THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Christ Explains Himself.

BUSINESS CHANCES IN REMOTE MANILA

NUMEROUS GOOD FIELDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Bplendid Opportunities for Corporations to Develop the Tremendous Resources of the Philippines. Things Which Are Needed.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Record.

Manila, Dec. 17, 1898 .- This peaceful manana land is rapidly undergoing a great change. Manila is ocoming with here greatly, and be assured of an alnew industries, each steamer bringing swarms of people into the city, men of capital are reverishly outlining vast projects and every day sees some new evidence that the day of "poco tiempo" is gone and that "pronto" is now the

word of the hour. Ever since the telegrams indicated excelled any place in the world, and the the definite likelihood that America patives are wonderfully expert in carvwould retain the Philippines, rents have ing.

land has been going up, and the streets system ought to be installed. There is of the city have the same kind of rest- one now here, but it is considered unless activity that is characteristic of satisfactory and incomplete. great American cities. Out in the bay GOOD PLACE FOR DEPARTMENT

there are nearly fifty steamships and sailing merchantmen, the river shoked with shipping, and instead of the out-of-the-way, unvisited port that Manila was in the old days-the yesterdays-the water front now presents a scene of life and business that Singapore barely equals.

It will now be an experience of re-markable interest to see how a nation as rich and progressive as is the United States will transform there slumbering islands to the development of which they are capable.

At present there is only one railroad here, and it is very little more than 100 are conspicuous by their absence are miles long. The cultivated districts either lie along the single artery of trafflic or are located in sections easily accessible from the sea or by river navigation. Great tracts of land as fertile as any in the world are absolutely untouched, owing to the expense of transportation or to the present inaccessibility. A system of railroads lone of the inevitable consequences of the American occupation of the Philip-Diffes.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.

The big timber sections, where there are districts the size of Bimois covered here look as if they had been printed with valuable forests of nurra, molava, with soft wood . pe. It is also imposmahogany and other woods, will of ness sible to buy photographic films here or cessity be the fields for the investment of hungry capital. At the present time, lumber is very costly here, although hundreds of cameras, but as soon as there are whole islands whose mountain sides are upholstered with the foll-age of tich forests. The cost of lumber lng to America. The photograph gal-is so great that the railroad here was leries here, four in number, use ancient olliged to get all of its ties from Japan.

There are three banking corporations here, two of which are branches of London houses. These two are the Hong Kong and Shanghoi Banking corporation and the Chartered Bank of India. | methods would coin money. Australia and China. The third bank is the Banco Espanol and Filipina, a solid institution, but at present embarrased by the effects of the revolution and war and by Spanish directors who are eager to return to Spain. These banks operate on a silver basis, which is considered to by the only practicable system for the Philippines under present conditions. There is a great field here for an American banking corpora-

though the roads leading from Jaro and Sunday School Lesson for February 12. Molo into Iloilo are constantly crowded with people. A big ice plant would be a valuable investment. There is now an ice factory here, but it operates on such a microscople basis that the product is not only very costly but insufficient. Since the Americans have come here

there have been a bewildering number of saloons started, all of which require ice in quantities far beyond the capacity of the plant. A paper mill would pay. At the pres-

ent time nearly all the paper comes from England and Europe, and, al-though Manila paper is a celebrated variety, it is not made in Manila. A paper mill could use various vegetable

fibers, including rice, hemp and cocoanut, and could lessen the cost of paper most immediate success. The Manlia & Dagupan rallway alone uses \$500 worth of paper a month.

A furniture factory would be a pay-ing institution if the difficulty of transporting timber to the city were over-The qualities of wood are unwitter.

