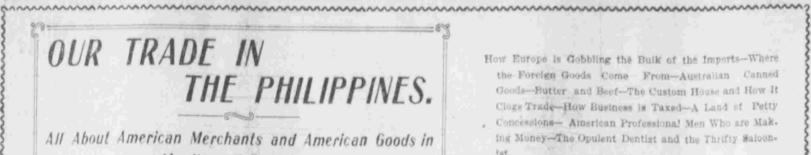
DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.



Manila and Elsewhere.

How Europe is Gobbling the Bulk of the Imports-Where. the Foreign Goods Come From-Australian Canned Goods-Butter and Beef-The Custom House and How It Clogs Trade-How Business is Taxed-A Land of Petty , Concessions- American Professional Men Who are Making Money-The Opulent Dentist and the Thrifty Saloon-

FRANK G. CARPENTER. Summuns

have not the second second

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United States is not getting its share of profits. One of the big importing firms of Manila today gave its check at the custom house for \$97,000 in gold. This was the duty on one shipment of goods. This was petroleum and it came from Russia. The most of the kerosene used in the Philippines comes from that country, notwithstanding the United States has the greatest petroleum fields in the world,

We raise more cotton than any other land, but the cotton goods used here come from England and Germany. We have the chief from mines and the best hardware, but Germany and England are supplying the Philippines. Callfornia is nearer Manila than either-Spain or France, but the wines consumed are from the latter countries.

In fact, about the only thing that is now being imported here in great quantitles from America is beer. This was brought to Manila by the ship load as soon as the Americans took possession of the country. I crossed the Pacific with the agent of one firm who made \$250,000 by getting his cargo of beer in first. Other men have done almost as first. Other men have done almost as well, and today all the leading makes of American beer are sold here. The beer is largely consumed by Americans. Within six months after our troops landed the number of Manila saloons was multiplied by ten. There are now a hundred here where there was one before, the chief support of all being the American soldiers. The beer sells at high prices, the ordinary bottle costing 25 cents in gold, or more than three times as much as at home.

GOODS THAT AMERICA SHOULD FURNISH.

You would think that the United States should turnish the most of the butter and other canned goods of the Philippines. It does not. The bulk of the canned stuff comes from Europe, but Australia is pushing her way in far ahead of the Americans. We have Australian canned fruits on our dining tables and our army is now enting tables, and our army is now eating Australian butter and Australian beef. The dulies at prescht are so great as to make such importations prohibitive. A can of California pears which sells for 30 cents in San Francisco would have to pay an additional 30 cents as

duty before it could enter Manila. As to other products, France, Swit-As to other products, France, othis zerland and Austria ship largely to this market. Machinery, paper and silks come from France, furniture of the bentwood variety from Austria and glass and glassware, as well as iron, pa-

glass and glass ware, as well as iron, pa-per and cement, from Belgium. We take more of the exports of the Philippines than any other country, but we get less in roturn. Last year all the United States goods sold in Manila were worth in round numbers \$130,000 in sold upon which we rold down

In the sources, and it last I was given a paper and told to go to the cashier and pay the duty. After this I got my box, I wusynitch better treated than the or-dinary customer, being invariably pushed forward in advance of the Fill-pinos and Chinese, who were waiting by the moore to have their sources. just how every trade is taxed. Every transient peddler pays 1 cent per day for each square meter of ground she occupies. I say she, for the marketing greere to have their wants attended to. I can see how this custom system

I can see how this custom system might have been a profitable one to the Spanish officials, where as a rule, every clerk collected his toll, but it is radical-ly wrong for Americans, and it should be changed at once. The commercial travelers who are here from the United about as large as the average American States are complaining about it. They say it interferes with their business parlor, or about sixteen feet wide by twenty-two feet long. and they can do nothing on account of it. Indeed the slowness of the customs and they can do nothing on account of it. Indeed the slowness of the customs service of Maulia has been so notorious that the European insurance companies extend their insurance on goods to a

ENVOYS' WIVES AT PEKIN.

