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## The Philippine Islands And Their Inhabitants.

## M. W. HAZELTINE, in New York Sun.

five hundred pages, entitled, The Phil-ippine Islands and Their People, the Macmillans have published a record of personal observation and experience. together with a summary of the more important facts in the annals of the archipelago. The author, Professor of Michigan, spent eleven months in the Philippine archipelago in 1887-88, and in 1890 visited the islands a sec and time and remained there two years end eight months. The author had exceptional opportunities of acquiring nformation, having spent some time in every one of the larger islands, and having mingled with all classes of the people, from the highest Spanish officials to the wildest savages. The com-prohensive knowledge that he thus secured will be found set forth in the book before us, which he has prefaced with a brief account of the principal in the history of the archipelago, After a glance at the place which the Philippines have occupied in history, shall direct attention to the chapters in which the author describes what he saw in the two larger islands, Luzon and Mindanno.

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Something, perhaps, should first be wild about the mehipelago from a climatological point of view. Th Philippines extend from 4 degrees 25 minuter to il degrees north intitudo Lying, as they do, wholly within the troples, a hot elimate is to be expected in all of them; but since they extend through some sixteen degrees of latithele, it follows that the intensity of the heat varies considerably in different parts of the group. No one city can be taken as typical of the whole archipelago, but as the only place where continuous temperature records have been kept is the Jesuit observatory at Manila, our author has had to content himselr with the statistics gathered at that point. By averaging the results of observations extending over a period of thirteen years he finds that the mean annual temperature at Manila is 80 degrees Fahrenhelt, The thermometer almost never rises above 100 degrees in the shade, nor does it fall below 60 degrees. There is no month in the year during which it does not rise at least once as high as 91 degrees. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 77 degrees in December and January to \$4 degrees in May. It should also be mentioned that, dur-ing much of the time, the air is heavily charged with moisture, which renders the heat doubly trying. In December, January and February the nights are fairly cool, but during the hot season little relief is obtainable from one week's end to another. Malaria is prevalent in some of the islands. notably in Mindoro. Balabac and portions of Palawan, Mindanao and Luzon: on the other hand, there are many localities entirely free from it. As to the effect of the climate upon white men, Professor Worcester sums up the facts as follows: If one is permanently situated in a good locality, where he can secure suitable food and good drinking water; if he is scrupulously careful as to his diet, avoids excesses of all kinds, keeps out of the sun in the middle of the day and refrains from severe and long-continued physical exertion, he is likely to remain well, assuming, of course, that he is fortunate enough to escape malarial infection. Our author knew an old Spaniard who, at the end of a residence of thirtynine years in the Philippines, was able to boast that he had not been ill a day. On the other hand, the explorer, the engineer, the man who would fell timber, cultivate new ground, or, in othe ways, develop the resources of the country, is pretty certain to contract malarial fever, of which there are sev eral types; one recurs every second day; another, every third day, and a third daily. If taken in hand promptly and energetically, any of these fevers may be taken off, but the much-dreaded calentura perniciosa is a very malignant disease, running its course in a few hours, and frequently terminating in black vomit and death. Luckily, "la permiciosa" is limited to certain localties, and the places where it is known to exist are shunned by natives and whites alike. In a number of instances it has been shown that the malaria

In a small quarto "clume of som of was due to remediable causes. Thus | proved, hospitals were to be founded Sulu, before the time of General Arolas, wa a fever centre. By improving the drainage of the town, however, and by filling in low places with coral sand he succeeded in stamping out the disease almost completely. Still more striking results were obtained at Tataan in Tawi Tawi by an officer who had worked under General Arolas in Suli-After the primeval forest had been cleared away for half a mile around the blockhouse, and the ground had been thoroughly cleaned up, fever almost completely disappeared. Malaria and digestive troubles aside, the health of the colony is fairly good, and the danger from epidemic disease is compara-tively slight. The bubonic plague has never gained a hold upon the Philippines