Nearly all of the furniture now been steadily advancing, the price of comes from Austria. A good telephone

STORE.

seems that a department store would be a great opportunity for capltal. There are a great many things which either cannot be procured here or else they are supplied by English factories in styles that Americans don't like. With 20.000 or 20,000 Americans living in Manila, spending \$300,000 a month, and coulde to get what they want, it is manifest that an American store adjusted to meet the requirements of American custom would be profitable. Some of the things which good leather shoes built for Americans. good styles of men's light wearing appanel, goost English or American boolo and periodicals, photographic supplies an American tailor, a confectionery store and a photographer with modern equipments. These are a few of the things which seem to be lacking in Manila, and should be supplied by some one who understands what Americans are used to: Just now it is impossible to have any card engraving done in the Philippinel, and I understand that non-

is done in Hong Kong. The visiting and cusiness curds that are to be had cameras in which films may be used When the troops came out there were the films were exhausted it was impos methods of finishing and mounting, and with 20,000 handsome soluter boys all wanting to have "war-time photographs" made of themselves with a Manila studio address on the card, a photographer with nineteenth century

ONLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN MANILA

At present there are no English or American periodicals or books on sale in Manila, and the only American newspaper to be bought is The Chicago Record, which is now on sale in the Escolta. There would be a tremendous sale of magazines if they could be put on the stands here. It is natural that in America there must be thousands of In Hong.

JOHN V. 17-27. BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

Judea (John, iv, 5) and His return, two events only are recorded in connection with His ministry-the interview with the woman at Jacob's well and the healing of the nobleman's son-both of which have been studed in this course. While other deeds and conversations must have chagged His attention, the inspired writer refers to the sis exhibiting two aspects of His work, perhaps the main reasons for His northern journey. On re-tracing His steps He entered Jerusalem on a feast occasion. (John, v. 1) It is on a feast occasion. (John, v, 1.) It is impossible to say which of the three au-tional festivals it was, but probably not tional festivate it was, but probably not the passover. There He engaged in His usual ministerles, and healed an impo-tent mai. This act led to the criticism of the Jews (verse 15), who would have killed Him because He wrought miracles on the Schhalt In our lenser we sholl of He and the Father, of the best for the section of the sect

plies only to the last verse.

aken-on the contrary He minimum ind xplains R. He sought to make tress ritles understand, what they ouch to have known by their own sucred besks that there were persons in the Godneud oriated in greatest infinacy and uar-my. (Paalms, H. 12.) Hence it came out that the Son in all His doing west adverted by the action of the Father, (Verse 19.) Therefore the tormer assump-tion of divinity did not subtract from the glory of the Father and was not repre-hensible. This appears to subordante the Son, and it would be so understood but for what follows, (Verse 2.) In this association of Father and Sen there is the affection of the former for the lat-ter, (Matthew, Hi, 75) manifested in a complete revelation, so that all the actu f the one are seen and understand by he other in the light of that full knowl-

dge which is one essential of the Di-ine nature, (II Peter, 5, 17.) This ex-isnation of doctrines pertaining to the

of Jerus might have left is some the idea that He was infector to led; that He acted as a representative-

------mountains at Kandy and Newra Eliya: America. The Philippines will become Next came the raffle, with its accus-

CONTEXT -- Jesus did not remain long in Galilee. Between His departure from Judea (John, iv, 3) and His return, two evenus only are recorded in connection during the Arian controversy. To guard terpretation was put upon the passage during the Arian controversy. To guard terpretation was put upon the passage during the Arian controversy. To guard to fulfillments not far distant, showing that life through Him would be surely obtained. There are three kinds of death mentioned in Scripture-natural, spiritual and eternal. The first consists in the separation of body and soul; the second in the separation of God and the soul (Colossians, ii, 13); the third in the sepaof fife, and nome have been so impressed by it that they have worshiped every living thing. Whatever may be man's theories, all confess that the origin of life is beyond numan knowledge. The ration of body and soul from God in the other world. Answerable to these are three kinds of life-the union of soul and body, the union of God and the soul, the communion of body and soul with God in the realms of bliss. Hence, Jesus soys "the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God and live"-a three-fold life shall be given through Him, beginning here and continuing in the world beyond, (Ephesians, II, 1.) And this will result at their pleasure. Impart life, and when see how He defended Himself. The topic of the lesson committee, "Christ's Divine the same as to say that both are Divine the same as to say that both are Divine Authority," is discarded because it ap- persons having equal power. (John, I. 12.) life (verse 25), and possessed the power

to impart life.

