tives to co-operate with them, and that their mining was for his reason unsuc-cessful. It is said, in fact, that none of the

attempts by foreigners at mining in the Philippines have paid. Foreman, who is one of the best authorities, estimates that

Vast Forests of Mahogany and Other Valuable Hardwood Timber, and Indications of Gold a-Plenty.

biggest saw mills of the Philippines to-for furniture or building in the Philip-day. It was owned by Chinese, and Chi-pines. The white ants are little insects nese laborers were turning the great logs into boards. The Pasig River, on which busily working, and the scratch, scratch of the saw as it cut through the hard wood could be everywhere heard. Each saw mill had scores of men employed, and the scenes in all of them were far different from anything you will find in the United States. In the first place, the logs had been barked in the forests, some having been straightened by chipping. Ail were of the heaviest of hardwood, and all had a grain and color which would roof and the poles which upheld it. The floor was the earth and there were no walls at the sides.

The logs were placed upon trestles about as high up from the ground as your waist, and at each log four half-naked Chinese were sawing away. With a pencil they marked off the width of a board from the top of the log, and then at each end began to pull crosscut saws across it. The that sy puiling them back and forth the men could saw a strip of board off the toward each other, beginning at the op-posite ends of the log and carefully watching the lines till they met in the center. They then made a second mark and went on to saw off the next board. Such work requires careful watching to saw straight, and a long time to cut a single board, but it is in this way that all the lumber used in this city of 250,000 peoe is made. The planing is also done by and, and so are all classes of woodmaking operations

Hardwoods of the Philippines,

When I was told in the United States that there were in the Philippines rosewood logs nine feet in diameter, and that the ties of the Manila-Dagupan railroad were made of mahogany, I was inclined to doubt the statements. Now that I am on the ground I doubt them no longer. There is also a soft count which is that we use for c'gar boxes. It is cut from logs from 20 to 40 feet long and almost a transfer of the ground I doubt them no longer. There is enough mahogany here to furnish ties for a railroad across the con-tinent, and the varieties of hardwood are so numerous that a nine-foot resewood log would not surprise me. I talked yes-terday with an Army officer who has traveled extensively in the mahtgany forests of the West Indies and Central America. which when cut into pieces and boiled furof the West Indies and Central America. which when cut into pieces and boiled fur-and who has just returned from a march nish a bright red dye; the Acle wood, through the woods of Northern Luzon. Which will resist fire a long time, and the He says the mahogany trees there surpass in size the trees of Santo Domlingo, Mexico and Honduras. I hear similar stories of the eastern provinces, and also of those which face the Pacific. All this tags which face the Pacific. All this of those which face the Pacific. All this piles and shipbuilding. is on the Island of Luzon, which is less timbered than many of the southern isl-

There are said to be more than 300 va-

MANILA, Feb. 14.-I visited one of the are the only kinds that are of much value about as large as our common small ant. They feed upon wood, and they will cat up a trunk or store box in a night. They the mill stands, was lined with logs make a little hole in the wood and then Other saw mills above and below were go on eating away until it is nothing but a shell. Last week among the goods which arrived on one of the transports were a dozen rolling pins for making bread. When the box which contained them was opened only a pile of white dust and two pins were discovered. When the pins were picked up one of them broke in two and the other dropped into picces. The white ants had liked the

flavor of the wood and eaten them. Ent Most Any Old Thing.

These ants sometimes attack warehouse have made them exceedingly valuable when they are not made of hard woods, could they have been sold in our coun- and a slight earthquake shocks brings the try. The most wonderful thing about the buildings to the ground. They are fond mill was its absolute lack of machinery. apparently of mucilage and paste, for they It was an immense building covering al-have eaten the labels off the bottles in the most an acre, and consisting of merely a hospital dispensaries and attacked the corks. Not long ago one of our surgeons, upon opening a box of bottles containing alcohol, found that the bottles were only half full. He suspected that the box had been tampered with, until it was found that the anis had honeycombed the corks and that the liquor had evaporated. There was not a sign on the outside of the box to show it had been touched. The anis had made a very small hole and crept through one at a time. They usually do their work on the inside of the wood, leavlog lay horizontally on the treaties, and ing the surface untouched. They may eat the handles of the saws were so arthe legs of a chair, leaving little more than ranged at right angles with the blades the paint, so that when you sit down you that ar untiling them had a surface than low. analoss of the saws were so ared at right angles with the blades

-y pulling them back and forth the could saw a strip of board off the less go to dust and yourself on the floor. They will eat clothing and the floor. They will eat clothing and pasteboard carridge wrappings, and it is each other, beginning at the opening at the could be sometimes scratch from it may be for this reason that in building the particular of the strategies of the second of the log and carefully and the strategies of the second of the seco and furniture the hardwoods only are used

