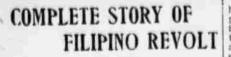
### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

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### NARRATIVE THAT READS LIKE PAGE OF FICTION.

Events Following Dewey's Victory. Aguinaldo Becomes an Enemy-Begins War and Sets Up a Government- Worse Tyranny Than That of Spain-The Commission's Efforts to Conciliate Insurgents-Municipal Governments Formed in Several Towns, but the People Showed Lack of Experience in Self-Government-Anarchy Would Follow Our Withdrawal from the Islands. Their Value to Us.

The summary in yesterday's Tribune of the preliminary report of the Philippine commission, interesting as it was, is inadequate to convey the dramatic interest of the complete document. We therefore give, below, the full text of the 'commission's report, beginning at the point where it discusses the first arrival of American troops at Manila:

On the arrival of the troops commanded by Gen. Anderson at Cavite. Aguinaldo was requested by Admiral Dewey to evacuate that place, and he moved his headquarters to the neigh-boring town of Eacoor. Now for the first time arose the idea of national in-dependence. Againado issued a pro-clamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabisuch promises the mathematical provided and the second sec 15 so exasperated the revolutionary leader that he wished to attack at once but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. He finally decided to wait until the fall of Manila, enter the Filipino people and of the people of the United States." The sessions were held city with the American troops, secur-the arms of the Spanish soldiers, i possible, and then make his attack Meanwhile he sent orders to the neigh-boring towns for a passive resistance and for the planning of all possible ob-stacles in the way of the American troops.

The second expedition went into camp, the front toward Manila and about 100 yards from the coast near the landing place. The camp was called "Camp Dewey." At the time of landing the Filipinos maintained a time from a point on the coast about five miles south of Manila and three miles north of Camp Dewey eastward, and turning to the north with headquarters at Paranaoue, three miles in the rear of Camp Dewey. The troops immedi-ately three out a line of posts, extending from the coast around the cami and eastward to Pasay and beyon l.

Upon landing and joining the troops t Camp Dewey, Brig.-Gen. And rison, the ranking brigadler-general, assumed ignored their orders. command of the division. Shortly afterwards, upon the arrival of Gen. Merritt, the insurgents were notified that our proops intended to commence operations against Manila, and would establish a line of works, commencing at the base and extending east in front of the outposts then maintained by them. This movement was not re-ceived kindly by the Fillpinos, but on them. This has been seen the set of the same time the South Dakota out-the establishment of our line on their front they gradually receded. There were no conferences between the offi-cers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view of operating against the with a view of operating against the tion of any kind between the respective forces, and the relations between the two forces were strained from the be-ginning. Upon our landing they furnished ours forces no protection nor The natives objected to our establishing camps, and were only quieted by the assurance that the United States would pay for all the damage done and for all wood and other articles consumed. There never was any preconcerted operation or any movement by the United ombined States and the Filipinos against the Spanlards.

however, considerable opposition, es-pecially from Paterno, Mabini and Sandico, While it seemed to appear that the sovereignty of America was acceptable to Aguinaldo, still he was always urging the military men to pre-pare for war. The Cabinet at Malulos decided to send to the President of the United States the propositions above mentioned, but Aguinaldo did not wish to do so. He first stated that he de-sired to translate them late Tagalog, and afterward that he wished to put them into cipher, and so delayed the sending. of rifle fire was frequently audible at our house. A reign of terror prevailed, Filipinos who had favored Americans feared assassination, and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately, there were among this number some of the best men of the As one result of the issuing of the proclamation of the commission, which is more particularly described hereinafter, the objection was raised by the insurgents that the Spaniards had

sending. PLOT TO ATTACK OUR FORCES IN AND OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

at all events,

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promised that and more than we did and had done nothing. They asked for acts. The commission was anxious to meet this very justifiable demand, and as a first step strongly urged the Danger signals now multiplied. Againaldo endeavorol to get the war-making power transferred from con-gress to himself. He also urged a re-establishment of the law courts, which had been in suspension since the surrender of the city, Early in June the Supreme court was reopened with five Filipino and three American heavy bond issue to secure \$1,000,600 for the purchase of areas and amounizion. justices. Courts of first instance and justice courts were established later, now known that elaborate plens It is now known that elaborate plens had been perfected for a simultaneous attack by the forces within and with-out Manila. The militia within the sity numbered approximately 10.000. They were armed for the most part with bolos. Gen, Pio del Pilar slept in the city every night. No definite date had been set for the attack but a when the difficult problem of scentring suitable Filipino officials had been sat-isfactorily solved. This action greaty aided in the restoration of public afidence.

confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned, while many of those outside cur lines began many of those outside cur lines began had been set for the attack, but a signal by means of rockets had been agreed upon, and it was universally understood that it would come upon the occurrence of the first act on the clamor for admission, regarding Manila as a place of refuge to be sought, rather than as, at the time of part of the American soldiers which would offer a pretext, and in case of our arrival, a danger center to be avoided. The native population near-ly doubled in two weeks, and it was the lack of such act, in the near future necessary to impose severe restrictions on immigration in order to prevent Persistent attempts were made to provoke our soldiers to fire. The in-surgents were insolent to our guards and made persistent and continuous efdangerous overcrowding. Among the refugees came men of intelligence from forts to push them back and advance the insurgent lines further into the city of Manila. It was a long and tryall over Luzen, and we soon gained, from competent witnesses, an accurate idea of conditions throughout the isl-and. We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Taronical feeling was confined to the ing period of insult and abuse heaped upon our soldiers, with constant sub-

upon our soldiers, with constant sub-mission as the only means of avoiding an onen rugture. The Filipinos had concluded that our soldiers were cow-ards and boasted openly that we were afraid of them. Rumors were always prevalent that our army would be at-tacked at once. With great tact and patience, the Commanding General had balk bits foreas in check and be now Tagalog provinces, namely: Maailar Cavite, Laguna, Patangas, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Frincipe, Infan-ta and Zambales. It was strongest in the first six named, and hardly existed in the last four. The papallation of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be held his forces in check, and he now made a final effort to preserve the supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the pence by appointing a commission to meet a similar body appointed by Aguinaido and to "confer with regard people were united in their opposition to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of peo-ple of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the in-tent, purposes, aims and desires of the to the war.

THE REBELLION NOT A NA-

In the remaining provinces of Luzon, the Tagalog rebellion was viewed at first with indifference, and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those daily, the last occurring on Jan. 2. six days before the outbreak of hostilities. No substantial results were obtained: the Filipino commissioners being either unable or unwilling to give any definite points to which armed Tagalogs had been sent in considerable numbers. In statements of the "intent, purposes and aims of their people." At the close of the last session they were given full assurances that no bostile act would general, such machinery of "govern-ment" as existed, served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war contributions," while many of the insurgent officials were be inaugurated by the United States

critical moment had now arrived. many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. The ad-ministration of justice was paralyzed and crime of all sorts was rampant. Might was the only law. Never in the worst days of Spanish misrule had the people been so overtaxed or so badly governed. In many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help, which we were unable to give, as a proof so could not be spared. The feel-Aguinaldo secretly ordered the Filipinos who were friendly to him to seek refuge outside the city. The Nebraska regiment at that time was in camp on the east line at Santa Mera, and was guarding its front. For days before the memorable 4th of February, 1899, outposts in front of the regiment had been openly menaced and assaulted by insurgent soldiers; they were at-tempting to push our outposts back troops could not be spared. The feel-ing between the opposing armics was at this time very bitter. When Gen. MacArthur began the movement which ended in the taking and advance their line. They made light of our sentinels and persistently

FILIPINOS BEGIN THE WAR. of Maloles, the natives, at the order of Gen. Luna, fired their towns before On the evening of Feb, 4 an insurgent officer came to the front with a detail his advancing columns. Those who of men and attempted to pass the guard on the San Juan bridge, our guard being stationed at the west end of the bridge. The Nebraska sentinel drove them back without firing, but a few were unwilling to leave their homes were driven out by insurgent soldiers, who burned their houses. The object of this inhuman procedure was to com-pel the inhabitants to flee before us, minutes before 9 o'clock that evening, a large body of insurgent troops made and thus prevent their learning from experience that the fearful tales concerning our soldiers, with which they had been deceived, were myths. This method of procedure, eminently sucessful at first, in the end recoiled on K uthors, provoking so much oppos

tion that the obnoxious order was re-

hilippines, nearly all the inhabitants |

had returned to these ruined villages. Many of the houses had been rebuilt.

Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops

Municipal government had been estab-

lished and the people, protected by our S

troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. At-

upts of the insurgents to raise re-

ruits and money in the province of

GOVERNMENTS.

The inhabitants had neither

urged to state their own wishes

souraged by what we saw In

Bacoor and Imus we continued our

vork in Paranaque and Las Pinas, with

They

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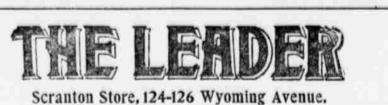
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# Saturday's cloak and suit sale

This is to be the principal event today. Our stock of women's, misses' and children's outer garments is without a doubt more complete than this store has ever seen it before. The newest and choicest productions of the present season are to be seen here-prices being by far less than you are likely to pay elsewhere, for in this lies the principle of this store. Note this range of prices.

Taffeta and silk satin dress skirts—Lined throughout with silk and trimmed beautifully with jet an spangles; real value from \$15.00 to \$30.00. Our price	. \$10 to	\$22
Women's silk lined suits—Fine kerseys, meltons, homespuns and golf suitings; some lined with si with silk lined jackets, and again others of reversible golf plaid suiting. The greatest variety in Scranton. Our price	ilk throughout, \$7.95 to	other
Women's silk lined jackets-Of kersey, meltons and homespuns, lined with silk and made in the newest and most approved styles; value \$5 to \$25. Our price	\$3.95 to	\$20
Fine furs-Undoubtedly the grandest display of fur sets and separate pieces-capes, collarettes, muffs and boas-in fox, lynx, German sable, marten and electric seal	\$1.95 to	\$50
New style automobile coats, lined with fancy silk	1.00	

## Special cut prices on jackets and suits for Saturday

\$6 ladies' kersey jackets at \$3.95-Of an excellent quality of kersey in black only, made to retail at \$6our price was \$4.98. Reduced to ..... \$3.95 \$15 ladies' satin lined jackets at \$9.98 - The very finest quality of kersey in black and castor, strap seams, pearl buttons; every garment lined with Skinner Mig. Co. satin, warranted to wear two years or a new lining given. This guarantee goes with every jacket. Real value, \$9.98 \$15; here formerly \$12.98.....

\$10 suits reduced to \$7.95-All our ten dollar suits for women will be marked \$7-95 today - made of kersey-jacket lined with silk and skirt with moreen. The real value of this suit is \$12, heretofore marked specially low at \$9.98..... \$7.95 \$8 ladies' frieze jackets at \$6.45-These jackets are

lined with silk throughout and are made of a good quality of black frieze, double-stitched seams, pearl buttons. Reduced from \$7.98 to ..... \$6.45

# Another sensation in books on the list for Saturday

This is undoubtedly the book store of the city. Nowhere else can you find such remarkable completeness. Any copyright book you may ask for-the very newest publications the moment they come from the press. Publishing houses have standing orders to that effect-and so it is that our prices are lower than elsewhere. Just compare them and see. We sell like this because we are doing THE book business of Scranton.

\$1.25 copyright books-illustrated-50 cents-This is a new edition of handsomely illustrated books that have heretofore been sold for no less than 95c in this store, elsewhere for \$1.25. The binding is uniform, excellent paper, gilt top, rough edge-a book for the library. Only six titles out so far-more to come later. Regular price here is 60c. On Saturday special.

The Princess Aline-by Richard Harding Davis. The House-Boat on the Styx-by John Kendrick Bangs. Here are the titles : The Flute and Violin and Other Kentucky Tales-by J, Allen. The Great Stone of Sardis-Stockton. A Little Journey in the World. The Bread Winners.

