DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

THE PHILIPPINES AT WORLD'S FAIR. Cver 43,000 Exhibits and 7,800 Exhibitors to Date-Re-

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port of Exposition Board at Manila Shows How Dif. ficulties Have Been Surmounted -- Adequate Show-

ing of Filipino Resources.

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Special Correspondence.

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St. Louis, Dec. 9,-The Filipino exhibit at the World's fair in St. Louis next year will be an exposition within an exposition. Many persons who have visited the grounds within the past few weeks and watched the hundreds of men at work constructing buildings of large dimensions at various points on the forty-acre Filipino reservation have been led to express the opinion that the display made by the Philippine 1slands will be the most interesting single feature of the fair. Every one expresses unbounded amazement at the magnitude of the exhibit, as indicated by the size and number of the buildings

by the size and number of the buildings now in course of construction and the others mapped out on the grounds. The annual report of the exposition board, which has headquarters at Ma-nila and is preparing the various ex-hibits for the islands, has just been re-ceived in St. Louis. It contains facts and figures calculated to increase the amazement of those who have merely seen the work of preparing the grounds

amazement of those who have merely seen the work of preparing the grounds and buildings in progress. This report carries the information that up to the end of September no less than 43,162 exhibits had been gathered by the exposition board. There were at that date 7,537 separate ex-hibitors. Every island in the great archipelago from which it was possible to obtain an exhibit was canvassed by agents of the board, and articles of interest and value were brought together from every nook and corner of the is-lands. Points never witnessed before by white men yielded treasure to en-hance this great collection of curious and attractive products. Thousands of natives and Americans

the archipelago have been at work for a year and a half in assisting the exposition board to prepare the exhibits. When the enterprise was first launced there was slow sailing for a time. The board confesses that at the beginning of the task the "manana" system prevailed and "philippinistis" system prevaled and pumppings seemed to be endemic and very con-tagious. By exerting extraordinary efforts, however, the thrill of the great Louisiana purchase exposition was sent throughout the islands, prominent na-tive men and women became interested tive men and women became interested and enthusiastic, the common people emlisted in the cause, and ere long the contagion of enthusiasm has spread from island to island and province to province, until even the non-Christian tribes became interested and every Fi-lipino who has heard of America was shouting for the success of the Philip-ning exhibit. pino exhibit.

