

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Interesting Facts Concerning Existing Conditions in the Island.

A DARK PICTURE OF SAVAGERY DRAWN BY A FRENCH WRITER. SPANISH FANATICISM, COURAGE AND CRUELTY MET BY MALAY FEROCITY AS GREAT-BRITAIN THAT MAKE MURDER A VIRTUE—BOTH GOOD ACCOMPLISHED BY COURAGEOUS MISSIONARIES.

From the New York Sun.

Some interesting facts about existing conditions in the Philippine Islands are given in a volume entitled "Les Philippines," published in the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris. Among the eight or nine or, at some say, fifteen millions of people in the Philippines for whom, perhaps, Admiral Dewey will be organizing a government before long, scarcely more than a half million of these are European. The remainder are natives of the islands, and these are of many different races. The Spaniards form in Spain, comprising the military, have never exceeded 10,000 and to add in each of the islands of Luzon and Mindanao, a few hundred Spaniards, the number of Spaniards in the Philippines is not more than 100,000. The Spaniards in the Philippines are of many different races. The Spaniards in the Philippines are of many different races. The Spaniards in the Philippines are of many different races.

length to breathe freely after the burning heat of the month. FRENCH FANATICISM. In this archipelago of the Philippines, where races, manners, and traditions are so often in collision, the religious fanaticism of the Spaniards has, more than once, come into conflict with a fanaticism fully as fierce, that of the Mussulman. At a distance of 6,000 leagues from Toledo and Granada, the same ancient hatreds have brought European Spaniards and Mohammedans into the same mortal antagonism that swayed them in the days of the 'Old and Ferdinand the Catholic. The island of Sulu, on account of its position between Mindanao and Borneo, was the commercial post of the religious fanaticism of the extreme Orient. From this centre they spread over the neighboring archipelagoes. Graduated as merchants and industrial families, they were converted to the Mohammedan faith, and their death, falling in their fight upon the narrow channels and animated with implacable hatred for those conquering invaders, to whom they never gave quarter and from whom they never expected any consistently given in riched latter, they as constantly took again to the sea, eluding the pursuit of the heavy Spanish vessels, taking refuge in bays and creeks where no one could follow them, pillaging isolated villages, surprising the villages, massacring the inhabitants, leading away the women and the adults into slavery, pushing the audacious proofs of their skills even up to within 200 miles of Manila, and seeking every year nearly 4,000 captives.

You May Think

It's early to clear up small lots. We have taken 140 suits, some \$10, some \$12, and a few \$13.50. The same suits which have given us a high reputation in this city. Suits that have our fullest guarantee.



See Them Displayed in Our Penn Avenue Show Windows.

All styles of cloth, in cassimeres, homespuns and chevots, not the slightest detail has been neglected that would add to their wearing quality. It's first come, first served at the uniform price of \$8.00

IT'S ALL TALK.

But that's the only way we have of telling you how you'll save more money in a year by dealing with a reliable house that studies your needs than by investing in catch-penny markdowns. By the way, we've been doing some remarkably shrewd buying this season, and the goods show it.

READ OUR TALK, THEN EXAMINE THE GOODS.

This store and you will become a permanent customer. Here is a line of new Spring suits we are going to dispose of quickly; the values run up as high as \$15.

This is an unusual opportunity for you to get a swell Spring Suit right in the middle of the season for \$10

There May Be Others

Who will quote as low prices in the newspapers, but do they have the goods to show, as advertised? Our policy is to sell what we advertise, only good goods at the lowest possible prices, to deal liberally and fairly with our customers. If you have been disappointed elsewhere, try



Prettier Styles.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, for ages 9 to 15, all new and neat effects, in club checks and overlaid worsted, made to stand the wear a boy of this age gives them. \$1.98 to \$4.50

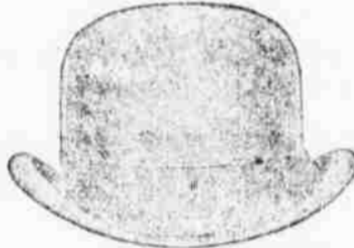
Vestee Suits. For little boys, in ages 3 to 8 years, the newest designs in blouse and shield pattern; cloth and trimming that are serviceable. \$1.98 to \$4.50



Larger Assortment.

Junior Suits. For boys, in ages 4 to 7 years. We have about 40 suits in very neat patterns, values up to \$2.50. Today will clear \$1.48.