Cloth bound copyright books at 33c-Read this extraordinary list of titles. This is undoubtedly the book sensation of the year. None of these may be had in cloth binding for less than \$1.10 except from this edition. Note these titles: Phroso, Prisoner of Zenda, The Forest Lovers, The Choir Invisible, Young Mistly, The Soul of Lilith, The Sorrows 33° of Satan, The Honorable Peter Sterling, The Adventures of Francois and A Lady of Quality. Here on Saturday.....

New copyright books in cloth by popular authors -- Barriers Burned Away, by E. P. Roe; Opening of a Chestnut Burr, by E. P. Roe; He Feil in Love with His Wite, by E. P. Roe; The Original Belle, by E. P. Roe; His Sombre Rival, by E. P. Roe; A Border Shepherdess, by Amelia Barr; Remember the Alamo, by Amelia Barr; The 'Bow of Orange Ribbon, by Amelia Barr; A Daughter of Fife, by Amelia Barr; Elsie Dinsmore, by Martha Finlay; Chimmie Fadden, by E. M. Townsend; Christie Johnstone, by Chas. Reade; A Doctor of the Old School, by lan McLaren. Special bargain price Saturday.....

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Cloth bound books-300 titles-

King Solomon's Mines-H. R. Haggard, Pride and Prejudice-Jane Austen.

AGUINALDO'S DEMANDS.

When the city of Manila was taken, on Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view of looting the city, and were only prevented from dong so by our forces preventing them from enter ing. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city. He demanded of Gen. Merritt the cession of the palace of Malacanan for himself. and the cession of all the churches of Manila, Paco and Ermita, and also that a part of the money which was taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he be given the arms of the Snanish prisoners. This confirms the statement already made that he intended to get possession of these arms with the hope of attacking us. All these demands were refused

After the taking of Manila the feeling between the Americans and the insurgents grew worse day by day. All manner of abuses were indulged in by the insurgent troops, who committed assaults and robberies, and under the order of Gen. Pio del Pilar even kidnapped natives who were friendly toward the Americans and carried them off into the mountains or killed them. In the interest of law and order it became necessary to order the Filipino forces back, and this order made them angry. Aguinaldo removed his seat of government to Malolos, in which the so-called Filipino congress assembled. The anti-American feeling was steadily nourished by the Filipino newspapers. which were directed to foster it. Ai this time Sandico began to establish what were called "popular clubs" in Manila and the neighboring villages and towns. Ostensibly they were intended to promote social intercourse and the education of the people; their actual object was to provoke hitterness toward the Americans. Their infu ence was far reaching, and from their nembership was recruited later on the local militia, which was to attack us from within Manila, while the regular insurgent troops attacked us from without. On Sept. 21 a significant de-cree passed the Filipino congress, imposing military service on every male over eighteen years of age, excepting those holding government positions. In every carriage factory and blacksmith shop in Manila bolos (knives) were being made.

#### INSURGENTS ABUSE AND INSULT OUR TROOPS.

It is in proof before us that Aguinaido was urged at this time to make some immediate determination in regard to settlement of affairs with the Amoricans. At this time we were about to discuss the future of the Philippines in Paris, and many of the leading Filipiparts, and many of the leading Filipi-nos believed that America would abandon this couniry. It was made plain to Aguinaldo that it was not enough for the Filipinos to desire America to stay in the Islands, but that it would be desirable for them to show America that it would be to her interest to keep the country. Aguinaldo was advised to write President McKinley and ask what desires he had about the country and what form of govern-ment he wished to establish and ask him not to abandon the Filipinos.

