

THE PHILIPPINES.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT COLONY.

How the Spanish Possessions Have Dwindled Away—The Bold and Intrepid Malays—A Glance at Manila.

Spain, which, when the United States were born, was mistress of the seas, owner of one-half the world, which poured golden tribute in her lap, now lies humbled and decrepit, torn by internal dissensions and engaged in a hopeless effort to retain as her subjects the few remaining colonies of her once enormous possessions.

Cuba has almost gained its independence, there is an outbreak in the Philippines which threatens to be equally as successful, and the smoldering fires of patriotism in Puerto Rico which have flashed up now and again threaten to burn the ties that loosely bind her to Spain.

One hundred years ago, says the Chicago Times-Herald, ten million square miles of American territory yielded to Spain's dominion and toiled and suffered that she might squander wealth on wanton luxuries. Half of North America, nearly all of South America and the West Indies were a part of the rich colonies which paid tribute to Spain. To-day Cuba and Puerto Rico alone remain, two small islands with only 45,205 square miles of territory, and one of these islands has nearly won its freedom, while in a month or two Puerto Rico will attempt to obtain the right of self-government.

There were then also possessions in Asia and Africa, with innumerable islands that in every sea acknowledged allegiance to the Spanish throne. Together the area of the Empire was 17,000,000 square miles, twice as great a territory as is ruled by the Czar of Russia, and six times as great as Rome ruled, while Great Britain's flag flies to-day over less than two-thirds as much ground.

From the magnificent Spanish Empire of a century ago more than one hundred different commonwealths have been carved. More are now being made.

The first of the colonies to emulate Cuba's example is the Philippine Islands, the largest and most important

must traverse the sea. In the archipelago there are 600 islands in a chain which stretches nearly 1100 miles from north to south, and at the widest point is almost 700 miles in width. The Spanish soldier must journey from island to island and conquer each one in turn, a tedious undertaking, which would cost Spain hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and the flower of her young manhood has already died

Spain and her colonies. It is of great importance to Spain, which has held it since 1521, when Magellan discovered the islands. Only once, in 1762, did it pass out of her possession. Then England held it, but surrendered it shortly afterward. Spain has often trembled lest she might lose the Philippines. Japan has recently regarded them with covetous eyes. The islands are at least as large

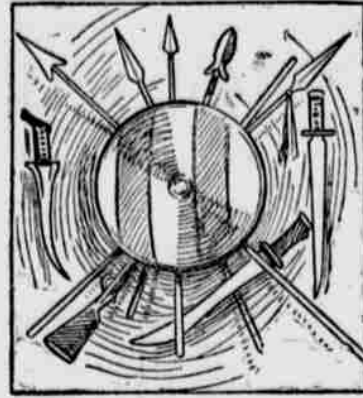


FORT OF MANILA, CHIEF CITY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

in Cuba. Each island is a mountain fortress, which can be easily held against attack. There are few plains which furnish open ground for the employment of modern military tactics.

The population consists chiefly of natives, mostly Malays, bold and intrepid, the race which supplied the buccancer of old with the Malay sailors and fighters who are familiar to all readers of fiction.

While retaining their fighting abilities, these descendants of pirates are



NATIVE WEAPONS.

the most civilized men in the extreme east. They still, however, affect the savage dress, except in the most populous districts, little clothing being worn beyond a loin cloth by the men and a short skirt by the women. They live in huts of pine branches and till the land. Very few of the ancient race survive, and they alone are unamenable to civilization. These, who number less than 20,000, are called negroes, or little negroes.

But the other 6,000,000 natives who furnished the pirate captains with their crews were the most powerful savages in the world. They are physically brave and fear no consequences, when in battle fighting like the all-conquering Arabs who fought under the standard of Mahomet. They need only good officers, in the opinion of military experts, to make them excellent troops. Their prowess was proved in the Tonquin war, when a contingent of Philippine troops rendered valuable service to the French. The necessary officers will be supplied by the Caucasians, who live in Manila. These are of Spanish, German and Mexican descent, with a sprinkling of English and Spaniards.

Manilla has 200,000 population, of which one-third are Europeans. Very few of these are Spaniards or bound by any tie to the mother country. That they are ready to lead the natives has been shown by the fact that one of the first towns to rebel was Manilla. This city is a strongly fortified town on the Island of Luzon, inclosed by a line of ramparts, and because of its strategical importance was formerly regarded as the bulwark of Spanish power in the Eastern seas. The Governor-General, who is the ruler of the island, lives there, and receives reports from the forty-three governors and alcaldes who rule the other provinces. The town is divided by a river into two parts, on one side of which live the officials and on the other the merchants, between whom there is little friendship.

as Japan, and under her rule would be as prosperous. They are within convenient reach, and had not Russia checked the Mikado's progress as an Asiatic power they might have fallen into his hands.

Should the revolution in the Philippines prove successful, similar attempts would be made in Spain's other Asiatic island possessions. Cuban agents are said to have persuaded the Philippines to revolt, and it is said they are already at work in the Salu Islands, Palvas, the Carolines and the Marianno Islands. These are smaller in extent, with an aggregate of 1930 square miles and 125,000 population. By themselves they are powerless, but they would join the Philippine Republic. They are under the same administration, suffer the same hardships, are inhabited by similar races and amenable to the same influences.