The soil of many of the islands is described by this first-hand observer as astonishingly fertile. Year after year crops are taken from the same piece of ground without thought of enriching it artificially. The productive area is by no means limited to the valleys and bottom lands. Some of the most valuable crops grow particularly well on the mountain side. The value of the forest products is incalculable. Fine woods, useful for cabinet making or building, are abundant; the nipa palm furnishes a valuable material for thatching and siding houses, and from the sap obtained by cutting off its blossom stalk a strong alcohol of excellent quality is readily obtained: there are many varieties of that most useful of plants, bamboo: the hard, outer wood of the alma brava resists the action of water indefinitely, and the trunks are used not only for conducting streams of fresh water, but for piles under wharves; rattan of excellent quality is one of the important forest products. and is useful in many ways; in addi-tion, there are gutta-percha, dammar, cinnamon, wax, and gums of various sorts. Our author also bears witness to the fact that the mineral wealth of the islands is great, although it has never been developed. Gold exists in paying quantities in Luzon and Mindanao, while valuable deposits of iron and other minerals have long been known. There are extensive lignite beds in Cebu and Mindoro, and petroleum has been found in the former island. We scarcely need add that hitherto the lack, not only of railroads, but of roads of any description, has impeded communication and transportation.

11.

It is well known that Magellan, in the memorable voyage the outcome of which was the first circumnavigation of the globe, discovered the Ladrone Islands on March 16, 1520. They were named "Robber Islands," from the fact that the natives proved adroit thleves even going so far as to steal a boat from one of the ships. After a short stay in this group, Magellan continued on his westward course and next reached the north coast of Mindanao. After taking possession of that island in the name of the King of Spain, the explorer proceeded to Cebu, and formed an offensive and defensive alliance with its King. In pursuance of the compact, he entered into a war against the enemies of this chief, and on April 25, 1521, perished in a skirmish on the little island of Mactan. It is well known that a part of his comrades, after making other discoveries and suffering many vicissitudes, ultimately arrived in Spain by the routs around the Cape of Good Hope. Although, after the return of Magelian's companions, two more expeditions to the Philippines was organized by the Emperor Charles V., the value of the islands seems to have been for a time unappreciated. The first serious attempt to take actual possession of them was made under Philip II., in whose honor they had been named. To this end four ships and a frigate were made ready on the coast of Mexico. The commander of the expedition, Legaspi, landed at Cebu on April 27, 1565, and took possession of the town. The pacification of this and neighboring islands was proceeding steadily enough when the Portusuese arrived and set up a claim to them. In 1570 Legaspi's grandson, Saledo, was sent to subdue Luzon. He disembarked near the site of Manila and the territory now included in the province of Batangas was soon subdued, as was the island of Mindero, and communication was established with Legaspi, who was subjugating Panay. ic hastened to Manila, and on arriv ing there declared that city the capital the archipeiago and the King of Spale, the sovereign of the whole group. The method of subduleg refractory tribes adopted by Salcedo has been folowed more or less closely by his sucessors up to the présent day. It consisted in allowing the conquered peole to be governed by their own chiefs to long as the latter acknowledged the sovereignty of the Spanish King. It was not alone by the Portugese hat the Spaniards were disturbed in their possession of the Philippineshortly after Legaspi's death one Limahong, a Chinese pirate, brought a fornidable fleet of sixty-two armed junks attack Manila, and forced his way vithin the walls of the citadel itself, out was finally repuised. Subsequently he landed on the west coast of Luzon and organized a settlement at the month of the Agno river. Eventually owever, a strong force was sent sgainst him, and he was compelled to eave the archipelago. About the same time began the long series of dissenoons between Church and state which have continued to disturb the peace of the colony up to the present day. Supremacy was claimed by both civil and cclesiastical authorities, and so much couble arose that the Eishop of Maalla dispatched a priest to Spain with instructions to lay the whole matter be ore the king. This appeal to the sovreign resulted in the publication of an mportant decree which provided in detail for the conduct of affairs in the Philippines. By this organic law, which may be regarded as the basis of the ystem of government hitherto pursued, tribute was to be levied upon the nalives, and the sum thus raised was to be divided in a definite ratio between the church, the treasury and the army import and export duties were also established, as well as fixed stipends for all soldiers and state employes. The fortifications of Manila were to be im-

four penitentiaries were to be placed at suitable points, and it was further ordained that a number of well-armed war vessels should be kept in commission to repel attacks from without. An important feature of this decree was a provision that all the slaves of the colonies should be set free within a specified time, and that no one should be enslaved in future. Money was provided for the crection of a cathedral. the number of Augustinian friars was increased by forty, and the wandering mendican: friars who had previously infested the colonies were suppressed Meanwhile, the only communication between Spain and the Phillppines was o be by way of Mexico, and the colmy was to be dependent for additional troops, for manufactured goods of all descriptions, and even for money, on the galleons which arrived at long intervals from Acapulco.

