with a rough towel and don clean, warm stockings and soft shoes. Tender feet may be invigorated and hardened by rubbing them with alcohol at night, and also by wrapping them in a bandage wet with alum water.—American Queen.

Philadelphia Potatoes.

A new dish is Philadelphia potatoes. Boil small new potatoes in their jackets and let cool, then skin them and cut in thin slices. For three cups of potatoes prepared make a sauce with one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one and one-half cups of milk and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Butter a shallow dish, put in half of the potatoes, season them, and half the sauce, then the remainder of the potatoes and sauce. Over all pour a well-beaten egg and bake in a quick oven until the egg is set.—Albany Argus.

BACHELORS IN LEAD.

More Single Men Than Spinners in the United States.

Interesting Facts and Figures on the Subject Gleaned from the Recent Census.

A careful reckoning of the number of men in the various states of the union who are available matrimonially has just been finished by the census office. It finds that in the aggregate there are 6,726,779 bachelors of 21 or over, and makes record of the remarkable fact that there are at present in the United States 2,500,000 more single men than single women of that age and above.

The exact figures are 4,193,445 maidens, so that the latter are in the minority of 2,533,333. In other words, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, there are 2,531,333 unattached males who could not possibly get wives unless they fell back upon the widows or girls under 20.

New England has always been supposed to be overburdened with single women, and yet the census reckoning shows that there is not a state in the group which has not more bachelors than spinners. Even Massachusetts, long declared to be the chosen home and resort of the old maid, has a slight surplus of unmarried men, the figures being 223,522 single males, against 277,711 females similarly situated. Maine has 80,872 bachelors, against 43,790 spinners; New Hampshire, 38,713 bachelors, against 30,544 spinners; Vermont, 29,122 bachelors and 19,749 spinners; Rhode Island, 41,444 bachelors and 30,466 spinners, and Connecticut, 94,148 bachelors, against 74,731 spinners.

It is clear from a glance at the census figures, however, that the unmarried women of the east ought to migrate to the great and growing west, where the available supply of husbands is relatively enormous. Just think of California, for example, where there are 239,304 bachelors and only 86,735 maidens of 20 and upward!

But the opportunity in Idaho is much more attractive, the single men numbering 33,421 and the spinners only 3,356. Montana is another state rich in chances of marriage, its bachelors numbering 64,437, against 7,500 spinners. Oregon has 90,525 bachelors and 16,775 maidens, while Washington claims 90,014 single men and 16,318 women. But the banner state for bachelors in Wyoming, where there are 2,247 spinners, against 20,927 unmarried persons of the sterner sex. It must be very difficult for a woman to become an old maid in Wyoming!

The excess of bachelors over spinners of 20 years and upward in Massachusetts is nearly 2 per cent. In Rhode Island it is 5 per cent, in Connecticut 25 per cent, in Maine 29 per cent, in New Hampshire 22 per cent, and in Vermont 45 per cent. New York shows a surplus of 23 per cent. New Jersey 29 per cent, Pennsylvania 35 per cent, Ohio 26 per cent, Indiana 60 per cent, and Illinois 68 per cent. Kansas rises to an excess in bachelors of 208 per cent, while Missouri shows a surplus of 72 per cent. Michigan has an excess of 77 per cent of single men.

In this country the males outnumber the females 24 in every 1,000, and thus it is obvious that, if all of the women do not get husbands, it is not for lack of available material.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

Eighteen Provinces Have 426,000,000 Souls, Says the Very Best Authority.

The assessment of the war tax has given the Chinese government an opportunity of obtaining with approximate accuracy a general census of the empire. The data now given will, no doubt, cause much surprise, inasmuch as the figures go to show that the present population of China is comparatively very little in excess of that recorded by various European statisticians half a century ago, says the London Standard. We know, however, that at that period, and even later, it was a matter of infinite difficulty, if not a sheer impossibility, to obtain anything like authentic information concerning the population of China. By some writers this was given as 350,000,000, by others as 400,000,000 and 450,000,000. We now learn, on the very best authority, that the Chinese population of to-day numbers about 426,000,000 of souls, including 2,500,000 in Manchuria, 2,580,000 in Mongolia, 6,430,000 in Tibet and 1,200,000 in Chinese Turkestan.

Shantung, with a population of 38,247,900, is the most densely inhabited province of China. Kiangsui, in which Shanghai is situated, has a population of 1,398,235. In density of population Shanai, with 50 inhabitants to the square kilometer, may be compared with Hungary, and Fukien and Hupeh with England, Chihli with France and Yunnan with Bulgaria. On an average, China proper—i. e., the 18 provinces—is not much more thickly populated than the German empire. The four great Chinese "outlands," consisting chiefly of steppe and wilderness, are very sparsely populated.

Natural Gas as Fuel.

About the only people in any of our cities who do not feel concerned over the price of coal or wood are those in the towns where natural gas is used for fuel. No strikes ever disturb them in the use of that kind of heating material, and there are 4,000,000 people in this country who are warmed by it.—Boston Transcript.