# LAND OF THE FILIPINOS

## Manners, Customs and Characteristics of the People of the Islands In Which Dewey and Merritt Are Now Supreme.

### Something of Aguinaldo and Other Insurgent Leaders--Uncle Sam Is Fully Prepared to Cope With Any Possible Emergency.

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The Philippine islands are now American territory by occupation. The capitulation was made the Spaniards have already landed in the port of Manila about 15,000 soldiers and officers. This is larger than the army which Spain maintained in the archipelago when forcing the insurrection of 1896. Besides this powerful force Uncle Sam has a growing navy, with Cavite as naval quarters, which in itself would suffice to hold and defend every port. It consists of the strong coast defender Monitor and Mohican, the cruisers Olympia, Charleston, Boston, Baltimore and Raleigh, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, the dispatch boat Merrimac, the supply ship San Juan, four colliers, six transports, three repeated war vessels—Manila, Leyte and Callao—and some 10 smaller craft likewise won from Spain. The total of officers and marines is about 8,000, another army in itself.

This force is sufficient to preserve order after a government is established. It is not enough to run Uncle Sam proposes to re-establish the civil Spanish rule or to initiate the methods of administration or administration which have been employed in the Philippines since Legazpi founded the city of Manila.

"This new territory is remarkable for its institutions. Neither one army nor navy will have any function like that of Santiago, Siboney or Guantanamo. Yellow fever is unknown in the Philippines, while Asiatic cholera is endemic and epidemic in Army and Canton, and the volcanic plague, endemic in Hongkong and Canton, are likewise strangers. The reason the renowned Lesseps came to this country, the pioneer, never. Even leprosy, not uncommon in tropical lands, is exceedingly rare.

"The climate, though hot, is dry and bracing. The surroundings are not the somberness habitat of water, soil and fresh, and the atmosphere. An abundant natural drainage and heavy rains, which it does rain, prevent malaria and the dysenteric troubles peculiar to warm countries. The Spaniards and native suffer comparatively from smallpox. They object to vaccination and regard the disease as contrary to the will of heaven. Their reluctance is indefinitely, especially ever since an importunate American adventurer staged a public an harvest by vaccinating 1,000 unwilling victims with contagion.

Most of our cities and soldiers have been vaccinated, and although nothing has been required of the Spaniards it is fair to presume that the surgeons have attended to all who are not good against the disease.

There is tropical fever in the Philippines, but it is not as dangerous and subject lasts more than four or five days. It is endemic thereon in similar to the red tempered residents with a tale of fever and chills.

The bulk of civilization predominant in the Philippines is difficult, partly because of the malign influence of Spain's administration and partly because of the polyglot population. The popular belief that the Filipinos are a single race or people is the very opposite of the truth. In the first place, there are the native Spaniards, to whom alone the term "Filipinos" is properly applied. Then there are the Chinese born on the islands. The latter number about 100,000. The latter are the second class are Spaniards, other Europeans and Chinese, numbering about 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 respectively. In the third class are the half breeds—Spanish-Malay, Chinese-Malay and Hispano-Chinese-Malay—who, according to the authorities, number 4,000,000. The Negritos and Papuans have been half conquered. The Mohammedan and Malayan Malays have never been conquered. The conquered tribes numbered about 1,000,000 and half breeds. The Visaya descendants have their own chiefs. The Mohammedan and Malayan tribes have no such leaders, because they have never acknowledged Spanish sovereignty. They are simply irate Malays, who fight to the death any attempt to subjugate or enslave them. All that Spain has ever done is to hold strong forts, the Sulu islands in Mindanao and Jolo in Sulu. Here the garrison is always on guard and the place under surveillance if not subjugated by the savage inhabitants.

The main tribes like the British. Many of them live in northern Borneo and give no trouble to the Europeans there. They hate the Spaniards and consider it an honor as well as a duty to slay the latter wherever it can be done. Under American rule they would undoubtedly prove as tractable as the Javanese toward the Dutch and the people of Jolooo and Sulu as to the Spaniards. The Mindanao would be equally docile, while the Visaya and Visayas are only too eager to be assured that the Americans are a people who have no intention which is exceedingly cruel, and that is Indian fighting. Into the course of an indefinite time young soldiers are sent. They generally begin with a little fight, and then one or two all of the time are killed or wounded somewhere on the frontier. The Spaniards accepted the proposal and laid down their arms. The chiefs went to Hongkong, where they received it in cash, instead of the $1,000,000 promised, the remainder, according to rumor, having gone into the captain general's pocket. The reforms were not granted, and a heavy force of soldiers, disciplined at every strategic point, made quick work of the handful who tried to move the rebellion. The price it will be remembered, was proclaimed to the Spanish jews to have been a magnificent victory for the Spanish arms against overwhelming odds.