Less than three years ago, under Gen. Less than three years ago, under Gen. Emilio Aguinaido, the Filiphos were fighting against the authority of the United States government in the is-lands. By force of arms they sought to prove their ability for self-govern-ment. Now they are fighting a battle of peace, with the same end in view; by the showing which they propose to make at St. Louis they hope to prove make at St. Louis they hope to prove to America and the world that they have advanced far enough toward the have advanced far enough toward the standards set by white civilization to be permitted to govern themselves. Whether or not they will be able to demonstrate this claim with any de-gree of practical success, it is not to be disputed that the exploitation of Filip-ing process and standing that will be ino progress and standing that will be made on the forty-acre tract assigned made on the forty-acte tract assigned to exclusive use of the Philippine people and the auxiliary displays in the general exhibit palaces will con-vince the western world that the little brown men of the archipelago are very well along on the road toward superior civilization. Of the 43.162 exhibits gathered by the end of September, 10.954 belong to the department of manufactures, 7.954 to agriculture, 7.674 to forestry, 5.749 to fish and game, 3.530 to horticulture, 2.504 to anthropology, 2.102 to liberal arts, 1.016 to education, 729 to mines and metallurgy, 498 to fine arts, 252 to trans-portation, 180 to military supplies, 14 to machinery 5 to social economy and one perior civilization machinery, 5 to social economy and one to physical culture. All departments mentioned in the of-ficial classification of the World's Fair, except electricity, are represented in the Distinguishing of the first solution. Philippine collection. The exhibit is represented in 103 groups out of 144 and in 305 classes out of 807. These figures give an idea as to the remarkably di-versified character of the exhibits from the telends. the islands. The aim of the Philippine exposition board is to show the natural riches of the archipelago and the great resources which 't possesses in the fertility of its soil, and to present the activity and in-telligence of its people to the view of the world. To this end the board has enlisted the co-operation of competent more in the various professions, politithe islands. enced at first with the committee on art and on Philippine literature, the men in the various professions, politi-cians, efficiets of the government, scientista, artista, economista, priesta, tradesmen, agriculturista, manufac-turers-in short,men in every branch of human activity that is represented in the islands. the islands. The board has named its exclusive reservation at St, Louis, the Phil-ippine exposition, and no one who had studied the plans as portrayed on the blueprints, or who has seen the Philip-pine buildings growing under the work-meric hearmers can call it anything men's hammers, can call it anything other than an exposition. The history of the collection of the Philippine exhibits is the story of a struggle. Goy. Taft of the Philippines, while in the United States in the spring of 1902, conferred with President Roose-velt and Secy. of War Elihu Root, and it was decided that the Philippine in-sular government should devote at least \$250,000 to the preparation of a thor-oughly creditable exhibit. Gov. Taf succeeded in increasing the working capital of the enterprise by having al-lotted to that purpose \$100,000 from the World's Fair company. Hon. John Barrett, then commissioner-general to Asia and Australia for the World's Asia and Australia for the World's Fair, visited Manila to enlist the inter-est and co-operation of Filiphos and American residents in the enterprises. Mr. Gustave Niederlein of the Philadelphia museum was called to Manila addiphia museum was called to Mania as special commissioner for the Philip-pine exhibits. Mr. Niederlein present-ed to the Philippine Civil Commission a plan which proposed the establish-men: of a permanent museum at Ma-nila and the holding of a preliminary exposition in that city, and the found-tion of a Dillippine Academy of Art ing of a Philippine Academy of Art, Science, Commerce and Industry. The Idea of these proposed institutions was idea of these bronosed institutions was to unite professional men, officials, teachers, priests, economists, artists and business men of every branch in a grand effort to further the interests of grand effort to further the interests of the World's Fair exhibits from the lel-ands, 12 was intended thereby to make a full exploration of the Philippine Isl-ands and collaborate for a brilliant display of the natural resources and the economic and social conditions of the archipelago. Gov. Taft issued circular letters requesting the co-operation of all chiefs of bureaus of the insular govern-ment, all provincial governors and other officers of the province and all municipal officers throughout the islands. Associated with Mr. Niederlein on the exposition board was a leading native. Pedro A. Paterno. The first meeting of the board was held Nov. 17, 1902.

tributed over the islands, containing the instructions as to gathering, classi-fying, packing and shipping the ex-hibits, translated into Spanish and the Tagalog, Visayan, Ilacano, Vicol, Pam panga and Pangasinan dialects. Morpanga and Pangasinan dialects. More than 100,000 circular letters in English. Spanish and many thousands of goo ters in the several native tongues were dis-tribured, explaining the purposes of the exposition board and the plan and scope of the world's fair. The posters, it is interesting to note, bore the plo-ture of McKinley, Roosevelt, Jefferson, Napoleon, Rizal and Governor Taft. Later a chairman of the board in the person of Dr. William P. Wilson, di-rector of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, was appointed, and Mr. Car-gon Taylor was made disbursing officer. Though for a long time the board had to depend upon voluntary contributions

to depend upon voluntary contributions for the expenses of collecting exhibits from the various provinces, the civil from the various provinces, the civil Four thousand pesos were spent in commission not having appropriated Jolo for pearl shells and other marine

buildings. In all about 1,000 Filipinos will be sent to St. Louis for the exposition period. Two companies of the native constabulary with the constabulary band, will be sent. These companies are composed of men belonging to the leading tribes. Four companies of Fili-pino scouts, belonging to the several periodene tribes, will represent a plo-

pino scouts: belonging to the several principal tribes, will represent a pic-turesque branch of native co-operation with the United States authorities. The first shipment for St. Louis was made in June, when 570 tons of materi-al came on the transport Kilpatrick to New York. A little later large pur-chases of native building material were made and shipped to the United States. A veritable collection of tree ferns and palms to be exhibited alive was ship-

palms to be exhibited alive was ship-ped at the same time. A contract was made with Isabelo A contract was made with Isabelo Tampinco, a celebrated Filipino artist, to execute a Rizal monument for erec-tion in the Philippine section at the World's Fair. The well known paint-er, Resurrection Hidalgo, now of Paris, was commissioned to execute a great painting representing the Philippines being led by the United States to prog-ress and liberty.