a shift of the last verse.
BONSHIP—The first from in the defense, which deans set up against His coentied was His divinity, and this He declared to a set His Tather, as He had before doto that His Bregiving power was the same, but the bat the same as a same as the beave of the but he bat the failed to have a but he bat the failed to have a but he bat the bat the beave of the but he bat the bat the beave of the but he bat the bat the beave of the but he bat the bat the beave of the but he bat the bat the bat the bat the bat the but he bat the REVERENCE-Having shown His equality with the Father by declaring that His life-giving power was the same, Josup next urges, what was a legitimate

CONDEMNATION.-From these elevat-of themes pertaining to Its nature, its relation and Itis work, and the const-quent honor due to Him, Jesus descends relation and this work, and the conset queue longer due to Him, Jesus descention to consider the results of necepting Him, a transition from the difficult bonds of theology, in which the intellect with scheduler yation. The order tive point all along bad been so to predict. Harred as to over-come the neyliness convolution with the intellect with and been so to predict. Harred as to over-remember the full of the Jews, Now the decharge the practical and vital parts of this decharge of that form with the intellect po-trendemnation of guill every 20, that is, it will resters a man to the favor of food fformans, v. L. Here is a plain state-ment of the fact not be fixed upon the fact he and will need to be fixed upon the fact means of the favor of food the families deth, but upon the Father who sent Him, yet elsewhere unother stat-ment is made clobu. If, 10 which must the pardoned man has begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the produced mean has begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the pardoned mean has begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the produced mean has begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the produced mean has begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the produced mean the begun a new life of John, fil, 16, a life that sind be every here the produced which is not the find of the search of the find of the form the the produced the single run out linto the loftest and the particular of the find the search of the find of the search of the find the search of the isonation of doctrines pertaining to the minimized. Jeens also declares that them know who He was, an exploration as a defense. And the lines of His consider more calming His claim and the pardoned man has begun a few life is a defense. And the lines of His character. EQUALITY.—As already shown the lan.

shortest and best system of evangeling tion, the one prescribed (Matthew, xxvili CERTAINTY .- The assortion in the last [20), is teaching



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tion, with branches in holo, Cebu and Zamboanga, and the coming six months undoubtedly will see the establishment of such a concern. PRIMITIVE TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

Another thing which is destined to undergo a speedy transformation is the tramway system now in operation in Manila. Although Manila has over 300,000 people within its limits and is scattered over a wide extent, the street cars are small concerns propelled by ; motive force of one pony, or rabbit Appearances indicate that the animal is a large rabbit, but common belief credits it with being a species of horse with slats like a pleket fence. The cars always are crowded, and it is really pitiful to see those poor little beasts struggling along with an Indian driver yelling and blowing a rubber whiat! that makes a noise when it exhausts. When the car reaches one of the inclined approaches to any of the numer ous bridges, an extra pony is attached. the street is cleared for half a block. several excited natives start the stree car with the ponies galloping and the momentum of the force acquired in the 100-yard dash carries the car to the level of the bridge. This is one of the most exciting events that happens in Manila, and is attended by so much noise and yelling that it comes nearly being a ceremony. The car system pays an 8 per cent. dividend, however, in spite of the wretched equipment. An electric street rallway will pay from the beginning.

CHANCES IN ILOILO.

Hollo also is a good field for the con struction of a tram system. At pres ent there is no line in the town, all though the population is about 10,000. lioito alone would hardly support a street car line, but two other features about the project insure its success. Three miles to the west, across the river, is Jaro, a town of 10,000, while about three miles to the northwest Molo, with nearly 10,000 inhabitant There is no connection in the way of transporation except carramattas, a



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en who are engi r to know what open ings there are in the Philippines for the making of fortunes. Benguet mountains, 200 miles north In my opinion, which is also held by

nany who have studied the conditions here, there is not a great field for small enterprises, but none at all for those who would expect to do manual labor All the work to be done by the hands s done well by Chinese coulies and Filipinos at extremely low salaries, No American would work for three times the pay received by these native work men, and, owing to climatic conditions. he could not do so. White men are not expected to do the muscular work in the tropics, and any attempt to compere with native labor would meet a sure and speedy failure.