> I have seen it often stated that there is no pine in the Philippines. Captain Batch-eler, who has lately returned from a march of about 500 miles through the Cagavan Valley and the mountains along it, tells me this is not so. The captain is a North Carolina man, and he knows a pine tree when he sees one. He says he marched for days through pine forests, using pine knots to make torches for his men when they camped at night. He tells me the trees are large, and as full of resin as the turpentine pine trees of the South

Atlantic Coast.
There is also a soft cedar wood here like let wood because it is as hard as a bullet; it is so hard that it can be driven right through ordinary wood, and for this reason it cometimes takes the place of nails. It is largely employed in the making of beats at Manila, and also in house-build-

Many Large Trees.

In addition to these there are many other varieties of timber which might be

place Captain Pardle and some other offi-cers washed a double handful of gravel and in it found five flakes of gold. In most of the beds of the streams color was found, but nowhere were there any signs of

quarts deposits.

About 200 miles by sea north of Manila is a port called Vigan. There are now soldiers there, and expeditions have been recently made into the mountains at the recently made into the mountains at the east. In this region gold is also to be seen in the hands of the natives. They wash it, it is said, out of the beds of creeks and trade the dust and little nuggets to the Chinese, who give them about \$31 (Mexican) an ounce. I have heard it said that the Chinese are able, in places to exchange the silver for gold at the same weight but this like many of the stories. weight, but this, like many of the stories told here, is probably without foundation.

How the Savages Sell Gold. It is impossible for one to understand

how gold could exist here for hundreds of years with the country in the hands of the Spaniards, without its being discovered and mined, unless he knows the conditions which prevail in most parts of the mountains. They are wild and without roads iards first took possession of the islands friend, Thomas Jefferson. He's got all

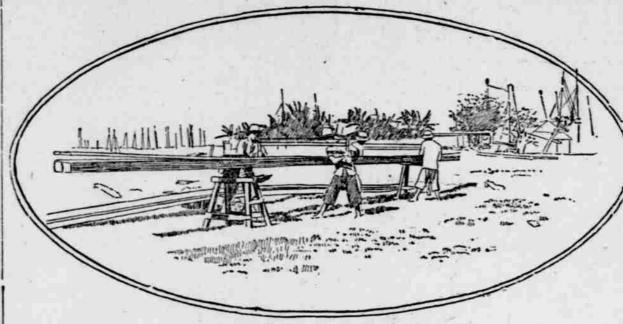
so much gold that it would dazzle his eyes, but he does not say that he accepted their was recently assigned to duty in the sev-enth district in citizens' clothes, with orders to patrol Avondaie with Officer Sandman and arrest all suspicious char-acters. As is well known, Thomas Mc-Grath owns a beautiful residence in that suburth and work years are placed a There are mines in Luzon which have produced considerable gold in the past. The Spanish Government kept records of their mining operations, and for a long time a certain percentage of all the gold mined went to the King of Spain. According to the records, so I am told, the mines at Mambulo once produced weekly as much as 1000 ounces. This, at the rate of \$30 an ounce, would be \$30,000 worth of gold per week. These mines were worked by the Indiana before the Spanlards came, and later on by the Spanlards and by an English syndicate. I understand the English could not get the natives to co-operate with them, and that suburb, and some years ago placed a statue of Thomas Jefferson on his grounds, with the words, "All men are equal" chiseled on the base.

Sandman had been long patrolling Avondale and was a great admirer of the status and also the principle conversed.

statue, and also the principle conveyed in the words inscribed on the base. He also was quite well acquainted with Mr. Mc-Grath, but never knew his name.

One afternoon, shortly after Storey had been assigned to duty in Avondale, Sandman and he were walking up Rockdale avenue, and Sandman was pointing out the residences of the wealthy to the untutored Storey. When they arrived at the gate leading to Mr. McGrath's grounds, that gentlemen was standing so far nothing has been made.

That there is gold in many places, how-said: there. As the two coppers approached, McGrath nodded in a genial manner and Sandman, introducing his companion,



SAWMILL OF THE PHILIPPINES.



captured by Sir Francis Drake, and the

booty was so great, it is said, that Drake fitted out his vessels with silken sails and

silk ropes, and thus sailed into London,

The mining now being done by the na-tives is of the rudest character. They use wooden bowis to wash the gold from the

gravel. They pound the larger pieces of gold-bearing rock to pieces on anvils, and then grind them to dust between mill-

stones, the stones being pulled around by water buffaloes. In the few mines of

Luzon the water is taken out by hand by

the natives, who pass it up from one to

another in buckets or palm leaves. Each bucket holds about two gallons, and it takes hundreds of natives to make the hu-man chain which thus drains a mine.