WIFE SUES WIFE.

in its well-developed and increasing in-dustries, already aimost victorious in the struggle against the prependerance of trade of the Old World."

In this connection- it is of interest to know that among the shipments from Manila to St. Louis are more than 3,000 samples of imported foreign goods intended to show to the world at large the tast., needs and purchasing power of the 7,000,000 Filipinos. The foreign consuls protested against the shipment of these goods, with a view to checking the natural process of international competition and preventing American competition, especially in the Phillp-

At the end of September the board had shipped to St. Louis 669 cases, 427 crates, 10 bales, 500 show cases, 50 bales crates, 10 bales, 500 show cases, 50 bales of bamboo mats, 43 bundles of bamboo, 32,000 long baniboos, 18,550 six-foot banboo,164 logs, an 165 palm brava for the Forestry building on the Philippine tract, 352,005 pieces of nipa roofins, 145 bales of cabonegro, 47 bales of anahao roofing, and a large number of native bonis and other objects.

boais and other objects. The Philippine Exposition board ex-press confidence that the exposition will be the unqualified success that is de-sired, and that the board's "carnest en-deavors will ultimately be crowned with results whose far-reaching influ-ence will bring to the Philippine Is-lands that intense and universal interlands that intense and universal inter-est that they so much need and deserve It remains for the statesmen of the United States to build in the Philip-pines the basis of America's higher mission in the countries of the Orient." The insular government will send from thirty to fifty of the most promi-cast fullying to the World's Fair for nent Filipinos to the World's Fair for about five months, as members of the of the jury on awards and members of various congresses, and to come in contact with the leaders of thought and industry in

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug

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germ disease.

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Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen-no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the dis-covery of Pauli, the great German chem-

These are the known germ diseases ist, who spent 20 years on it. His object All that medicine can do for these troubles was to get such an excess of oxygen in is to help Nature overcome the germs, staple form into the blood that no germ and such results are indirect and unwherever they are, and the results are in

staple form into the blood that ho germ could live in any membrane or tissue. Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making each bottle of it, but the result is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st. but the for a direct marking each bottle of st Hay Fever-Influen Kidney Diseases La Grippe Leucorrhes Liver Troubles Maisria-Neuralgia Many Heart Troub Piles-Pneumonia Pieurisy-Quinsy Rheumatism Skin Diseases Scrofula-Syphills Stomach Troubles

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effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitaliz-ing. It does something that all the skill If you need Liquozone, and have never in the world cannot do without it. Germ Diseases.

More than 50,000 pamphlets were dis. | the grounds. Returning to the United

Mrs. Culver, daughter of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, who seeks divorce from her husband, Dr. E. M. Culver, through the courts, has herself become defendant in a suit for \$500,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Solon J. Vlasto, who claims that her husband's affections were alienated by Mrs. Culver.

the \$100,000 unanimously requested by | products, to represent fully the most the provincial governors, remarkable success was achieved, even in provinces where rinderpest, surra, cholera, lo-custs, ladronism and the despoilments of former revolutions had left the peoimportant industry of the southern is ands. Former Lieut Gov. Hunt was sent with necessary funds to collect and arrange the Igorrote exhibit. It was arranged that Senor F. Cal-deron, a prominent citizen of the isla miserable state. The board says in its annual report:

ivilized world."

art and on Fringpine morating, the press committees, and the women's com-mittees. Efforts to enlist the aid of the American, Spanish, Chinese and Ma-nila chambers of commerce were fruit-less in the early stages of the work.