Of the present leaders all are good men, but none has any great ability. Aguinaldo is probably the choice of the lot, and he should be in command, and he endeavored but rather than a Dictator and chief man. He and his followers are however, as tractable as Jolo and are willing to die for what they think is right.

CAMP OF PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS NEAR MALATE

The wealth of the Philippine islands exceeds all conceptions. It is without doubt the richest territory on the face of the earth. It has enough hard wood and cabinet woods to supply the globe for a century. It has all of the valuable nutmeg plantations in Ceylon and is to be the supplies to civilization. It will produce five or six times a year. The sugar cane, tobacco plant, hemp, coffee and indigo thrive in the Philippines in a way that is unprecedented. Rice sells for twenty cents a pound, tobacco is sold in packages of $10,000 and ten, cities, lime and cocoanut money of at least an equal amount. Under American rule the output would be worth $50,000,000 a year almost as soon as the others and mines were displayed over the country. It is very rich in gold, the precious metal being now found in placers, nodules and true fissure veins also, so low than some of the miners said in cities than on plants on both Luzon and Mindanao.

The islands abound in fine harbors and landscapes of surpassing beauty. The scenery ranges from broad sandy shores and tropical palm fields to mountainous islands overhanging the sea, massive mountain ranges and tall and powerful volcanic peaks. The archipelago has remarkable fauna and flora. There being amounts of animals and plants nowhere there which are unknown to other parts of the world. The climate, the forest rock and the Manila element are three of the most beautiful and magnificent.

About life in the Philippines is very remarkable. While the Spaniard is a poor governor, he is a chivalrous friend and a noble host. He dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand and endeavors to make his pleasant for others as well as for himself. At the theatre, or opera, public park, of drives for first class conveniences are given every year. At the different barracks each military band gives a daily performance and at the captain general's palace there is a similar regular entertainment. Though far away from Europe, Manila supports three theaters and other places of dramatic and musical state from the other side of the globe. It is a favorite city for American amateur shows, concert companies and circuses of the first class.

There are several cafes in Manila, the English being the largest and best, with the German a close second. These are many cafes and hotels and a cuisine as good as can be found in Spain. This is not saying much, because the latter land has a singular infatuation for the odorous onion and garlic which is not shared by other European nations.

It is hard to describe the beauty and luxuriance of the vegetation. The moment a house is built green and gray mold and moss begin to form on the shady parts, and vines to climb over on the sunny side. The outdoor world becomes a wilderness of flowers, and even close paved courts have the cracks forever full of straggling herbs and bushes. Trees grow like weeds, and flowers themselves which are rare in these latitudes become weeds in the Philippines. The cocoanut becomes a nuisance, as rapidly does a nuisance in every direction. The bellstraps develop into a beds six and eight feet high and are lost in flowers, extend five months of the year with rich blossoms and loading the air with its perfume.

A bunch of bananas is often sold for a few cents—see the little bunches of five and ten retailed by peddlers in America, but the bunch structure with from 50 to 100 perfect pieces of fruit. Over all blooms the Manila mango, a rich golden fruit, often six inches long and four inches in diameter, with a tough skin and an interior of soft, golden, delicious pulp whose flavor surpasses everything else in nature. If our government will but wait until the soldiers and sailors come home from the Philippines and tell what they have seen and know, there will be no question as to their disposition.

WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

## The Articles of War at Sea

Of the many [illegible] that take place on the big fighting ships of the United States navy, there is nothing so interesting as the ceremony of the articles of war. This is known as the reading of the articles of war. This is performed on the first Sunday of the month, and on board of every vessel of the world the articles are read once a month. The articles are nothing but a set of rules, or rather a summary of rules, or an abstract of rules to which every officer and man in the American navy must be.

The day on which the articles are read is a day of rest for the officers and men of each month. The day dawns on board a busy one for the officers of the ship and the wardroom officers are busy. The officers are dressed and breakfast is over, the decks are brought up to a high state of work brightened up. The display of uniforms dressers are carried out to the full extent of the rules of the "service," which lists, contains a little that must be worn on the day when the weather is unfavorable or inclement.

The fall dress uniforms are used at other times seldom except on state occasions, and they are kept in dry closets and carefully brushed and held, for they are costly articles and are paid for out of the officer's pocket.

When the morning for the ceremony arrives, all officers and men are called to go to their quarters first on deck their best uniforms. It is still a clock which marks the time when quiet hours are observed and passes the word of the ship. "All hands to quarters!" The officers and men are called to the few days the time is long enough the ship going, repair all to the main deck. As the men in the officers' quarters the officers take their places in long ranks on the port side of the officers, who have taken up their station on the starboard side. The officers are placed according to rank, with the senior officers all and the junior standing in the shadow of the big.