This view was accepted, not only by the government but by many members of the Funite congress. There was, where faced our lines, and the sound

ever made.

prior thereto a lieutenant in the insur-gent army had been coming regularly to our outpost No. 2 of the Nebraska egiment and attempting to force the outpost back and insisting on posting his guard within the Nebraska lines: and at this time and in the darkness he again appeared with a detail of about six men and approached Private Cray-son of Company D. First Nebraska Volunteers, the sentined on duty at out-post No. 2. He, after halting them hree times without effect, fired, killing the lieutenant, whose men returned the are and then retreated. Immediately rockets were sont up by the Filipinos and they commenced firing all along

Bulacan were proving abortive, except when backed by bayonets and bullets, nd even in such cases the natives wer The story of the actual fighting has applying to us for help to resist them. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL

often heen told by military men who were engaged in it, and we do not deem it necessary to give a description of it here. It is known of all men that immediately after the first shot the It was not, however, in the province of Bulacan that the first municipal rovernments were established. Dur-ing May and the early part of June insurgents opened fire all along their line end continued to fire until about midnight, and about 4 o'clock on the here was a facit truce along our south ine, but later in the month the insurmorning of Feb. 5, the insurgents again opened fire all around the city, and gents became aggressive at this point h and Gen. Lawton took the field against them, driving them from Paranque and Las Pinas and utterly routing them at kept it up until the Americans charged them and drove them with great slaughter cut of their trenches.

the Scapote river. Bacoor also was becupied, and the presidence of Imus After the landing of our troops Agcame out to meet Gen. Lawton, offer ing to surrender his town and asking be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the for a garrison, which was furnished. A visit to these towns at this time revealed a greatly changed public sen-Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by Iment

timent. The inhabitants had heither burned their homes, nor, as a rule, abandoned them, but had quietly awaited the arrival of the American troops. Those who had remained soon claiming independence, and it is doubt-ful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time ho learned that their confidence had not been misplaced, and those who had fled speedily returned. We found their contilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now en-Deplorable as war gaged was unavoidable by us. We are attacked by a bold, adventurous and dition to be most pitiable. They had been plundered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels. enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignomiulous retreat. money, clothing and even food, so that It is not to be conceived of that any they were literally starving. Peace-able citizens had been fired on, women had been maltreated, and there was American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents, Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Fillpines, and to ourgeneral satisfaction that the Ameri-cans had come at last. Large quantiselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met by force. What-ever the future of the Philippines may ties of food were promptly distributed among the hungry, a measure which resulted in great good. be, there is no course open to us now except to prosecute the war until the Conditions seemed favorable for an American propaganda. The towns of insurgents are reduced to submission. Bacoor and Imus were selected for purposes of experiment, as they were notoriously the two most rebellious The commission is of the opinion there had been no time since the distruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withowns of the most rebellious province in the islands. In such places the "headmen" were called together and a draw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety

frank talk was had with them. Our purposes were fully explained, and they to the inhabitants. CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. We found them thankful for the con-siderate treatment they had received As a result of the fighting of Feb. and 5 the insurgents were overywhere being back, and the United States from our troops, and willing to aid us against the insurgents, at whose hands forces soon occupied a 'ine extending they had suffered so severely. from Pasal on the south to Caloocan on the north, and stretching out to the seemed, however, powerless to act on account of lack of organization, and there was a universal desire for the establishment of some form of munici-

eastward far enough to protect the water supply of Manila. On the night of Feb. 22 some 500 in-surgents entered the district of the city known as Tondo, where they started a configuration and fired on our guards. It had been planned that the local militia should join in this at-

similar results. On reporting these facts to Gen. Otis he ordered Gen. tack. All the whites were to have been massacred, and certain enthu-Lawton to organize these towns. At the request of the latter, and with the assistance of two able Filipino lawyers, shusts had even wished to include the mestizes (people of mixed descent) in the list of the proscribed, but prompt the Commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government, simi and vigorous action on the part of the provost murshal, General Hughes, lar enough to the old system to b har enough to the old system to be readily comprehensible to the natives, but giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. The scheme was adopted in its entirety by Gen. Lawton, and at his request a member rendered the intended uprising abor tive, and no subsequent attempt was When the commission reached Manila

on March 4, the situation in the city was bad. Incendiary fires occurred of the Commission accompanied him to aid in putting it into effect, daily. The streets were about the had ELECTIONS HELD IN EACH TOWN

government.