III.

At the beginning of the seventeenth entury the hostilities between the Spanish and the Dutch extended to the Philippines. The Hollanders not infrequently sent strongly armed vessels to capture the Mexican treasure ships, thereby inflicting heavy losses upon the colonies. Professor Worcester says that a detailed account of the naval engagements which took place in Philippine waters at this period would fill a volume. At one time a formidable Dutch fleet arrived off Manila Bay at time when the Governor was ill prepared to repel an attack, and had the advantage been pressed the capital night have been taken and the history of the Philippines been changed. Delay enabled the Spaniards to concentrate their resources, and they eventually routed the Dutch fleet in the battle of Playa Honda. Though reprisals followed, the Dutch never succeeded in effecting a permanent lodgment in the Philippines. They captured, however, a Spanish colony in Formosa, but were themselves driven out of that island by the Chinese twenty years later. After half a century of strife they ceased to molest the Spaniards and concentrated their energy on the development of their own East Indian ossessions, which lay further south. For some years afterward the only causes of disturbance in the Philippines were the dishonesty of officials and the incessant dissensions between church and state.

An event of importance in the history of the archipelago was the first massacro of Chinese. It seems that, at

the time of the Manchu invasion of China in the first half of the seventeenth century, a mandarin named Kuseng retired to the island of Kinuen. but, finding his communication with the mainland cut off, turned his attention to Formosa, on which there were, at the time Dutch settlements. Twenty-eight hundred Europeans were attacked by about a hundred thousand Chinese and forced to surrender. Ku-

that the execution of the ringleaders took place. Our author says that the revolt of 1896 was to him no surprise, for, during the years of 1890-93, while traveling in the archipelago, he heard every-where the mutterings that go before a storm. Repeated on all sides were the old complaints of compulsory military service; of taxes too heavy to be borne, while imprisonment or deportation, with confiscation of property, was meted out to those who could not pay them; of justice withheld from all except those who could afford to buy it; of cruel extortion by the friars in the more secluded districts; of wives and daughters ruined; of the inordinate cost of the marriage ceremony; of the refusal of burial to the dead except on payment of a substantial sum in advance: of the withholding of opportunities for education, and of the small encourainment afforded to industry and economy, since to acquire wealth meant to become a target for officials. and friars alike; these and other wrongs had goaded the natives and the

half-castes, until they were stung to desperation. We need not here dwell at any length upon the early successes of the rebels in 1896; their subsequent retreat to the mountains; the fearful mrotality caused by the climate among the Spanish troops sent against them, or their ultimate pacification by promises of reform and by the bribing of their leader. These things are all matters of common knowledge, as well as the failure of the governor-general to carry out his promises, which caused a fresh revolt that was rapidly assuming dangerous proportions, when Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spangh fleet gave it such an impetus as no other uprising in the Philippines has had.

IV. We pass to a chapter dealing excluively with Luzon, which, with its 42,-000 square miles, includes more than a third of the aggregate land area of the Philippine Islands. In its northern portion are extensive chains of lofty mountains. There are also a number of colcanic peaks, active and extinct, and Prof. Worcester tells us that the world does not contain a more perfect cone than that of the Mayon volcano in Albay province. It rises to a height of nearly ten thousand feet, and from every point of view its outline is perfect. Tani, on the other hand, is one of the lowest active volcanos known; it is now but 900 feet high, its whole op having been blown off during terrific eruption in 1749. The river and ake systems of Luzon are second in importance only to those of Mindanao The Rio Grande de Cagayan rises In the South Caraballo Mountains, near the centre of the island, and empties at its extreme northern end, after draining an immense area. The soil throughout its valley is extraordinarily fertile, producing the best tobacco grown in the archipelago. The Rio Frande de la Pampanga also rises in the South Caraballo range, but flows in the opposite direction, emptying into Manila Bay by more than twenty mouths. The low ground along its bank produces good crops of rice and sugar ane, Among other considerable streams in Luzon may be mentioned the Rio Agno and the Bicol, The Laruna de Bay, distant but a few miles from the capital, is probably the largest body of fresh water in the archipelago, although some of the Mindanao akes approach it closely in size. Its createst length is 25 miles and its greatst breadth 21. It empties into Manila Bay by the Pasig river, which separates the newer portion of the city from