Then the ceremonies commence. The executive officer takes a position in front of and facing the main mast, touching his cocked hat with his uniformed hand, whence his cap is placed and men are "to and fit." The officer reigns here and all are in attentive positions as well as the standing scene on a warship is too crowded.

At the word from the commanding officer the first lieutenant begins to read the articles of war of a to the as all hands are assured. The articles are interesting. In the [illegible] gins as follows: "The commanding officers of all fleets, squadrons, vessels, times and vessels of the navy are required to show in their persons an example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination."

All the sacred currently [illegible] all officers and seamen. To be [illegible] diligently to attend on every occasion of the service of divine worship. Further on is an article which [illegible] every human creature in the hundreds assembled is an [illegible] to know that "the commander [illegible] or such other punishment as [illegible] martial may adjudge for [illegible] on any person in the naval service who enters into a mutiny or who [illegible] the lawful orders of his superior officer or who strikes the [illegible] or who [illegible] or who [illegible] sweats and who in the [illegible] words or who [illegible] or who [illegible] who shall be found [illegible] negligent or disobedient to [illegible] of danger to which [illegible] himself."

These offenses are but a few of many which warrant a court martial [illegible] subject not to [illegible] others are "provoke [illegible] hook, drink [illegible] theft or any other [illegible] tending to the dishonor of [illegible] ship," and it is not [illegible] rule to be guilty of [illegible] punishment to be [illegible].

Other parts of the articles [illegible] similar [illegible] of the flag and [illegible] there. It is about half an hour [illegible] read the articles of war.

Immediately after the [illegible] been concluded a roster is [illegible] the whole crew, where [illegible] pay office, where each [illegible] of every officer and [illegible] company, and [illegible] to the [illegible] some satisfactory excuse [illegible] present. As each man [illegible] come to stand [illegible] to the quarter deck [illegible] and nothing but the [illegible] uniform, and [illegible] romance. They [illegible] the company is sure for an [illegible].

Like many of the [illegible] life, the [illegible] which are [illegible] [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] world that [illegible] that should [illegible] to all [illegible] which [illegible] that it is [illegible] and year after year [illegible] patriotism only [illegible] day. In [illegible] three weeks and [illegible] their country's [illegible].

## ALL THE WORLD OVER.

From the Japanese papers in Tariff Hendels have [illegible] the year and are [illegible] in [illegible] offices. The Tariff Bureau [illegible] on June 1 and every one [illegible] in Japanese at the top of its "Social News" column. "Dispatches up to June 3, 1898," and been published in [illegible] of [illegible] but private [illegible] in [illegible] since and are on [illegible].

The Chess club of Vienna has opened a chess exhibition in that city. The club is trying to foster chess playing among working people as an easy substitute for intoxicating the liquors of the pole. The exhibition contains about 1,000 pieces [illegible] and more than 300 of the Danish variety.

The mayor of Rome are probably the hardest worked functionaries in the world. Their hours are really monstrous, which must go under their strength like those of a slave, and the usual wonder "rush" is taking place a dozen pair of them. Generally the work-ing day is from 8 in cold water, and every other is a flowing stream.

Julius Rath Hoy, the millionaire grandson of James B. Eads, has given up benefits and a palatial mansion in St. Louis for plain living in order to carry on his missionary work in the slums of the city.

In Denmark the city school children are taken on regular visits to the country, with for the benefit of their health and for educational purposes, and the journey is then reversed, the country children being taken to the city in order to broaden their minds.

George F. Morris, the author of "Woodman, Spare That Tree," not a pioneer in the New York million, was Fitzgerald Bulock, the author of "Marco Bozzaris." Added upon his M. E. W. Sherwood in New York to his old age, and she asked him to define for her what was poetry and what was prose. He replied: "When General Morris commands his brigade and says, 'Deliver, deliver your swords!' he talks prose. When he says 'Deliver, deliver your white swords,' he talks poetry."

The municipal authorities of Vienna have petitioned the Imperial government to take diplomatic steps to recover 1,000 pictures which were carried off by Bonaparte between 1806 and 1810 and which were transmitted by the present after his fall. The city [illegible] stolen that a demand for the return of the pictures for the return of the pictures which were carried off by Napoleon. Prodigious in the [illegible] peace, for the gallery of Vienna [illegible] "Capucine," a great [illegible] the Abyssinian contest, with a [illegible] the fort to which a hundred [illegible]

## The Ancient Greek Quarries

The quarries from which the Greeks obtained their marble [illegible] for nearly 1,000 years, but [illegible] neglected and are now [illegible] for an English company. The [illegible] Larissa.