FIELD FOR RICH CAPITALISTS. Excepting for a few business yenures in the citles, the Philippines only offer alluring prospects for men who ontrol a great deal of capital. There eems to be an almost limitless field here for big corporations that can entor the work of developing the slumber or riches. There will, as a result of he introduction of a period of develpment, he many oportunities for men who act in connection with the blg ioney operators. Railroads will be built new ports openel, areat tracts sur-veyed, new cities laid out at railway erminals and recently opened ports, a great deal of electrical engineering newly developed districts enered, banks opened, docks built and avigable streams dredged and widen. ed, bridges constructed, harbors deepand, steamship lines catablished for inter-island commerce.mining possibili ies investigated, modern machinery nstalled in the sugar, homp, tobacco offee and rice lands, quick methods of

ultivation introduced and hot-weather osorts built in the mountains north Manila There will be new hotels-or, rather otels, for there is none here worthy f being seriously considered-medical aths opened in the mountains and nces of ammsement and recreation oyided. There is no theater in Manila hat arises to the dignity of a theater. is inevitable at least one fine thea- or two instances, where their character be built and a roof garden opened. th would pay tremendously, and would pay the company could away from the island. A salon has just away from the island. A salon has just away from the island. A salon has just been opened with Japanese barmaids, and there are other evidences that an bich is beautiful at night, would be aronged all the time. A line of encuron steamers should be established. unning up the Pasig river to the aguna de Bay, There is hardly a more cautiful river in the world than the lash, although it is only cight miles ong, merely being an outlet for the ake to the sea. In many places it is

ORREGIDOR ISLAND & RESORT.

Corregidor island is sure to become favorite destination for excursion ats, and the Meriveles mountains hich are now occupied by absolute vages, will open their mysteries and unders to the advance of the enterising American promoter. With Manila as the seat of governsent, there will of necessity come the

stablishment of a station where the severnor, and his staff will go during at home or families dependent on them, he hot months, when Manila is almost urning up with heat. This will be from | Manila. In five years it is confidently March until July. In India the govern-ment moves to Simia during the hot Philippines will be far pleasanter than nenths; in Ceylon it goes up into the in many of the frontier posts in

behind Victoria, and in the Philippines | aries and will rival Japan as a place | The winner had to set them up twice it will doubtless be established in the for interesting sight-seeing John T. McCutcheon.

on His Bed.

Manila. With a permanent army with a peaceful condition existing throughout the islands, there will be the wives and families of the government officials and army officials and great numbers. The presence of American women will create a demand for

an women will create a demand for regardless of consequences, and enjoy-social livelines, which will make the ing life. They were a well dressed lot hill station a rival of Simla. ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

There will be a great activity in the but constant. An Italian organ grinder buying of land in Manila and at the entered, accompanied by his ubiquilogical shipping ports of the island, tous monkey. Even now it is apparent that the busi-

ess than half a mile long. On it are the the organ grinder's reward, some one biggrest retail stores, resinurants, the suggested they buy the monkey. postoffice and leading commercial Everybody cheered the suggestion, and flices, Since the Americans have come, the price was asked. The Italian however, this theroughfare is degen- whined and said he could not part crating into a salon street. Even in with his pet, his compainon, his breadthe native quarters there are scores of winner. They urged him, and little nipa huts that are selling American beer and American drinks. To illustrate the vast amount of made up a pool for that amount. The drinking that is done, I mention the organ grinder departed, and the

statement made to me by the agent monkey was secured to a leg of the table, relates the New York Press. of an American company, who told me that he had sold 5,000 barrels of beer in one day to the various saloons. The business done in one regimental canteen, in drinks alone, was \$1,790 Mexican, in a single day, and in another regiment it was \$1,100. It certainly is humiliating thing to see a beautiful street like the Escolta changed in two conths from a great retail show street nto a line of saloons, and it makes an American feel that his country is not utting much ice as a grand civilizing fuence.