active ones, the most famous of which is Mount Apo, which rises to a height of 10,312 feet. Extensive areas are covered with magnificent trees, and, apart from the valuable forest products which Mindanao has in common with several of the other islands, gutta percha is abundant in several localities. The largest known flower, measuring some three feet in diameter, has en discovered there. As might be inferred from its name, which signi-fies "man of the lake," Mindanao is well watered. Its rivers are more im portant than those of Luzon. The Butuan rises within a few miles of the south coast, and, running north, traverses the whole island. The Rio Grande, on the other hand, takes its near the north coast, and flows south and west. Considerable lakes are connected with both these streams, while Lake Lanao, situated where the western peninsula joins the main body of the island, empties into the sea by River Agus. The soil, especially in th the river and lake regions, is enorhe old. Lake Bombon, from the centre mously productive. Little is known of of which rises the Taal volcano, measthe mineral wealth, but it is certain ures 14 by 11 miles. The population of that gold exists in paying quantities at lagers. The christianized native a number of points. Diggings have seems always ready to kill his last roughly estimated at 5,000,000. of long been worked by the natives near Misamis and Surigao. After landing at Zamboanga, the st of the Spanish settlements in [ Mindanao, our author's party proceed ed to Ayala, which may be regarded aut shell cups which served their own as the type of the villages of decent, ivilized natives under Spanish control. Such a village has a church, a convento or priest's house, and a tribunale, which is a sort of town hall. where the head men meet to transact business. It is frequently used as a barracks for troops and as a lodging house for travelets, who have a right to pit up there, and who usually find nouse rests on four or more hanging on the wall a list of the proper local prices for rice, fowls, eggs, meat and other articles of food, as well as for horse hire, buffalo hire, carriers, etc. A very importnat personage in every Philippine town or village is the Gobernadorcillo, or 'Little Governor,' He is always a native or mestizo (half breed), and is the local representative of the governor of his province, from whom he receives instructions and to whom he sends reports. His head quarters are at the tribunale. He is addressed as captain during his term of office, and, after his successor has been ghosen, is known as a captain pesado. He settles all local questions, except those which assume a serious legal aspect, and, therefore propped open during the day. belong to the justice of the peace but his most important daty is to se that the taxes of his town are collected, and to turn them over to the administrator of the province. Her 18 personally responsible for these taxes, and must obtain them from his cabezas, or make good the deficit. The families of every town are divided into groups of from 40 to 60, each under a "Cabeza de Barangay." who, if he cannot get the taxes from the people, must pay them out of his own pocket. For obvious reasons, they are actually kept in office as long as they have anything to lose. Professor Worcester has seen cabezas suffer confiscation of property and deportation. because they could not pay debts which they did not owe. The Gobernadorello is obliged to aid the guardia civil in the capture of criminals, and to assist the parish friar in promoting the interests of the church' often, also, in advancing the friar's private ends The "Little Governor," moreover, is at the beek and call of all the officials who may chance to visit his town. He has to entertain them at his own expalm. pense, and not infrequently finds it advisable to make them prezents. He is liable at any time to be summoned to the capital of the province, but he receives no compensation for the cos of traveling or loss of time. If he does not speak Spanish he must emintermarried. The warlike Moros are pluy a clock. There is a great deal of writing to be done at the tribunale, and as the allowance for clerk hire is usually insufficient, the Gobernaderdilo must make up the difference In return for all this he is allowed a salary of \$2 per month and permitted to carry a cane. If he does not squeeze his fellow townsmen or stort public funds he is api to come out hadly be hind. Nevertheless, as there is nothing quite so dear to the average Philippine native as a little authority over his fellows, the position, in spite of its numerous drawbacks, is to some places eagerly cought. We should add that the "Little Governor" has a Minare numerous, and there are several istry, consisting of the first and sechold.