I hesitate to advise Americans to come

out here to prospect. As far as present indications go, it is all a gamble, and the

man who comes risks everything. The field may, however, soon develop into one

of great possibilities. Just now nothing in the interior can be done from lack of roads and facilities for getting machinery into the mountains. There are some

placer regions near the sea, but if there are quartz veins, they are probably in the

be best for men to go in companies of a

dozen or more, well armed and ready to fight. In companies they will be able to

go almost anywhere, and can easily main

tain themselves both against the savages and the Ladrones or Filipino bandits. They will find the climate of the moun-

tains healthful and bracing, and the country, in the Winter at least, a delightful

large beds of coal on many of the Philip-

both anthracite and bitus

The deposits exist chiefly on the islands

which are nearest the east, but there are

Captain Batcheler saw many indications

also evidences of coal near Zamboangs in the far south.

of copper, and some evidences of petro-leum, in the Cagayan Valley. The Ne-

gritos and Igorrotes frequently show specimens of lead, antimony and other minerals, but it is impossible to get them to say where they find them. The lead usually carries gold and silver with it.

The copper of North Luzon was worked, it is said to the Luzon was worked.

The copper of North Luzon was worked, it is said, by the Igorrotes long before the Spaniards came. They softened the rocks by building fires upon them. This enabled them to break out the ore, and they then roasted it again and again before smelting. Their smelting was done in little clay furnaces not much bigger than a four-gailon crock, bamboo blowers being used to make the requisite draft.

being used to make the requisite draft The Spaniards later on tried to work these same mines with machinery and

The editor of the Manila Times, who

has traveled considerably over Luzon, and

who is the author of a number of guide-

tells me there is an iron mountain within

less than 50 miles of Manils. It is near mineral springs, and not far from the best-settled part of the island. Iron is

also said to exist in other parts of Luzo and in Cebu and other islands. Some

the ores are very rich, those of Angat, in

the Bulacan province, not far from Ma-nila, containing from 75 to 85 per cent of pure iron. None of the mines are

Jefferson "Hisself." Officer Storey, of the fourth district

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

them lie undeveloped and untouched

one for traveling and prospecting.

mountains, some distance back from the

ast. It would for the present, at least

FROM NORTH LUZON.

F.A. Shogren.

WATER BUFFALOES

rieties of hardwood on the islands, of sold at a profit in the United States. One which at least 50 have a high commercial value. I have seen many of the different kinds, but know the names of but few. Yesterday I visited a piano manufactory where the instruments are made from the ground up. The metal is cast, the sounding-boards sawed out and the polished cases dressed and finished. The sults are as good as in the best plane actories of the United States, and in all cases native woods are used. Our ordipiane woods will not stand the Philippine climate. in this damp, moist air lose their reson-ance, and within a few months the best instruments become tinny. There is wood here which stands the climate, and which this plano-maker thinks will eventually be used for musical instruments in all damp regions.

Floors of Mahogany.

Nearly all of the floors of the best houses of Manila are of narra, a wood much like mahogany. It has the same grain, and takes a beautiful polish. The Hotel, where I am stopping, is a great building of three stories, with wide staircases and immense halls. Its floors are made of these Plitpino mahogany boards, each of which is from 18 to two feet in width and from 15 to 20 feet long. The stairs are of the me rich material, and the rallings have a polish equal to that of a piano. The beds are of hardwood, with great hardwood canopies over them, and such of the furniture as is not imported is of the

There are churches here which have columns and floors and ceilings of magany, and I see that this same wood forms most of the timbers 'n the barges and boats of the Pasig F Jer, boats an undred and more fee: ... sng being made f it. The churches are floored with it, and it is, in fact, as common as pine in the United States

hardwoods. There are others of different colors. Some woods take a polish like the finest rosewood, but have a grain and a color like birdseye maple; others are of a rich coffee hue, others red, and others much like black walnut. Some of the is are hold like teak, and some are o heavy they will not float. In the Isl-nd of Mindoro alone, 30 miles from here, it is said, there are 106 different varieties of woods, of which 50 are hard, many being fitted for shipbuliding and fine fur-

of the marked characteristics of the forcets is their many large trees, trees which furnish logs from 50 to 75 feet in length I have seen mahogany tables six feet wide and 12 feet in length, the top being made of one board, and have walked over great teakwood logs in crossing a