ARRIVAL OF ADVENTURESSES. Manila is also becoming the "Mecca"

for dezens of adventuresses, who see golden prospects here. A number of women have drifted in from nearly all the big cities of the orient, and in one was discovered before they landed era of plety and moral reformation is not dawning in the Philippines. At the present rate of moral decline, Manila will in a few years have boodle aldernen and a political machine. During the first two months follow ing the occupation of Manila by the

Americans there was a wild eagerness the Thames. the rural portions of back home. They all had enough of the Fhilippines and they were peron the part of all the soldiers to get fectly willing that the people of America, who were clamoring for the reten-tion of the archipelago, should come out and retain it. A vote taken on the advisability of holding the Philippines

could have been unanimously in the negative if by retaining them the soldiers themselves would have to stay out here. This feeling has begun to die out, and under the conditions that are developing, many of the younger men who have no especial business interests are becoming reconciled to life in and the party started for home. The

monkey was perched on his winner's shoulder, a position he was uite accusf 20,000 men in the Philippines and THOUGHT HE "HAD 'EM" SURE tomed to, and he made no trouble on the way. The entire party accompanied Woke Up to Find a Monkey Lying the winner to the door of his house.

it was high noon of a dark and stormy Sunday when the horo of the They were sitting around a table in army officers descending on Manila in a well-known beer garden uptown ons previous night's raffie awoke from : dream-disturbed sleep with a racking Saturday night, mixing beer and wine, headache and a blank memory. He raised himself to his elbow in bed and of clubmen out on a bender. Good looked around the room with a sad and stories were told, telling jokes were sorrowful gaze. His eyes glanced at sprung and healthy laughter was all the bed and fell on the monkey, peoping out of the warm covers at the foot, where he made a comfortable nest for himself. A cold chill chased up and The monkey pleased the boys by his down his spine and a perspiration of ess district of Manila is congested antics, and they urged the Italian to fear moistened his forehead. He into too narrow confines. The Escota, "o through his entire repertory, twice, reached for the call button, pressing which is the great business street, is Then, instead of passing the hat for it with tremling fingers, and suffered all kinds of mental tortures until his valet responded. Then he hissed in an

agonized whisper: "Louis, look there on the bed. If you see nothing there telephone at once to Roosevelt hospital for Dr. -"If you please, sir, I see an animal. named a ridiculous figure. Finally "What kind of an animal?" "A monkey, sir." they compromised on \$10, and the boys

"Oh, all right: you can go." Louis went, the young man smiled a sickly smile, turned over and fell asleep once more.

reacherous Catarrh. Those people who know they TAREM ave catarrh form but a small inority of the thousands who minority of the distants who are really in its grasp. It is the most insidious discuse known. In its early stages its symptoms do not differ from those of a persistent odd the second second second second old, and the sufferer nurses the vain hope that time and care will cure him. Sooner later his eyes are opened to the fact that he bas chronic catarrh—that a most distres-sing, loathsome and dangeris disease has claimed him for its own, and that con-sumption may make its dread ppearance at any moment.

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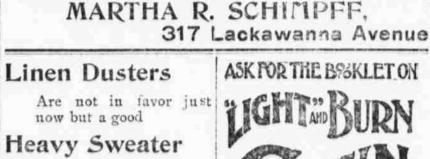
dandruff and prevents any retur ; stops that maddening itching o he scalp and makes the hair strong oft and lustrous. It is especially help al to persons whose hair is thin, dry and iable to fall out. The tonic cleanses he skin about the roots of the hair ; will son cover baid spots with a handsom growth. Price, \$1 a bottle.

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