his place in his absence, other tenientes having charge of outlying districts, and chiefs of police, plantations and cattle, A man who has been elected Gobernadorelllo ro Teniente, or who has served ten years as a Cabeza de Barangay, is numbered among the "head men" of the place, who meet at the tribunale from time to time and discuss public affairs with gravity. They assemble also every Sunday morning and, headed by the "Little Governor," and frequently also by a band playing lively airs, they march to the convento, or priest's house, and escort the friar to the church, where they all attend mass. The state dress which they wear on such occasions is described as picturesque. Their white shirts dangle outside of their trousers. after the Philippine fashion, and over them they wear tight-fitting jackets without tails which reach barely to their waists. When the jacket is buttoned it causes the shirt to stand out in a frill, producing a grotesque effect. Never did the visitors fail to be

ond tenientes, (liuetenants), who take jards and the Moros were precipitated through an unprovoked attack by the former on one of the Moro chiefs in north Mindanao. The attacking force was almost annihilated, and the fanatical passions of the Moslem warriors were thoroughly aroused. They forthwith began to organize forays against the Christianized native coast towns of the central and northern islands. From the outset they met with great success. and their piratical expeditions soon became annual events. With each recurring southeast monsoon hordes of Moros manned their war praus and sailed for the north, where they harried the coast, butchered the men and made captives of women and children, until changing winds warned them to turn their faces homeward.

For two and a half centuries this state of affairs continued. Emboldened by continued success, the Moros dld not confine their attention to defenseless natives. Spanish planters and even government officials were killed and held for ransom. The special delight of the Moslem warriors touched by the hospitality of the vilwas to capture the Spanish priests and bitterest hatred, a feeling that was reciprocated by the churchmen. The fowl for a stranger, or share with nim his last pot of rice. When Professot Spaniards, on their part, did not tame-Worcester's party stopped at a hut and y submit to such incursions. Expediasked for a drink, its inmates were ion after expedition was organized loath to offer them water in the cocoaagainst the Moros. Millions of dollars and thousands of lives were wasted. purpose, but hunted up and washed old Temporary success would be gained. tumblers, or even sent to a neighbor's resulted in no permabut they to borrow them. With a glass of nent advantage. On several ocwater they always gave a lump casions landings were made on panoche, coarse brown sugar, that the Sulu Itself. the residence traveler, as they expressed it, might the Moro Sultan; forts were built there "have thirst." The houses at Ayala and garrisons established; but the were found to be like those of the roops were, eventually, massacred or poorer civilized native throughout the driven from the island. The steel weaprchipelago, The typical Philippine ins of the Moros were of excellent qual-Benvy ity, and for many years they were timbers, which are firmly set in the ceally better armed than were the solground. The floor is raised from five diers sent against them. But such carto ten feet into the air. There is not non and rifles as they possessed were a null or a peg in the whole structure. antiquated, and the gradual improve-The frame is of bamboo, tied together ment in firearms brought to the Spanwith rattan. The sides and roof are ards an advantage in which the Moros usually of nina palm, although the fordid not share to any great extent. It mer may be made by splitting green was not, however, until the day of bamboos, pounding the nalves flat, and light-draught steam gunboats and then weaving them together; while, if rapid-five guns that piracy was finally nipa is scarce, the roof may be thatchchecked. An efficient patrol of gunboata ed with the long grass called cogon. was at last established. The Moro The floor is usually made of bamboo praus were forbidden to put to sea strips with their convex sides up; they without a written permit from the are ded finally in place, but in such : earest Spanish Governor, and were orway that wide cracks are left between dered to fly the Spanish flag. When them. The windows are provided prau was encountered that did not with swinging shades, which can b how the flag or could not produce a You assport it was rammed and cut in two nave to climb a ladder to enter the or sunk by the fire of machine-guns. No house. Frequently there is but one quarter was given. As opportunities room for cooking, eating and sleeping. offered, the gunboats would shell the The cooking is done over an open fire lllages which were built over the sea. built on a heap of earth in one corner thid so could be easily reached. The and the house is often rendered almost own of Sulu, which had always been urinhabitable by smoke. In the bethe reat of the Moro Government, and ter dwellings there is a place parhe residence of the reigning Sultan, titioned off for cooking, usually at the vas destroyed in 1876, and a Spanish head of the ladder, while the body of military post was established in its the house is divided into two or more place. At first the Moros had the habit rooms. Professor Worcester says that d dropping in and decimating the garnative dwellings of this latter sort ison, but this was constantly reinhave much to recommend them. The orved, and from 1876 to the present day ventilation is perfect, and the air spanish occupation has been nearly kept much coder than in a tightly ontinuous. Other points in Mindanao, closed building. Moreover, if such Basilan, Sulu and Tawl Tawl were inbries are shaken down by an earthtaken and fortified. Many of the coast quake, or blown down by a typhoon. villages were burned, and the inhabino one gets hurt: for the materials tants driven inland, until. finally, a used are too light to do harm when sort of armed truce prevailed. Such was they fall. It seems that rich natives the condition of affairs on the south sometimes build houses of boards with coast of Mindunao and in the smaller galvanized iron roofs and limestone neighboring islands at the time of foundations, but they are very much Prof. Worcester's visit. more expensive, and are pronounced Before taking leave of this book, we doeldodly loss comfortable than the could say a word about Cebu, partly humbler dwellings of bamboo and nipa ecause the island occupies an important strategic position in the center of the archipelago, and partly because the Germans are sald to have desired to A21. acquire it. The island itself is some-what smaller than our state of Dela-During his second visit to Mindama ur author saw a good deal of the Moware. As being the site of the first or Mohammedan Malays, who parish settlement in the Philippines. have played an important part in the he town of Cobu is a place of considhistory of the Philippines. They enerable historic interest. Up to 1571 tered the archipelago from Borneo just it was the capital of the colony, and at the time of the Spanish discovery. up to 1759 it continued to have a municipal government, which was then They first landed in Hasilan, but rapidspread over the small islands of the abolished because there was but one Suin and Tawi Towi groups, and even-Spaniard in the place capable of being a city counsellor. The municipal rually occupied the whole coust of Mindanao, as well as Canayao, Subi, government was not restored until Balabac and the southern third of Ta-1890. The city is on the cast coast of awan. Before they could complete the the island, a little north of its center. The population at the time of our onquest of the higt-named island they had their first serious collision with nuthor's visit was computed at 10,600, Spaniah troops, and they have not the town was clean and well built, since been able to extend their and, what is unusual in the Philiptory; but most of what they had already taken they have continued to out from it for some distance in eev-Hostilities between the Span- merous and conspicuous directions.