THE BOTH

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpen-ter.) Manila, July 2.—The Philippine Is-iends does a foreign business of more than 180,000,000 a year, and of this the tune here in selling ine confectioneries, soda water, ice cream and American bread. He opened with a small shop, but he has now one of the biggest places on the Escolta and is increasing his business every day. The churges for market places show

Another successful establishment is called the American Baxar. It sells all kinds of American goods, and I see that its advertisement in today's newspaper is done almost altogether by women. If the place is occupied for a week it is considered permanent, and even if the states that it has ien tons of gents' fur-nishing goods just in from 'Frisco. Among the items mentioned are thirty kinds of complete suits of underwear, and a certain garter at \$i Mexican, which "will wear five years, 10 cents a year." considered permanent, and even if the woman has only a basket her tax may be raised as high as 10 cents per square meter. None are charged, however, more than 80 cents per day, or \$24 per month, for the right to sell in the mar-ket, and this last charge is for a space about as large as the average for a space

AMERICAN HOTELS AND BOARD. ING HOUSES.

The chief business that the ex-soldier goes into in Manila is the opening of hotels and boarding houses. You find Yankee hotels and restaurants everywhere, advertised under all kinds of names. One is called "Mother's Home," another the "Oregon Hotel" and hard find the "Washington Restaurant." We have the "Hoffman House," the "Astor House," the "Commercial" the "Golden Eagle," the "United States." the "Call-fornian" and a dozen and one other places where you can get cold feed here forman" and a dozen and one other places where you can get cold lead beer and coffee "like your mother makes." As to saloons, they are to be found everywhere, and all the saloon men are making money. Both boiels and sa-loons pay high licenses.

AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL MEN.

There are a number of our profession-al men who have hung out their signs in Manila. There are half a dozen law-yers and an equal number of dentiats and doctors. The dentists are all bus and they all tell me they are doing wel I know one who made \$709 "wilver" las week, and who claims that he had mad as high as \$3,000 and upward a month All of the dentists have high charges Their custom is among both the Fill-pitos and Americans. Some of them oc-casionally make trips over the country, going from army post to army post to attend to the teeth of the soldiers.

There are several American importing and exporting firms here, but none so far are doing a very large business. The most of the importers deal largely in liquors, advertising extensively the dif

ferent brands of American whiskles. There are several photographers, who are doing well, They charge 25 cents for views, even when they are no larger than carte de visites, and get big prices for portrait work. They tell me there are openings here for a good photo graphic supply house and for re-dealers in photographing materials.

There is an American barber shop, an American shoe shop, one or two American street peddlers, and, in fact, Americans of all trades, classes and onditions.

I would say, however, that there is no A would say, nowever, that there is no chance here for the small peddler and not much for the small dealer. The Chinese have all the petty retail busi-ness, and they can live so cheaply that the petty American cannot compete



child will reflect the mother's condition. The best preparation for motherhood is made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its perfect control over the sensitive feminine organism gives it a natural inflaence over the mind. It ban-ishes anxiety and fear. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It gives vitality and elasticity to the organs pecu-liarly feminine, and makes the trial of motherhood casy and brief. It makes healthy mothers, capable of nursing and nourishing the babes they bring into the world. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Accept no substitute. while, whisky or other intexicant. Accept no substitute. Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girar-deau Co. Mo., wiritse "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write to yoa. Per-haps some one will see my testimony and be led to use your "Pavorite Prescription" and be blessed in the same way. This is my fifth child and the only one who came to maturity; the others having died from lack of nourishment-so the doctor said. I was not sickly in any way and this time I just thought I would try your "Prescription." I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me through, and gave us as fine a little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that everybody who sees him wonders at him. He is so playful and holds himself up so well. I would like to see this in print for so many have asked me. Do you think these are the testimonials of the people, or has Dr. Flerce just made them up and printed them i""

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bilious-

2.060 flowering plants, of which 430, or a little more than 21 per cent., are in-troduced species. Of these foreigners, trobuced species. Or these foreigners, 326 came from Europe, 30 from Asia, 2 from Africa, 46 from southern and western United States, 21 from Ceniral and South America, and 5 from un-known sources. There are 49 weeds among the imported plants and 40 among the natives.

A Belgian method of preserving wood from decay consists in exhausting the air from its pores, and filling them with a melted mixture of two parts of gutta percha and one part of paraffin.

W. W.

The growth of piants in air-tight places, even in hermetically sealed flasks, has been a puzzling problem. A actus (Echinopsio multiplex) has been shown by Ludwig Rust, a German phar, macist, that had been growing in a scaled flask for seven years, and this had been presented the German Botan-cal Garden in a thriving condition. It was at first explained that the plants was at first explained that the plants derived carbonic acid from the algae that at times appeared on the sides of the flask. This explanation becoming insufficient, it has been decided that the necessary oxygen must be furnished by the enclosed air, and that the carbonic acid, required in excess in time, is sup-plied by putrefaction in the soil in quantity sufficient to enclose the like of uantity sufficient to sustain the life he plant. To determine the source the necessary water has been most dif-ficult, the final conclusion being that it is furnished by the decay of cellulose and animal matter in the soil.