Young Men's Suits. For ages 12 to 18 years, all the new shades are found here in Scotch effects. The most stylish suits we have ever shown for big boys. \$3.98 to \$8.00



A wonderful stock, a magnificent variety in all the newest shapes and styles. Samter's Hat Department has become the recognized Hat Department of Scranton. Don't wait another minute and don't forget we undersell all other stores in town. All the new Spring styles in Derby or 98c, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 Fedora, sold without a name plate at

IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT SATURDAY.

Just Received, two more cases of that Balbrigan Underwear, regular made and silk finished, just what you want for this season of the year. 25c

Seamless Hose, worked in silk stripe, new patterns, guaranteed fast colors. These socks are always sold elsewhere for 25c per pair. We sell them at 15c pair or 2 25c

Negligee Shirts, in neat Oxfords and Madras, with two collars and attached cuffs, a shirt that is good value at 75c. Our price 48c

Gents' Garters, all colors, in silk elastic and nickel plated fastenings, the kind you will have to pay 25 cents for at the exclusive furnishers. You can get them here for 9c

SAMTER BROTHERS

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

FRUITFUL OF THE SOIL. The soil is truly fertile indeed, more than sufficient to support this population, whose wants are the most limited. The land is exceedingly fertile and bears in abundance all popular products, particularly rice, sugar, and the various varieties of the banana tree. The fibres of the banana are employed in making the most and most delicate fabrics, of which the Spaniards and the natives work as expertly as possible. The export of sugar amounts to about four millions and a half, of gold to two millions and a half, and of coffee and tobacco about a million and a half. It is the staple food of the people and nearly \$20,000,000 worth is exported annually. The Spaniards cannot complain that their soil is unproductive. A rice plantation will yield from a cent of seed to at least a bushel of rice. In plant his farm with some corn he will be pretty sure of a return of one cent if not more. On the other hand, the price of labor is very low. An adult who gives a full day's labor for a cent a day, the laborer of the country, until lately monopolized by England, is now being supplanted by Germany. Many of the Spaniards are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, and their factories are becoming a serious menace to those of Germany.

In this Asiatic archipelago, as in Europe and America, Spain has left a deep and indelible mark. In Manila, as well as in Cebu, Zamboanga and Iloilo, you can find again the severe and solemn aspect, the formal and religious stamp, which this race impresses on its institutions. Its houses, its churches, its every building, Manila looks simply like a fragment of Spain transplanted to the archipelago of Asia. On its churches and convents, even on its rammed walls, everywhere in the cathedrals of Iloilo, Zamboanga and Cebu, the red and gold coloring of the mother country. The principal city, silent and melancholy, stretches incessantly along its gloomy streets, bordered with convents whose flat facades are only broken here and there by a few narrow windows. It still preserves all the austere appearance of a city of the reign of Philip II. But there is also a new city within the ramparts of Manila: it is sometimes called the "New Manila" from the name of its central square, and this city is alive with its bustling teams, its noisy crowd of Tagal women, shod in high-heeled shoes and every nerve in their bodies quivering with excitement. They are almost all employed in the innumerable cigar factories whose output inundates all Asia.

Here all sorts of nationalities elbow one another: Europeans, Chinese, Malays, Tagals, Negritos, in all some 20,000 people of every race and of every known color. In the afternoon, in the plain of Luneta, carriages and galleons of every kind drive past and pedestrians swarm in crowds around the military band stand in a marvellously picturesque square. It is up by the planting ways of the city, which carries the lofty peaks of the Sierra Marivale in the distance, unfolds its long luminous train on the ocean, and flings with a dark reddish shade the sombre verdure of the city's sloping banks. This is the hour when the inhabitants hold high festival, able at

length to breathe freely after the burning heat of the month. FRENCH FANATICISM. In this archipelago of the Philippines, where races, manners, and traditions are so often in collision, the religious fanaticism of the Spaniards has, more than once, come into conflict with a fanaticism fully as fierce, that of the Mussulman. At a distance of 6,000 leagues from Toledo and Granada, the same ancient hatreds have brought European Spaniards and Mohammedans into the same mortal antagonism that swayed them in the days of the 'Old and Ferdinand the Catholic. The island of Sulu, on account of its position between Mindanao and Borneo, was the commercial post of the religious fanaticism of the extreme Orient. From this centre they spread over the neighboring archipelagoes. Graduated as merchants and industrial families, they were converted to the Mohammedan faith, and their death, falling in their fight upon the narrow channels and animated with implacable hatred for those conquering invaders, to whom they never gave quarter and from whom they never expected any consistently given in riched latter, they as constantly took again to the sea, eluding the pursuit of the heavy Spanish vessels, taking refuge in bays and creeks where no one could follow them, pillaging isolated villages, surprising the villages, massacring the inhabitants, leading away the women and the adults into slavery, pushing the audacious proofs of their skills even up to within 200 miles of Manila, and seeking every year nearly 4,000 captives.

