

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Natives Had Good Cause to Revolt—Victims of the Rapacity of Their Spanish Masters They Had Been Harried by Corrupt Officials and Clergy.

The primary cause of the rebellion which has existed in the Philippines since July, 1896, was the corruption and insatiable greed of Spanish officials, leading them to extremes of taxation and persecution in order to enrich themselves. The first cry of the revolutionists was "Down with the taxes," which soon was changed to "Down with the clergy" and finally to "Down with the Spanish." The government and ecclesiastical authorities were joined in an unholy alliance to wring profit from the misery of the natives. The richer class is made up of foreigners, Germans, Chinese, Englishmen, and a few Americans, who, exacting a greater tribute from the native agriculturists, pay a less to the governor and the host of greedy alcaldes and minor officials. Briefly, these were the causes which led to insurrection in Cuba as well as the Philippines, and which in the end will rob Spain of the two last gems of her colonial crown. Wherever there was disaffection it was encouraged by republicans and Spanish Carlists, hoping in the end to serve themselves by weakening the kingdom.

In the Philippines there is added to official corruption the shocking immorality of the European clergy, belonging to all known monastic orders, who encourage abuses of governmental authorities that they may gain immunity from an interference in their nefarious business. Year by year the taxes have been increased and have assumed proportions out of all reasonable relation to the yield of rice fields and sugar plantations. The people protested feebly against new impositions, but as opposition to the government increased the rigor of the rule grew, and hundreds of men and women were deported without trial to the penal colonies of the Caroline and Marianne

favorites of the new ministers, and natives are never allowed to share in the feast. Moreover, the lands of the religious orders steadily increase. The priests and monks possess enormous plantations from which they derive immense revenues. The people are made to pay dearly for sacraments, and the fees exacted are much greater than in any parish of Europe. The clergy live in luxury, giving themselves up in their isolation not only to every manner of secular indulgence but to the most atrocious excesses, which in Spain would drive them in disgrace from the church.

While these functionaries enjoy freedom from taxation, any native, man and woman, without reference to property income or station, is compelled to pay a fixed tax. An Indian woman without employment and not owning any furniture must pay 10 pesetas. A man must pay 45 pesetas. Defaulting in this payment, he is forced to work for fifteen days on the roads. Every individual whose trade does not exceed the sale of a few betel nuts, a basket of mangoes, or a bunch of bananas, must pay an additional tax, as must also the natives who go from the country into Manila to sell nothing more than a chicken or a fish. At one time in every village there were several weavers whose cotton cloths, much prized by the natives, had a ready and remunerative sale. This local industry has disappeared owing to a royal decree favorable to the manufacturers of Catalonia, which permitted their goods to enter without duty. These manufacturers sent goods of an inferior quality and extraordinary cheapness and drove the native workmen out of competition. This was the only industry known in the Philippines, and there remained only the cultivation of the fields. But the native, if owner of

fostered, free from civil, religious and military authorities, and a regime of liberty roughly formulated. The lodges are most numerous in Cavite, the principal theater of the rebellion, while in Batangas, Bulacan, and Pampanga there are ten to twenty branches of the order, and at least one in each of the other provinces. Their growing influence and implacable hatred of the clergy was a source of grave apprehension to the priests, who petitioned the minister to order General Ramon Blanco, then governor general of the archipelago, now of Cuao, to put an end to Freemasonry. But General Blanco was not energetic in carrying out this command, being too much occupied in a contest against Mohammedanism in Mindanao. The government, again appealed to by the priests, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence, peremptorily ordered Blanco to take the rigorous measure of deporting 400 members of the lodges.

This order was the direct cause of the uprising in 1896, which began in Manila, and extended to Cavite, Pampanga, Laguna and Bulacan, but not to other provinces, because of the ancient rivalry of the races, the surest safeguard of Spanish rule. This is a factor in the politics of the islands that the government fully appreciates, to the point, indeed, of encouraging the factional enmities. Before the conquest by Magellan the islands were ruled by warring Sultans, and there still remain vestiges of numerous tribes.

Because of his inactivity and apparent indulgence to the rebels Blanco was denounced in Madrid by religious bodies. What exasperated the priests most was that he refused to kill Rizal, who was by them proclaimed to be the principal factor in the rebellion. As a matter of fact, however, this does not appear to be true, and no just cause was given for such summary action. The clergy sought revenge upon Rizal above everything else for his denunciation of them to the people.