Various causes have been assigned

various causes have caves. A new for the loe found in many caves. A new work by E. S. Balch shows that the "loe caves." or freezing caverns, are found caves," or freezing caverns, are foun only in regions where the winter tem

erature is below freezing, and that winter cold is sufficient to account for

mer and warmer than the outer air in

A non-freezing liquid is often needed



A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

For sale by Z. C. M. I., Clark, E. dredge & Co., Salt Lake Hardware Co. and George A. Lowe, Salt Lake City

were worth in round numbers \$130,000 in gold, upon which we paid a duty of \$35,000. In addition to this there were some goods sent by way of Hangkong and transshipped there which were probably credited to China, but alto-gether the imports were very light. I am told at the custom house that, beginning with this year, there has been a rapid increase in American im-portations. A great deal of floor hea

been a rapid increase in American im-portations. A great deal of flour has begun to come in. Cotton is being im-ported in small lots, and also some gal-vanized fron and machinery. Quite a number of American typewriters are being alipped in, the business firms here seeing our machines in the hands of the government clerks and thereby appreciating their value.

OUR SPANISH CUSTOM HOUSE.

I find it very hard to get accurate in formation from the custom house. For some reason or other the officials think financial matters should be kept secret and that the American people have no right to know what business is being done until the news is sent out from headquarters, the matter of a month or a year making no difference. The cua-tom house is still managed on the Span. ish system, the old Spanish duties be-ing in force. The tariff is collected chiefly on the weight of the goods, and quality and price make little difference.

Take the matter of jewelry, for in-sunnce, If a silver dollar weighing 412 schnee, if a siver dollar weigning is grains were handed over to a jeweler and turned into a bracelet and a gold dollar weighing twelve grains of gold were made into a ring and set with four were made into a ring and set with four hundred grains of diamonds, the two articles coming into a Manila custom house would pay the same duty. One might be actually worth but two dol-lars and the other \$25,000, but the weight would govern the tariff. A pound of canned tomatoes selling for ten cents in gold and a pound of potted chicken worth fifty cents would pay the same tadiff, and so it is with scores of other things. Furniture pays its way by the pound and so do silks, vel-vers and wrapping papers. It is the vers and wrapping papers. It is the same with carpets and cottons, with hemp, marble and rugs, and, in fact with almost every importation.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The custom house is doing a big bush-

The custom house is doing a big busi-ness, but it seems to be run on the plan that Dickens characterized as "the solutice of how not to do it." It has an arouy of clerks, many of whom are soliders, and others civil officers, but it larks men who are skilled in customs work. It has a host of Filipinos to help the other elerks, and notwith-standing this it takes from a day to a month to get a shipment of goods through it. If you are in a hurry the officials will advise you to go and get officials will advise you to go and get a custom house broker to attend to your matters, and after you have atourself you are glad to take the adme that the red taxe of the army has

something to do with it. Take an experience which I had with the office myself as an instance. It re-lated to a package of a dozen rolls of i holographic films, worth \$17, which wate shipped to me from Hongkong. The shipment and the bills were all in The shipment and the bills were all in regular order, and the duty was only in matter of 27 cents, but it took me a whole half day to pay it. When I said I was in a hurry for the goods I was fold that they could not be possi-bly passed through the customs house in one day. b)y passed through the customs house in one day. I tried to get them never-theless, and thereupon began my la-hors, which lasted from morning until noon. The box had to be hunted up and weighed. Then the rolls of films were taken out and weighed one by one, the wrapping paper being placed on top to see that it paid its share of the duty. I had then to make out a declaration in triplicate and to chase this from one clerk to another, through the various offices of the custom house. I yenture

month after their arrival or until they whether they have dugout canoes or cargo boats.

month after their arrival or until they have passed from the custom house into the hands of the importer. At the same time the customs res-celpts are abowing a considerable in-orease. They are now \$800,000 a month, and they will be more than \$8,000,000 this year. This will be at the port of Manila alone. It does not include the six ports of Hollo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Slassi and Jolo. It shows that the busi-ness of the Philippine Islands has al-ready begun to increase, and this in-crease will probably continue. crease will probably continue

TAXES ON BUSINESS.