A POLICEMAN.

The Only One in the World Lives in St. Paul.

The first woman to be made a member of a police force, and the only one in the world authorized to wear a police star, lives at St. Paul, Minn. Her name is Mrs. Edwin T. Root, and she has just been created a full-fledged officer of the law by the Mayor of St. Paul. Mrs. Root may not walk a beat, but no representative of the law in the city has any more authority to arrest people than she. Hers is not a "special" appointment, but the same as that of the man who wears blue and brass and swings a club. The cause of Mrs. Root's ambition is not a desire for notoriety, but to enable her to better aid young girls who have fallen into evil ways. She has long been engaged in this work, but found herself



MRS. E. T. ROOT. (A regular member of the police force of St. Paul.)

seriously handicapped by lack of authority to investigate. So she applied to the Mayor for the appointment she has received.

Mrs. Root is President of the Hamline Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which under her management has doubled its membership since 1894 and became the largest organization of its kind in the country. She made persistent war on a saloon where young girls were in the habit of assembling, and after a great deal of trouble secured the proprietor's conviction. It was in connection with her rescue work that she needed the police star. She is a slight, delicate-looking woman, of medium height and graceful demeanor. Dark brown eyes look out beneath delicately penciled eyebrows. She wears glasses but they add to rather than detract from her appearance. Her hair is a golden brown and her age is forty-six.

By the death of Mrs. Mary Amos—a woman who moved in humble circumstances—a remarkable English missionary collector has passed away. In sums not often exceeding half a crown she raised over \$10,000 for the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

THE QUEER-LOOKING PANGOLIN.

Head Like a Rat, Tail Like a Bear and Claws Like a Lobster.

Dame Nature has devised many curious forms of mammalian life, but she surpassed herself when she designed the strange creature which has lately found a home in the London Zoological Gardens. It is unlike any other animal to be found at the Zoo, yet it has parts which remind one of several. Its general shape is that of a cross between an armadillo and a serpent. It has a head like a rat, claws like a bear, a tail not unlike that of a lobster and a general resemblance to a gigantic woodlouse.

The name of this new arrival is the pangolin, and it belongs to the family of dasypodidae, which includes, also, those other remarkable animals, the armadillo and the platypus. This is the first specimen which has been brought to the Zoological Gardens, and its treatment is therefore at present in the experimental stage. It is covered with bony plates, each having a keen edge, and this coat of mail serves not only for purposes of defense, but for offense as well. For the animal can bring up its tail with a ferocious jerk, and as this part of its anatomy is studded, like the rest of its body, with razor edged plates, it constitutes a weapon by no means to be despised.

The pangolin's claws are large and powerful, and are designed to tear down the great nests of the termites, or white ants, for let it be known that the popular name of this freak of nature is the Scaly Ant Eater. Sir Emerson Tennant found the animal in Ceylon, where it represents the only example of edentates, or toothless mammals, in the island. But if it lacks teeth it has a long, glutinous tongue, with which it can slay its thousands. The creature is seldom still, but occupies its time in moving forward and backward—that is, literally tail foremost—and its scales are so horny that they rattle and crackle against each other with a noise that can be heard many yards away from the cage.

Sir Emerson Tennant says that the word pangolin is indicative of the faculty which the creature has "for rolling itself up into a compact ball, by bending its head toward its stomach, arching its back into a circle, and



THE PANGOLIN.

securing all by a powerful hold of its mail covered tail. When at liberty they burrow in the dry ground to a depth of seven or eight feet, where they reside in pairs, and produce annually two or three young. "Of two specimens which I kept alive at different times," he continues, "one from the vicinity of Candy, about two feet in length, was a gentle and affectionate creature, which, after wandering over the house in search of ants, would attract attention to its wants by climbing upon my knee and laying hold of my leg by its prehensile tail. The other, more than double that length, was caught in the jungle near Chilaw, and brought to me in Colombo. I had always understood that the pangolin was unable to climb trees, but the last one mentioned ascended a tree in my garden in search of ants, and this it effected by means of its hooked feet, aided by an oblique grasp of the tail. The ants it seized by extending its round and glutinous tongue along their tracks. Generally speaking they were quiet during the day, and grew restless as evening and night approached.

Anti-Pyrine as a Poison.

The British Medical Journal does great service in calling attention to the dangers which attend the administration of anti-pyrine by amateurs. It describes a case in which a dose of ten grains produced very alarming effects. Anti-pyrine is undoubtedly a dangerous drug, which has a very severe effect upon the heart's action, and the careless way in which the ordinary amateur prescribes it for himself and his friends without the slightest compunctions, is an ever increasing source of danger. Anti-pyrine should, in the light of recent discoveries, be scheduled as a poison, for to some people it is nothing short of a poison, and we are inclined to think with the writer of the article in question that it should only be dispensed after the order of a duly qualified medical officer has been obtained.

Facts About Camels.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of four hundred pounds he can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day. Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3000.

FASHION FANCIES.