THE LAWS OF SULU. The laws of Sulu make the bankrupt debtor the slave of his creditor, and not only the enslaved slave. To free himself he must pay the debt, or the creditor's wife and children are thrown into the sea. Reduced to this extremity, he does not hesitate to take the formidable oath. From that time forward he is no longer a man, but a slave. He is sold to the creditor's wife and children are thrown into the sea. Reduced to this extremity, he does not hesitate to take the formidable oath. From that time forward he is no longer a man, but a slave. He is sold to the creditor's wife and children are thrown into the sea. Reduced to this extremity, he does not hesitate to take the formidable oath. From that time forward he is no longer a man, but a slave. He is sold to the creditor's wife and children are thrown into the sea.

Montano: "The head of one corpse is cut off as clean as if it had been done with the sharpest razor; another soldier is almost cut in two. The first of the wounded to come under my hand was a soldier of the Third regiment who was mounting guard at the gate through which some of the assassins entered; his left arm was fractured in three places; his shoulder and breast were literally cut up like mince meat; amputation appeared to be the only chance for him, but in that momentary flash there was no longer a spot from which he could cut a piece."

It is easily seen how precarious and nominal has been Spanish rule on most of the islands of this vast archipelago. In the interior of the great island of Mindanao there is no system of control, no pretence even of maintaining order. It is a land of terror, the realm of anarchy and cruelty. There murder is a regular institution. A bandit, or man of might, is a gallant warrior who has cut off sixty heads; the number is carefully verified by the tribal authorities, and the bandit alone possesses the right to wear a scarlet turban. All the dates, or chiefs, are bandits. It is a carnage organized, honored and consecrated; and so the depopulation is frightful, the wretchedness unspeakable.

The Mandayas are forced to seek a refuge from the would-be bandits by perching on the top of trees like birds, but their aerial abodes do not always shelter them from their enemies. They build a hut on a trunk from forty to fifty feet in height, and handle to

atives are not unwilling to accept the faith and to submit to Spain; but the missionaries insist on their leaving their homes and going to another district, to which, for many reasons, the neophytes gladly consent. After several days' journey a pueblo is founded. These villages of Indian neophytes have multiplied for some years past, forming a vast empire of comparative peace and civilization amid the barbarism by which they are surrounded, and are open to all who choose to seek a shelter in them. The more numerous the pueblos hold the less exposed is it to hostile incursions. Dr. Montano gives a very striking account of one of these daring missionaries, Father Saturnino, a member of the Society of Jesus, who, in a single year, converted and baptized 2,000 Indians. That a good number of these conversions are more apparent than real, that misery has a much larger part in them than faith, may easily be the case; it is not the less true that the result obtained is comparatively good, and that to win souls it is not bad things to begin by leaving homes.

at a sort of still-dustle-and-iron post. Then he takes the "dove" which his mother "takes a bird in" and, contrary to the "dove" which the little joker says he "takes" in, with "diamonds" he wins the Queen of Hearts. "Tired of playing a lone hand" he expresses a desire to "assist" the "fair player" (showing his cards and his playman loses a two dollar bill out of him on a pair. She "orders him up" to build trees, like a "house" he joined the "club" where he often gets "high," which is "low" too. If he jumps "straight" he is sometimes "high." He grows old and "high" sees a "high" of trouble, when he is "high" "high" of this mortal coil and "passes" in his "chance" and he is "traded in" by a "house" in a game is ended and he wins the summons of Gabriel's "trump" which shall "order him up."

UP ON THE KNOX RIVER. Way up on the Knox river, Henry, I sign. Her's when you "catches um turnin' over, Hook to do him, make um All about de best um climbin'." Henry when I see. Wish I could hush de boys' singin' Home in de tallow tree. One poor little golden nugget— One little I found; One piece of de precious metal, Hook to do him, make um All up de best de great big ribbon, Lonesome I roam. Waitin' to hush a steamboat whistle, Hopin' to get back home. All about de best um climbin' Henry when I see. Wish I could hush de jaybird singin' Home in de red plum tree. —R. B. Garrison, in Times-Democrat.