In order that American trade may be In order that American trade may be icreased here there should be a con-derable reduction in the taxes on all inds of business. The Spanish laws ill prevail, as I have said, and every e who attempts to engage in any rtaking for profit must pay a part of dertaking for profit must pay a part of his receipts to the government. Bank-ers, importers and shipowners are charged from \$1,000 to \$375 a year, ac-cording to the amount of business done, while money lenders or small pawn brokers pay from \$250 to \$80. Banking establishments also pay 5 per cent of their profits. There is a tax on all sal-aries, Directors, administrators and at-torneys are charged 5 per cent of their torneys are charged 5. torneys are charged 5 per cent of their incomes, and every one who receives \$106 a month and upward must turn in 1 per cent of his salary to the govern-

All storekeepers pay heavy taxes. hose who deal in hardware, jewelry nd optical goods are charged from \$400 also as importers. If they buy from middlemen the charges are reduced one-half. Shoemakers who import pay \$200 per annum, drug stores \$400, hardware stores \$300 and small shops selling wine, beer and canned goods, \$36. Chinese druggists are charged \$400, and Chinese provision stores \$100.

There is a tax here on the buicher, the backer and the candlestick maker. The barber pays so much every three months, and this is so with many other tradesmen. There is not a man or a woman doing business in Manila who is not taxed, and even the market peddler who brings in a basket of vegetables has to pay her tell before she can sell.

A LAND OF CONCESSIONS.

A large number of the businesses in the past have been monopolles farmed out by the government. There is a beer brewery here which claims that it alone brewery here which claims that it alone has the right to make beer in the Phil-ippines until 1510. The company has al-ready made a fortune and today no other brewery can be started until its concession is withdrawn. It has, I am fold, violated the terms of its contract with the government in that it agreed to sell beer in Manila at 65, cents per litre. It actually charged this trice us to the time that the Americans camp in, to the time that the Americans came in, when it jumped to 40 cents per litre,

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which is its present charge. The collection of the taxes of different classes has in the past been farmed out classes has in the part been farmed out at auction. The man who inspected the weights and measures of the city paid \$7,000 for the privilege, although the ac-tual income from such inspection, ac-cording to his report, amounted to \$2,400 a year. Ho, of course, made the differ-ence between this amount and his profits by blackmalling and squeezing. The collection of the taxes at the mar-hets was done in the same way. When kets was done in the same way. the government took obarge, this was abolished, and the receipts from the markets for the three days following were only \$7 per day. It was turned over to one of the United States col-lectors, and the receipts rose soon to \$150 a day. Shortly after this an Amer-ican paid the government \$180 a day to collect the taxes, and it is currently re-ported that he then made \$50 a day in addition. This was a rise of more than \$200 per day in the actual receipts. Then the provost marshal took the colthe government took charge, this wa months ago, during the spring meeting. It shows some of the prominent offices of the custom house, I venture | Then the provost marshal took the col Americans at Pekin.

with them SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY. whiter cold is sufficient to account for all the observed phenomena. The ther-mometer shows that the temperature of the caverns is relatively constant throughout the year. They are not colder in summer than in winter, as is generally believed, this notion being doubtleas due to the fact that the inside air is colder than that outside in sum-mer and warmer than the outer air is

The two tiny moons of Mars-neither more than 10 or 15 miles in diameter-give our neighbor planet celestial dis-A concession was given for the collec-tion of taxes on horses, wagons and draft animals; this sold for about \$45,-600 for a term of three years, and on this contract, I am told, one man recently made more than \$2,000 a month. Large profits were made on other things of the plays not elsewhere known in the solar system. These satellites travel about the planet from west to east, but Pho-bos, the nearer, makes a complete revolution in 7 hours 39 minutes, outstrip-ping the planet in its rotation in 24 profits were made on other things of the same nature, and, indeed, almost every fat government job was a concession. hours 36 minutes, and thus accomplish-ing the unique feat of rising in the west and setting in the west. The slower Delmos, with a rotation period of 30 AMERICAN BUSINESS IN MANILA. Manila is rapidly putting on its American clothes. You see American signs on every street and although most hours 15 minutes, rises in the ca like other well-regulated shellite Phobos is only 3,700 miles from the surface of Mars, and the two moons of the businesses so far started are small, the day will come when there will be moving in opposite directions, should appear of large size, while if-like out large American stores here handling all kinds of American goods. oon-they turn always the same sid All kinds of American goods. At present we have an American drug store. It is a big one, and it does a large business in novels, light literature and stationery as well as in quinine and pills. There is one Amer-ican jeweiry store. There should be more, for an enormous amount of jew-elry is sold here. The people invest most of their savings in diamonds and gold and silver ornaments. There are to the planet, the latter would see to the planet, the latter would seen to them a vast immovable disc, 1.06 times larger from Phobos than our moon is to us. If both moons are in the planet's equator, Delmos must be occulted by Phobos about every ten hours, while transits of the sun occur every few hours, both satellites fremost of their savings in diamonds and gold and silver ornaments. There are large foreign stores selling watches and preclous stones, and also East Indian merchants, who handle silverware and all kinds of jewelry. I understand the stores are having many demands for American watches. So far the most that I have scen are of Swiss make. They are sold at low prices, and are much bought by the soldjers. Our Amerquently crossing the solar disc toge-