Later all these bodies co-operated hear-tily, and the work was pushed forward

weather observer in the islands.

during the last week in March and lis

ands, should write a Filipino history from the standpoint of the Filipino, in "The Filipino people have given by from the standpoint of the Filipino, in contrast to the prejudicial histories written by Spaniards, -With the approval of Gov. Taft it was decided that May 2 should be the opening day of the Philippine Exposi-tion at St. Louis, and the same date was decided upon as Philippine day at the World's Fair. The insular approximation for the exthis exposition work a good proof of their high spirited, patriotic pride, which has induced them, in the midst of extreme misery, to make a supreme sacrifice in order that the resources and conditions of their country might

appear in a dignified manner before the The proposed academy of sciences, however, did not fulfill expectations, Only half a dozen of the men invited thus to co-operate offered their ser-vices. Similar fattures were experi-

the World's Fair. The insular appropriation for the ex-position board was increased in August to \$500,000, by act of the Philippine commission. This gave renewed life to the enterprise, and more collectors of exhibitst were appointed. Shipments of men, material and col-lections were made on every departing transport, and haste was urged ubon the various members of committees throughout the isl-ands. Mineral ores, dye-stuffs, tan bark plants, insects and innumerable kinds of exhibits continued to arrive at Ma-nila, when they were put aboard the ila, when they were put aboard the

collect

with extraordinary celerity and vigor. September the German, French Mr. Niederlein visited the southern slands-Paragua, Jolo, Basilan and British and Spanish consuls offered their services to the board in collecting exhibits representing their countrymen Mindanao, augmenting the collections and arranging for a great Moro village in the Philippine grounds at St. Louis. Later he completed arrangements with Father Algue for the reproduction of a islands, and the board gratefully n the accepted.

accepted. The collections which Mr. Hunt sent from Lepanto Mantoc, for the Ogorrote exhibit, required 200 Ogorrote carda-ores to transport. Dr. Jenks, chief of the ethnological survey, sorted to the ethnological survey, sorted the result will be a great and instructive display. Large numbers of Igorrotes, Tinguinos and Moros will be brought to the United States heades Negrites and Father Algue for the reproduction of a first class meteorological laboratory at St. Louis and for a series of innortant relief maps, one of which is 10, feet long and 70 feet wide, showing the geo-graphical and tonographical conditions and the distribution of the archineta-go's resources. Father Algue is chief y Particular consideration was given by the board to the educational work of

the United States, besides Negritos and members of several tribes of the so-called Indonesians living in the eastthe islands. The division superinten-dents of schools assembled in Manila ru part of Miadanao. Mr. Niederiein, in an address to the government provincial tened to carnest appeals from Mr. Niederlein, About that time there took endared them by the Exposition board. said:

Alederical, A contribution that time there took place a heated discussion as to the feasibility of sending representatives of the non-Christian tribes to the world's fair. This matter was finally settled by the appointment of the buto Louis and Purchase Exposition at St. Louis will serve to tighten the economic relations of the Filipino people in the United States, which, being rich in capital, industries and enterprising intelligence, can easily help these peosettion by the appointment of the bir reau of non-Christian tribes, now called the ethnological survey of the Philip-pines, which has succeeded in arrang-ing for an excellent representation of ple with its capital. In the consumption of the raw material of this archipelago

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annually.

the wild tribes in houses built of nathe material and in every respect identical with the structures in which they live when at home. Plaster casts of characteristic types YOU

representing the races of the Islands were made by Dr. Daniel Folkner, an expert anthropologist, and will form an expert anthropologist, and will form sa interesting feature at the fair. The collection of casts already has become of high scientific value in connection with measurements and photographs made for a comparative study of races and their mixtures. Dr. Wilson, the chairman of the Ex-

position board, went to the islands in April to ascertain the progress of the work. He suggested that the perman-ent museum and the preliminary exition be abolished, and this was done by action of the civil climitsion. Dr. Wilson then took up the detail with the board, the site, kind, size and cost of the buildings on the Philippine reservation and was authorized to make contracts and proceed with their speedy execution. He was authorized also to let concessions for a number of restaurants, fruit, candy and soft drink stalls, and other enterprises o