Many men and women are almost within the deadly grasp of consumption. Although its fatal hand is unseen, its

presence is made known by unmistakable symptoms. Ca-CONSINISTION tarrh often leads to consumption. A stubborn

cough, sore throat, pains in the chest bronchitis, bleeding at the lungs, loss of flesh and general weakness are warnings that this relentless disease is about gather in a victim. A remedy for all the diseases which,

if neglected or badly treated, lead up to consumption, is found in

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It builds up the weak places and fortifies the system against the onslaughts of disease. It helps the appetite, assists digestion, is an aid to the proper assimi lation of food, and cleanses the blood of all its impurities. It is a strictly medicine, containing not an temperance atom of whisky or alcohol in any form.

Your medicine is the best I have ever taken. Jennie Dingman, of Vanb aska Co., Mich. Last spring I had a bad bugh, got so had I had to be in bed all the time. If husband thought I had consumption. He anted me to get a doctor, but I told him if if a communities there could not help me. We kaska Co. was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-cal Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough stopped and I have since had no signs of its returning."

For the most obstinate forms of constipation and biliousness, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Their action is prompt yet comfortable; their effect is permanent. Insist that the druggist does not give you something else.

ag then bechought himself of the Philippines, and despatched a Domincan missionary to demand from their governor the payment of tribute under benalty of attack. In 1602 this envoy named Riccio, arrivea at Manila, but neonwhile inflammatory letters from Formosa had reached some of the Chinese at the Philippine capital, and the governor, learning the fact, accused them of conspiracy. All his available forces were concentrated and, when verything was ready, the Chinese were incited to rebel and a general massacre followed. Some of the Chihowever, escaped to Formosa. and Kuseng prepared to take vengeance on the Spaniards, but died of fever before his plans could be enried uit.