therapeutic value by the oxygen. It is prepared by impreparating the water first with carbonic acid at 4 atmos pheres, then with oxygen up to 8 at-mospheres, and drawing off at 6 atmos-pheres. The product is clear and re-freshing. The cost of oxygenating is but a fraction of a cent per 100 bot-tles, and the oxygen is obtained in a compressed state in steel bottles, like carbonic acid.

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PROMINENT AMERICANS IN PEKIN.

Interesting, indeed, is this picture taken at the race track in Pekin a few

A non-receing hold is often needed, as for brakes of certain kinds for ar-tillery and other uses. Glycerine and alcohol being somewhat expensive, a 25 per cent solution of chloride of calcium is recommended, the cost of this being slight, while it remains unchanged at 25 degrees F, below zero, and does not attack metals. attack metals, German experiments have proven that the quality of coal cannot be accurately determined by Roentengen rays, as sug

winter.

gested. Coals having the same amount of ash gave very different images, the variations depending upon the proper-tions of iron insteal of the quantity of non-combustible matter. Attempts to produce an oxygen wate have proved unsuccessful, according to Dr. Wender, because oxygen nione doe not impart an agreeable taste. Usin

soth oxygen and carbonic acid, a Ber in establishment has now produced compound water that not only has

leasant acid taste, but is given high

Electric heat is produced by passing

the current through some resisting ma-terial that is not readily melted or de

terial that is not readily melted or de-composed. A new resistance, devised by M. Parcille, consists of 60 parts of nickel powdered and 40 parts of white clay, the nikture, which contains not more than 6 per cent of water, being brought to the desired form by a pres-sure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. To reduce the resistance at the con-tact points, these have the proportion of 20 per cent of nickel powder and 10 of clay. The great solidity of the new compound is an important advantage.

compound is an important advantage.

A crab lately dredged from 45 fathoms in the Indian Ocean, and since placed in the aquarlum at Calcutta, is nearly 2 feet in diameter, with longest claws measuring about a yard, is so voracious that it devoured 50 other crustaceans and fishes in two hours, and is further remarkable for showing brilliant phos-nhorescence.

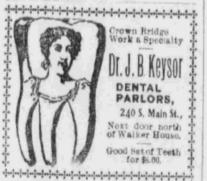
An Institute of oceanography is to be established at Berlin. The mixture of the water of the Baltic and the North

en in the connecting canal will be one f its first studies.

CATHOLICON

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MADAME A. RUPPERT,

6 East 14th Street, New York 6 East 14th Street, New York Ame. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative actually restores gray hair to its natural color. Can be used on any shade of bair, and is not a dye, and does not discolor the skin nor rub off. Perfectly harmless and always gives satisfaction. Mme. Ruppert's Deplatory removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without pain; will not injure the most deficate skin. Time. Ruppert's Egyptian Baim for soft-ening and healing the face and hands. Tizle. Ruppert's Hair Tonic positively removes dandruff, all scalp disease, stops failing hair, and in many cases restores hair.

Mane. Ruppert's Almond Oll Complexion Mine. Ruppert's Almond oil and wax. Seap, made of pure almond oil and wax. Delightful for the complexion and war-ranted not to chap the most delicate skin. All of the above to fiet preparations are siways kept in Stock and can be had from our local agent.

Mine. A. Ruppert's Celebrated Com-plexion Specialties are for sale in Salt Lake City by

The Lace House Co.