In each town the people were called together and an election was held. The officials chosen were fully instructed as to their duties, and were advised that

only the best are given here. Printed on good paper, covers stamped in colors and gold. Published at 4oc. Here on Saturday at a great price.....

Adam Bede-George Ellot, Adventures Amous the Indians, Accors Faller, Affont in the Forests-Reid, All Aboard-Oliver Optic: Allan Quartermain-Haggard, Amotesics Failer, Haggard, Amotesics Failer, Haggard, Amotesics Failer, Entertaument, Arither Marie Corelli, Aritis Honor, An-Peoillet, Antion Nights Entertaument, Arither Honor, An-Peoillet, Antioras Honor, An-Peoillet, Antioras Honor, An-Peoillet, Antioras Honor, An-Peoillet, Antioras Honor, An-Decollet, Beyond the City-A. Coman Doyle, Back Beauty-Anna Sewall Boat Chib-Oliver Ontie, Box Hunters-Maryne Reid, Brother Wolding-A. (Tay, Eandman, The-Hall Caine, Called Back-Hugh Conway, Children of the Ablev-Boche, Cleopara-H, Rider Haggard, Constean Brathess-Dumas, Dark Murtiage More, A. Decestaver, The-J. F. Cooper, Decenter, The-Hall Conwey, Dark Murtiage More, A. Decestaver, The-J. F. Cooper, Decenter, Home-Murte Reid, Dowsan-Edua Lynd, Adam Bodo-George Ellot Donovan-Edna Lyall.

iora Thorne-Bortha M. Clay Dora Thorne—Bortha M. Clay, Duko's Sceret, The...B. M. Clay, Enst Lynns—Mrs, Henry Wood, Edminal Dantes—Dumas, Egyptian Trincess, An.-Ebers, Evil Genius, The—Wilkie Collins, Evils (Inst. Above, Kills) Collins, ix Hous-George Ellon. 7 No. 113-Emilo Gaborian. Stat Vlolle, The Followind,
Statuez-K, Werner,
Srom Out the Gloom-G. M. Clay,
Senather Humor-Faimer Cox,
Senather State Statkiewicz,
Senather Humor, F. M. Chay,
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Senather State, M. Clay,
Senather State, M. Clay,
Senather State, B. M. Clay,
Senather State, S The Fothergill.

this Solomon's Mines-H. R. Haggard, alght Errant-Edna Lyall, and Ganksmere-The Duchess, ady Granksmere-The Duchess, and Granksmere-The Duchess, amplighter, The-Maria Cummins, asi Days of Pompeli, The-Lytton, ast of the Mohleans, The-Cooper, eccor the Detective-Emil Gaboriau, eccor the Detective-Emil Gaboriau, eccor the Detective-Emile Gaboriau, erouge Case, The-Wilkle Collins, erouge Case, The-Mayne Gaboriau, fie's Remose, A-The Duchess, light of Love, The-The Duchess, light of Love, The-The Duchess, light of Love, The-Mayne Reid, ord Lynn's Choice-Bertha M. Clay, orise De La Vallere-A, Dumia, over or Friend-Rosa Nouchette Carey, evels Chain Broken-Bertha M. Clay, unifie-Owen Mercelith, and Densen Mercelith, and M. Clay. (iii) Owon Mereilith. I Leve, A.-Herthn M. Clay, riage at Sea, A.-W. Clark Russell, vel.—The Duchess. Marvel-The Duchess, Marvel-The Duchess, Marter of Ballantrue, The-Stevenson, Mary St. John-Rosa Nouchette Carey, Micht Clarke-A, Conan Doyle, Mildred Trevonion-The Duchess, Mysterious Island, The-Jules Verne, Mystery of Orchival, The-Gabriau, Natural Law in the Solvitual World, New Magdalen, The-Wilkle Collins, New Magdalen, The-Wilkle Collins, New or Never-Oliver Outle, Not Like Other Girls-Rosa N. Carey, Now or Never-Oliver Optic. Oliver Twist-Charles Dickens. Old M'amselle's Secret-E. Marlit. On Her Wedding Mort-B. M. Clay. Only One Sin-Bertha M. Clay. Only the Gerverness-R. N. Carey. Our Mutual Friend-Charles Dickens. Pair of Blue Eyes, A-Bertha M. Clay. Pathinder. The-J. Fenimore Cooper. Paul and Virging-St. Pherre. ir of Libne-R. Bachanan, r Only Sin-B. M. Clay, r Sister's Betrothed--B. M. Clay, e Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, n. Mrs. Vereker, The, use of the Wolf, The, uting in the Great West, puthe-Cherles, Klassder, Pathimder, The-J. Felimine, Paul and Virginia-St. Pherre.