In 1761 war was declared by Great Britain against Spain, and a fleet was lesuatched under Admiral Cornish. with orders to take Munila. On Sept. 2. 1762, the vessels arrived before the ity, and land forces were disembarked. The Spanish garrison, though inferior to the English in numbers, made a stout resistance, and 5,000 native recruits came to its support. . ne city altimately fell, but the terms of capitutation arranged with the Archbishop d Manila provided for freedom in the exercise of religion as well as for the security of private property and as-sured free trade to all the inbabitants of the island, together with the maintenance of the powers of the Spanish Supreme court. An indemity of \$4,000,-000 was exacted. The surrendered territory included the whole archipelago. but the English never occupied more than that part of Luzon which lay mmediately around Manfle. The peace of Paris, concluded in February, 1763, provided for the evacuation of the town, and the Spaniards regained possession of it in the following year, alnough a considerable portion of the ndemnity remained unpaid. After the departure of the British several re-

colts against Spanish authority occurred. In 1823 a body of native troops rose in rebellion and unsuccessfully tried to seize the capital and place their captain at the head of the government. Other uprisings followed among which may be mentioned one in Cebu in 1827 and one in Negros in 1844. The latter is said to have been due to the governor compelling state prisoners to work for his private advantage. The most formidable insurrection before that of 1856 broke out at Cavite in 1872. A conspiracy had been formed not only at the acsenal, but also in the capital, and it had been agreed that when the opportune moment arrived the Manila contingent should give the signal by discharging rocket. The Cavite insurgents mistook fireworks sent up at a local celebration for the expected notification began operations prematurely. 10.25.18 They were forced to retire to the argenal, and eventually all were killed a Hostility to the Spanish captured. friars was at the bottom of this up-A certain Dr. Burges had rising. headed a party which demanded fulliment of the decision of the Council of Trent prohibiting friars from holding parishes. The provision had never en carried out in the Phillppines. It is believed that the monastic orders were the instigators of this revolt, destring to involve Burgos and his followers in treasonable transactions, and thus bring about their death. However this may have been, it is certain

is divided into numerous tribes, hich the Tagais, or Tagalogs, and the Hocanos are the most important. Both of these races are civilized, and as a rule, orderly, although brigandage is not uncommon in Tagal territory. There

are a few Negritos left in Marideles Mountain, near the mouth of Manila Bay, and in the vicinity of Cape Engano they are still quite numerous. They are commonly believed to be the true aborigines of the Philippines, but, even at the outset of the Spanish conenest, they were getting the worst of it in their struggle with the Malay invaders. They are described as a sickly race, of almost dwarfish stature: their skins are black, their hair is urly, their features are coarse and

repulsive. They practice agriculture but little, living chiefly on the fruits and tubers which they find in the forest and on the game which they bring down with poisoned arrows. Some of the remaining wild tribes in Luzon are of pure Malay extraction, and others are, apparently, half-breeds, between Malays and Negritos; one of the Igorrote peoples is believed to be descended from the followers of the Chinese invader Limahong. The word 'Igorrote," which was originally the name of a single tribe, was extended to include all the head-hunting peoples of Luzon, and later became almost synonymous with wild, so that when me uses the term today he refers to a number of fierce hill tribes which differ more or less inter se. Headhunting is practiced with especial gest by the Gaddanes, but is for the most part confined to the season when the retree is in bloom. It is said to be impossible for a young man of this tribe to find a bride until he has at least one head to his credit. There are a number of other head-hunting peoples, among whom may be mentioned the Altasanes and Apayaos, Not all of the wild peoples, however, are warlike, the Tingumanes, for example, being a peaceable, well-disposed tribe. Professor Worcester made two visits to the Island of Midanao, which is nearly as large as Pennsylvania. Until recently next to nothing was known of its interior, but the priests of the Jesuit mission have persistently pushed explorations until they have gathered data for a fairly complete and accurate map. They recognize in the island twenty-four distinct tribes, of which seventeen are pagan and six Mohammedan (Moro), while the remainder are Christian Visayans, who have migrated from the Visaya group and settled at various points in Mindanao, especially along the north coast. Most of the wild tribes are of Malay origin, but there still remain a considerable number of the little black Negritos. with whom some of the Malays have drended. They are found along the southern and southwestern coasts and near the targe rivers and inland lakes. Although the island is nominally divided into provinces, Spanish control is, as a matter of fact, effective only in narrow and more or less isolated strips along the sea and near a few of the rivers, which afford the only means of ommunication with the interior, There are no roads, and the fullity of attempting to move troops inland was iemonstrated by General Weyler during our author's second visit. The scenery in Mindanao is described as particularly fine. Extinct volcanoes