canal on a stream. I have asked several people why these forcers have not been exploited by the Spaniards, and have been told that one reason was that the Spanish Government exacted a special permission to cut timber, and that another was the heavy taxes which were imposed. The question of getting labor to cut the trees and haul the logs out has been a serious one, and one which requires considerable capital. The labor has been almost entirely Filipino, which is very uncertain. The men will stop work on the slightest pretext, and it is only by getting them into a sort of debt slavery or peonage that steady work can be secured. There are but few roads and he secured. There are but rew roads and no railroads. The only beasts of value are the water buffaloes, which are the freight care and lumber haulers of the belands. Much of the timber lies near the sea, and now that Uncle Sam has the islands, measures will probably be underbest of the forests are in the southern

islands, and that a great part of Mindanao is one vast woods, made up of valuable is one vast woods, made up of valuable virgin forest trees.

There is no doubt that gold exists all over the Philippines, but whether it is in paying quantiles remains for the prospector to settle. I have reports every day of the existence of small placer deposite and of streams of beds of which when washed show solor.

The most of the stories are from the troops who have been in the mountainous districts—districts which are inhabited chiefly by envages and some of which have not been accessible to the ordinary pros-pector. The average Filipino, is must be remembered, is not a traveler. He sticks to his home and seldom goes five miles beto some extent kept the Spaniards out of the mountains, so that the country is to a large extent unexplored.

Gold in the Philippines. A few weeks ago General Grant led his regiments across the mountains northeast of Luzon into the province of Zimbales. The men tell me their way was through

of any kind. Their only inhabitants are the Negritos, Igorrotes, Gaddenes and other savages. The more peaceful parts have always had their thieves and brigands, so that mining has been, to say the least, extremely danger-ous. Such gold as has been discovered has also been kept secret, for fear of

From the American, one of the daily paers of Manila, I give an extract from a report of a correspondent who has just re-turned from the Zimbales region. Said he: "I saw a long resary of gold in the hands of one of the natives. Is was made up of suggests of virgin gold, the smallest of which was as big as a pea. Holes had been pierced through the nuggest and they were strung on a silk cord. The gold was of a light yellow color and had evidently come from the surface of the ground. Its owner had purchased the nug-gets of a Negrito, but he could not learn

where they had come from."

At the same time a rich Filinino of one of the towns near the foot of the mountains, finding that the soldiers did not in-tend to steal from him, pulled out a small buckskin sack and showed about three ounces of gold, which he had recently bought from the Negritos. This was coarse gold, most of the grains being about the size of a kernel of rice. The man said he understood that the Negritos picked the grains out of the clear mountain streams. and that they had no other methods of mining, nor did they seem to wish to engage in mining.

Gold in Mindanno.

General Bates tells me he has heard reports of gold being found in the Island of Mindanao. This is the second largest of the Philippine group, being almost as large as Kentucky. It is practically unexplored, and is inhabited chiefly by sav-The chief washings are now on the northern part of the island, far away from the part occupied by our troops. The gold finds its way into the hands of the petty sultans and dates, who sell it to the foreigners. It is said that the amount of alluvial gold which has been thus sold leads to the bellef that there must be

quartz veins in Mindanao. I have not visited the Island of Mindoro. This lies only a few miles east of South-ern Luzon, and is inhabited almost entirely by savages. Its name is a corruption of "mina-de-oro," or mine of gold. It is reported that the island has many placer deposits. When Dean Worcester visited it he was told by the natives that they the woods and across streams which bore it he was told by the natives that they white ants will not eat. These good indications of carrying gold. At one could take him to a place where there was

after the discovery by Ferdinand Magel- kinds of money, and up there on his lawn it, in the shape of gold bracelets, chains nati Enquirer, and ornaments. Two of their ships were

Retort Discourteous. A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was al-ways in a smudge. Her mistress tried without offending to tell her to wash her face, and at last resorted to strategy.
"Do you know, Bridget," she remarked
in a confidential manner, "It is said that if you wash the face every day in hot, soap; water it will make you beautiful?" "Will it?" said Bridget. "Sure, it's a ye niver tried it, ma'am."-Our

The woman who puts her head in the lion's mouth seems the type of But she isn't. The

really reckless woman is the one who braves Nature day after day, by neglect of the health of the delicate womanly "Crime and punishment blos organs. m on one stem" says Emerson. When the cycle of self-neglect is complete it includes the pains and sufferings which are the inevitable penalties inflicted by outraged Nature. The drain which today is counted an inconvenience, becomes in succeeding days a horrible and offensive stigma. The passing depression of an hour grows into a permanent mel-

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