Pride and Prejudice-Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice-Jane Austen. Princess of the Moore, The-Marlit. Puck-Oulda. Phantom Rickshnw-Rudyard Kipling. Prince of the House of David. Reproach of Annesley. The-Gray. Rienzi-Bulwer Lytton. Robinson Crusse-Daniel Defoe. Rob Roy-Sir Walter Scott. Romanee of Two Worlds. A-Corelli. Samantha at Saratogra-M. Holly. Scarlet Letter, The-N. Hawthorne. Second Wife, The-E. Marlitt. Shadow of a Sin-Bertha M. Clay. She-H. Rider Haggard. Silence of Dean Maitland. The-M. Gray. Sketch Book-Washington Irving. Son of Hamr-Hall Caine. Sy, The-J. Fenimore Corper. Squire's Darling. The-B. M. Clay. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde-Robert Louis Stevenson. Sunshine and Roses-Bertha M. Clay. Swiss Family Robinson, The. Terrible Temptation, A-Charles Reade. Thaddeux of Warsaw-Jane Porter. Tents of Shen, The-Carll. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde-Robert Louis Stevenson. Sunshine and Roses-Bertha M. Clay. Swiss Family Robinson, The. Terrible Temptation, A-Charles Reade. Thaddeux of Warsaw-Jane Porter. Tents of Shen, The-Carll. There Guardsmen, The-A. Dumas. Three Guardsmen, The-A. Dumas. Three Men in a Boat.-J. K. Jerome. Thrown on the World. M. Clay. Three Men in a Boat.-J. K. Jerome. Three Men in a Doat.-Thes. Hughes. Tom Brown at Oxford-Thos. Hughes. Tom Brown's School Days-Hughes. Tom Brown's School Days-Hughes. Tom Grown at Oxford-Thos. Hughes. Tom Rown's School Days.-Hughes. Tom Brown at Oxford-Thos. Hughes. Tom School Days.-Hughes. Tom Harown at Oxford-Thos. Hughes. Tor of the World in Fighty Days. Tereasure Island, The-R. L. Stevenson. Vendetta-Marie Corelli. ess of the Mcore, The-Marlit. Vendetta-Marie Corelli.

must expend every cent raised by taxation in defraying local expenses very instance enthusiasm ran high before we took our departure, and when we left, cheers were raised for Gen. Lawton and for the country which he opresented.

With a single exception, the officials with a single exception, the omening elected proved worthy of the trust im-posed in them and conditions very rapidly improved in the newly or-ganized towns, each of which soon became a centre of attraction for the in-surgent soldiers where families resided within its limits, Deserters began to come in, some of them bringing their arms. Opposition to the insurgent forces grew rapidly among the peace-able natives of the province. Deputa-tions came secretly from many import-

tions came sector of a dyalace our incs and do for them what we had done for Baccor and Imus. This was impossible, but governments were or-ganized with most satisfactory results antiaspinas, Paranaque, Pandacan, Sanja Ana, Sanfelipe, Neri, and San Pedro Macati, while a slightly different. Fedro Macati, while a substitution of the system was put into effect in Malabon, Polo, Obando, Melcanayan, and Malakas. The results obtained in these inter towns have already been men-tioned. Large amount of supervision ver the affairs of our new municipaliles proved necessary, as the officials timld about assuming responsiwere timid about assuming responsi-bility and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections, voters went in succession to the com-missionor present, the military repre-sentative and the native prices tasking whom they were expected to vote for, and it was only with great difficulty and it was only with great difficulty and by dint of much argument that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free suffrage.