Rizal's Tragic Career.
Rizal was a pure-blooded Indian, who was brought up by the Dominicans of Manila. He went to Europe, studied medicine, law, sciences and foreign tongues, and returned to Manila honored with the highest degree of continental universities, a Freemason, and the inexorable foe of the corrupt clergy. He was the author of a novel called "Noli Me Tangere," in which he showed the despotic, rapacious and debauched nature of the priests of the country. This book was placed in the Index Expurgatorius and the author's goods confiscated, his brothers deported, his aged mother banished, and himself relegated to the island of Mindanao, entirely peopled by Mohammedans, mortal enemies of Spain.

Rizal lived in this exile for several years, until he learned that physicians and surgeons were needed with the troops fighting in Cuba. He offered his services to Spain, which accepted them, and he embarked at Manila for Barcelona. When he arrived at the peninsula and was ready to leave for Havana he was arrested, sent back to Manila, summarily tried, and executed. This was the work of Governor Polavieja, who had succeeded Blanco. While Rizal was on his journey to Spain rebellion had broken out, and the anger of the authorities against him was aroused by new charges of perfidy made by the priests, to whom Polavieja was devoted. The execution of Rizal made the rebellion more furious, and the insurgents sought as much to avenge his death as their wrongs. Rizal to them was the martyred hero of their cause. The first victims of the rebels were the priests. Their monasteries were burned, and the hatred for the monks sought extremes of cruelty in its expression.

Not only the uneducated and superstitious elements of the population took part in the rebellion, but the most prominent native families. Many young men are sent each year to Madrid and other peninsular cities to be educated, and return to their homes with knowledge of the freedom of speech and unrestricted liberty of the press in Spain and imbued with republican or anarchist ideas, which encourage them to attempt the free expression of their opinions. The result is persecution. Furthermore, a native, no matter how prominent, is never given a salaried official position, all of which are monopolized by the retainers of different ministries. To all of the wrongs described are to be added the notorious corruption of the judiciary and the brutality of the police.

The people yielded submissively to accumulating injustice for many years. Tolerance is one of the chief characteristics of the Indian, natives of the Philippines, who greatly resemble their near neighbors, the Japanese. Their uprising two years ago was almost incomprehensible to witnesses of the respect of established authority, submission, and gentleness of habit through years of misrule.

Blanco was deposed by the enmity of the monks, who thought him too tolerant and without the cruel energy they demanded. Polavieja, his successor, was taken with fever and returned to Madrid. After him came General Primo de Rivera, and now General Basilio Augustin Devillo is sent up in Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Dense Population in Bombay.
The greatest density of population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole.

Repartee in the Zoo.
The camel (to the polar bear)—Oh, I don't know! You're not so warm. The polar bear—Well, I don't see what you've got your back up about.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our Friends Across the Border on the War with Spain.

The great war now impending has almost as great an interest for Canadians as though they were participants in and not mere spectators of the struggle, says the Montreal Star. There has been considerable friction between our neighbors and ourselves, no doubt on account of the very intimacy and freedom of our relations. Brothers are perhaps more apt to quarrel than strangers, but there is seldom any bitterness in their quarrels, and there is no nation under heaven that we Britons would like to see whip the United States, unless now and then under great provocation we feel as though we would not mind doing it ourselves. In times of peace and prosperity there may be rivalries between us; there may be occasional international threatening and gibing, because we both have our share of fools, but in times of national trial or misfortune the dominant feeling among Britons is that the two nations are one people. Their blood, their traditions, their history in great part, their characteristic virtue and their characteristic faults, to a large extent, are all ours. Apart from the merits of the quarrel between the United States and Spain it is impossible that men of British blood could ever wish to see the people of the United States "fall into the hands of Spain." American diplomacy is rough, and it is possible that the awful calamity of war might have been averted by diplomacy of another order, but the end in view, the termination of the reign of horror in Cuba, compels our sympathies. Spain's methods of colonial government are not our methods. Spain's way of fighting is not our way and all our sympathies will go with the brave soldiers and sailors of a free people fighting for the cause of humanity and struggling to extend the bounds of freedom. There is one more bond of union between Great Britain and the United States in connection with this war. "England" is more than a geographical expression; to the rest of the world it is synonymous with a type of civilization that the aliens do not love; a type characterized by civil and religious liberty; by enlightenment, progress and prosperity. This "Greater England" includes two great nations of common origin and common aspirations, though of diverse allegiance. The best British subject is the man whose ideas are broad enough and sympathies wide enough to embrace this "Greater England." With these two nations united (we do not mean politically), the English type of civilization must prevail.

"Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true."
With the union jack and the stars and stripes blended,
"Come the three corners of the world
In arms,
And we shall shock them."
Whether England's part in the coming struggle will be a passive one remains to be seen, but at least her sympathy will keep the rest of Europe in check.

Her Spirit Aroused.
Chicago News: "Why have you broken off with Will Kempton?" "He accused me of having a weakness for building castles in Spain, and here I've sympathized with Cuba right from the first."

Girls Are Inconsistent.
A good many girls in Atchison declare that they will go as nurses to the war, but they howl if they have to get up at night to prepare hot oil for a little brother's earache.—Atchison Globe.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.
The rose of England is nothing more than the wild rose. The York rose was white, the Tudor the red or pink wild rose.

The thistle was chosen by Scotland because according to tradition during a night attack made by some Danes one of the invaders trod on a thistle, gave a cry of pain and waked the sleepers, who saved themselves.

One could scarcely call the leek a flower and the Welsh do not know how it came to be associated with their country. Some date its adoption as far back as 640, when Cadwallo defeated the Saxons. His men to distinguish themselves wore leeks in their caps.

Louis VII. of France was the first to use the fleur-de-lis as his emblem. He had it represented in gold over the blue mantle of his son Philip, when the latter was crowned joint king. The word is probably not fleur-de-lis or de-luce at all, but fleur-de-Louis. When it became changed the reference to lilies was made and the lilies of France were known in history.

It has been suggested by some people that our national flower should be the columbine, which grows wild in all parts of the Union. The name naturally suggests Columbia and Columbus. There is really a connection between the two. The name Columbus—Colombo in Italian—means "dove" and the columbine receives its name from the popular idea that it looks like a flock of doves. This fern grows wild in the Rocky mountains. A front view of the flower shows a five-pointed star, a single petal is in the shape of a horn of plenty, typical of our resources, and the short-spurred variety resembles a liberty cap. The lobes of its terminal divisions are thirteen—the original states—and in color the columbine is either red, white or a pure blue.

Root bear ought to be a popular beverage among base ball cranks.

Moisture and Strawberries.

Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin: Irrigation cannot be regarded as indispensable to success in strawberry culture, as, by means of heavy mulching, sufficient water may be retained in the soil for the necessities of the crop in ordinary seasons, but an abundant supply of water simply makes success more certain, and where intensive culture is practiced an irrigation plant ought to be a part of the equipment. Strawberry plants require an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth, but this is most easily secured during the first season by attending to the proper details in preparation of the soil and in cultivation. Early and continuous cultivation saves the moisture to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. It has been found that the loss of moisture from unplowed ground may be in excess of that from cultivated soil to an amount equal to an inch and three-fourths of rainfall in one week. A man with a team and sprinkling cart could not replace the water on an acre of land as fast as it escapes by evaporation from the soil when it goes off at that rate if he had to haul the water one-fourth of a mile. The importance of stirring the soil soon after a shower is generally known, but in practice cultivation after slight showers is often neglected. This is because no crust forms after slight showers; hence the necessity of stirring the soil at once is not apparent. A slight wetting of a dry soil, however, increases the upward flow of water, hence there is more water added to the surface soil at such times than comes in the form of rain. The sun and wind soon dissipate the slight rainfall, and along with it much of the water which came from the lower layers of the soil, leaving the soil drier than before. As the two are commonly used, a cultivator is a better machine for irrigating than a sprinkling cart.

Sprouting Potato Seed.

A writer in the New England Farmer tells that the most successful growers sprout potato seed as follows: From six to seven weeks before it is time to plant in the field the potatoes are cut in the usual manner, spread thinly in a dry room free from frost, where they remain until quite dry, say for three days. They are then placed in boxes of sand as closely as possible, the sand being damp—not wet—and one inch in depth. Place the sets evenly over the whole surface and then cover with sand an inch in depth. Place the boxes in a light, airy room where the temperature is from 45 degrees at night to 55 degrees in the daytime. The sprouts will soon push forth and grow just in proportion as light, heat and moisture are afforded them. A slow growth is much to be preferred, as the stems will be much stronger and more vigorous after they are set in the field. To that end a low temperature, but little moisture, free circulation of air and all the light possible are essential. The boxes are placed one above the other in racks, with spaces between of six inches.