FEMINE GARMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WEAR.

Double-Breasted Cape of Scotch Tweed—Handsome Waist of Green Berge—Misses' Combing Sacque.

THE serviceable and protective double-breasted cape depicted in the first large engraving is made in heavy Hercules braid. The cape, of becoming length, is circular in shape with a



DOUBLE-BREADED CAPE.

centre back seam rendering the adjustment smooth fitting across the shoulders with the lower edge falling in soft, graceful folds. Wide lapels turn back from the fronts at the top, and the closing is effected in double-breasted fashion with coat hooks and eyes, handsome buttons supplying the decoration. The neck is completed with a storm collar that may be rolled back in coat style, and finished with regular tailor stitching. The mode is particularly adapted for general or every-day wear, the overlapping front providing additional warmth. When lined throughout or made in the regulation heavy cloaking, the cape may be safely worn in midwinter. The coat collar should have an interlining of light weight canvas in its natural color, "tan," and the cape an interlining of light weight crinoline when made in the lighter cloths. To make this cape for a lady having a thirty-six inch bust measure, one and one-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide is required.—New York Modes.

LADIES' WAIST OF GREEN BERGE.

Foliage green berge sprinkled with autumn-leaf-red velvet dots is the material illustrated in the handsome waist which is made to match the skirt, and prettily decorated with bars of lace passementerie and edging to match. The crush collar and belt with band and underfacing of red velvet, rosettes of net and foliage green, velvet flowers. The full fronts and back of waist are arranged over glove-fitted linings that close in centre-front, the

quarter yards of forty-four inch wide material.

MISSES' COMBING SACQUE.

This practical garment is made of French flannel in turquoise blue with trimmings of corn lace and insertion. Gathers at the neck dispose the fulness in centre while the closing is in centre with buttons and button holes. The seamless back, smooth fitting across the shoulders, has the fulness drawn well to the centre at the waist line by three rows of shirring. Ribbon ties fastened at either end are carried forward to terminate in the centre front by pretty bows and ends, thus holding the fulness of the fronts in position. The sleeves, of moderate



COMBING SACQUE FOR MISSES.

deep red, pink or blue. A simple finish may be given in feather stitching. To make this combing sacque for a miss fourteen years of age it will require three yards of forty-four inch wide material.

A COMING MODE IN SKIRTS.

It is predicted that before very long skirts will be left open in front or at the sides to show an underskirt of a different color and material. It may



LADIES' WAIST OF GREEN BERGE.

full right front lapping over the closing and being secured invisibly under the lace passementerie on the left lining. The fashionable sleeves are gracefully disposed over smooth fixed linings, the full tops being shirred in centre and caught up with bars of passementerie from the shoulder. The wrists are bell shape and faced inside with leaf-red velvet, bows being placed just above the flare. This is a stylish model for separate waists of silk or the fine smooth woolen fabrics introduced for autumn that bid fair to outshine the silk waists of last season. Any preferred style of trimming can be used, splendid garniture forming a prominent feature of the waists this season. To make the waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-

be colored with flat applications, passementerie or platings of mousseline de soie, but in any case will contrast with the outside skirt. Valenciennes insertion is largely used on skirts as well as bodices, being arranged regularly in lengthwise bands.

TO MAKE THE SLEEVES STAND OUT.

You can puff out the thin sleeves of fancy cotton and shirt waists by using a separate sleeve of stiff paper cambric or crinoline, white, made very full, half way to the elbow and gathered to a narrow band at the top. This, if basted inside of the thin dress sleeve, will answer every purpose. One yard of material will make a pair of extenders.—La-lie's Home Journal.

A LIVELY POLITICAL DISCUSSION.



Gold.

Silver.

Copper.



PUEBLO OF CIVILIZED NATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

the chief city of the islands. A state of siege was proclaimed and another outbreak in the fortified town of Cavite, in the Island of Luzon, was averted. The insurgents, who have constantly increased in numbers, also besieged the garrison of San Idro, in the province of Nueva Ecija, but were driven back. Meanwhile the colonists, under a General named Gantolano, have made other successful sorties. Thousands of natives are flocking to his standard, and signs of insurrection are apparent in Bulacan, Pampanga and Batanga. More troops have been requested from Spain. Twenty thousand have embarked and others are to follow.

The conditions in that country are even more favorable for guerrilla warfare than in Cuba, and the natives are so brave and make excellent soldiers. While in Cuba the Spaniards must traverse marches, in the Philippines they

Philippine merchants suffer many hardships at the hands of their Spanish rulers, and, like other colonists, are overtaxed. Heavy import and export duties averaging 100 per cent. of the cost are levied, and, in spite of the complaints of the traders, no relief has been granted. They believe that if the Spanish restrictions on trade were removed Manilla would become one of the greatest ports in the world.

As a center of trade the city has every natural advantage, including a harbor large enough to accommodate all the navies of the world. The Philippines lie off southeastern Asia, and to its other advantages is added the fact that Manilla is in a commanding position on the main routes of eastern navigation. Travelers assert that the capital occupies the finest commercial position of any city in the world, and until 1811 it served as the chief intermediate station for the trade between