SITUATION AT THE TIME OF OUR DEPARTURE

When we left Manilla a large volume business was being done, and the reets were so crowded as to be hardly afe. The native people were quiet and rderly and all fear of an uprising had ng since passed, A system of public schools in which

English was taught had been advocat-1 by the Commission and established y Gen, Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance. In the Tagalog prov-inces of Luzon, where the anti-Ameri-can feeling had been strongest, pub-

evidenced by the fact that the Military Governor of Balangas bad offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicols, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalog mas-ters. The Mucabeles were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks and native soldiers and scouts were al-ready serving under Gen. Lawton Stories of corruption of insurgent offiers were becoming daily more commor and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources d to be all that held them together.

Spatio-Charles Kingsley

CONDITIONS IN OTHER ISLANDS. Should it be thought that too much attention has been paid in this prelim-inary report to the Island of Luzon, it may be replied that the rebellion is essentially Tagalog, and that when it ends in Luzon it must end throughout the archipeiago. It should, however, be mentioned that a member of the Commission visited the southern islands of the archipelage and held con-ferences with their principal officials. The only island, apart from Luzon, where serious trous Panay, to which a considerable force of Tagalog soldiers was sent before the outbreak of hostilittes. Many of the Visayans of this land are opposed to the Tagalogs, however, and it is not the test of managing their own affairs, but asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check the Babaylanes, a half-relig-ious, half-anarchistic sect, inhabiting ious, half-anarchistic sect, inhabiting outpress of undered and where serious trouble threatens is Panay, to which a considerable force of island unconditionally in our hands asking for American aid and protecformidable resistance. In Samar, Leyte and Masbate, the Tagalog invaders are the central mountain range, who for a number of years have plundered and numerically few and are disliked by the burned the plantations of the Spannatives of these islands whom they have oppressed. We were assured that iards and civilized natives. The talion of troops was furnished. 200 men would suffice to restore order in Mindoro, Bohol was asking for troops. The Calamianes Islanders had sent. people of Negros were authorized to proceed with their experiment in govrnment, and were promised all possiword that they would welcome ble aid and assistance, but they proved unable to carry out their programme, 114 There can be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose Sultan had previously been conalthough aided by our soldiers and by the friendly advice of their commander Gen. Smith. They were obliged to ask for a second, and finally a third bat-tation of troops. After the lapse of a ciliated by a member of the Commis-don, and in Minandao this tribe had few months they began to accuse their own officials of distonesty and to com-plain that the commander of the native even taken up our cause and attacked the insurgents, of whom there are very few in the island. In Cebu we have only forces dominated the governor satisfaction became general. For a reckon with the lawless element.

there, The island of Negros is deserving of special mention. Its civilized inhabi-we did net take control and help them sentiment had greatly changed, as I tants are exceptionally prosperous and I out of their difficulties. The people de-

chich has never been very formidable

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ulightened. They had the good sense manded a new election, believing the to keep out Tagalog adventurers and retain control of their own affairs, trouble lay with their officials, but as the best people of the island were al-ready in office, it was evident that re-lief could not be had by this means. At adopting for themselves a somewhat complicated form of government, and the request of Gen. O(ls, the commis-sion prepared a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, decting officials and a congress. Before our arrival at Manila they had raised the American flag, sent a delegation to Gen. Otis, and placed their giving the people a large volce in their affairs, but placing an American in full control. The main features of this plan had already been explained to leading people of the island by a mem-ber of the commission in person and their appreciation secured. This system has just been put into operation. The people are satisfied and public order is better in the island today than at any time during the last iwenty Pears

The flat failure of this attempt to 68tablish an independent native govern-ment in Negros, conducted as it was, under the most favorable circumstances, makes it appear that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to-a successful administration of public affuirs.

EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION. The efforts of the military authori-ties, acting under the instructions of the president, to prevent an outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos have already been described. The fighting began while the civil members of the

(Continued on Page 4.]