Nut Trees in Michigan.

The Michigan station has given special attention to the growing of nut trees. It finds very few of any commercial value. Several kinds can be grown, however, in a small way, as an interesting study, or as an amusement. The soft-shell almond has proved hardy there. Of it they say that while it has borne nuts of pleasant flavor, they are not equal to those offered in market. The Paragon is the only chestnut that has fruited, and its tendency is to overbear. Filberts and hazelnuts are of course hardy, but have not yet fruited. Pecans grown from Iowa seed are hardy, but the fruit is of little value. The soft-shell trees, grown from Texas seed, will not stand the winter without protection. Japan walnuts, somewhat like our butternuts, do well; and the Persian or English walnut endures the climate, but has made slow growth.

Varieties of Flavor.—Our Yankee and Canadian butter friends are waking up to the fact that it is in the flavor point where all the improvement is to be made. Of course—and it is just here where all the trouble is founded—the flavor: of milk, of feed, of cans, of sheds and of the whole surroundings. And they suggest all manner of ways and means to bring about the desired improvement. Let me give them a hint—give the factory manager a rest for a while and go for the supplier; educate him, somehow, anyhow, but educate him. It may at first blush seem rather difficult but it is not impossible, and when you have done it the reward will be great. Of course it may be little more difficult for our American friends than for us; we have the graders, who would keep a continual check on the makers while the work of instruction—or inspection—went on among the suppliers.—New Zealand Dairyman.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons; dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 4 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For such insects as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, weaker preparations will prove effective. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated. It is advisable to make the emulsion shortly before it is used.

Where ledges abound to such an extent as to preclude most kinds of farming, fruit growing may be carried on to advantage, especially the growing of blackberries.

Daniel was in training for his lion's den experience a good many years.

Nervous and Tired

Was Not Able to do Her Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I was troubled with headaches, nervousness and that tired feeling. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I am now able to do my work, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. T. F. RICH, Hampshire, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

A Boom in Real Estate.

Dumley—How much do you ask for that piece of land?
Robinson—Oh! one of Melba's songs.
Dumley—To the tune of—?
Robinson—Five thousand dollars.—Judge.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Charles B. Aske, Duluth, Minn., game apparatus; John J. Flyckt, Warren, Minn., chisel holder; William C. Humphrey, Jamestown, N. D., cyclist's brace and back support; Henry C. Johnson, Fargo, N. D., steam boiler flue cleaner; Jared C. Lobdell and A. Talcott, Minneapolis, Minn., stop cock box; Alexander McDougall, Duluth, Minn., dredging apparatus; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., seal lock; Joseph T. Thompson, Hatton, N. D., steam flue cleaner; Charles S. White, Minneapolis, Minn., gasoline filter; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., (design) seal plate for seal locks; Pillsbury—Washburn Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minn., (trademark) Wheat breakfast food (two).
Merwin, Lohrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

If you forget your right glove, that makes it the left.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. Purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

The way through the wood—use an augur.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 50 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:
"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give you Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:
"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Fanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:
"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

BAD BLOOD
"CASCARETS do all claimed for them, and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often washed for a medicine please to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion is improved wonderfully. I feel much better in every way."
Mrs. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Lottrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVERS

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gries. 10c. 50c. 1.00.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Bartley Candy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. Paul.
10-TO-BAG Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to O'NEAL Tobacco Habit.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Do you wish a paying and pleasant job? We want salesmen all over the Northwest. Three plans. Pay weekly. Write at once for terms. The largest territory in the West. THE JEWELRY BUSINESS CO., Kansas City, Minn.

DENSION JOHN W. JOHNSON, of Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 17 years last war, in supervising claims, with success.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY. Quick relief and permanent cure. Send for book of testimonials and 30 days' treatment free. Dr. J. M. GREEN'S SOLE AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED in every town for the best selling, most reliable and profitable medicine. It will pay you to write us. Golden Eye Co., Chicago, Ill.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water.

ROBINSON'S CURE FOR BRUISES WITH ALL THE PAIN. Has been used for years. Sold by druggists. Do not buy cheap imitations.

N. W. & U. No. 24-1250.



MAP OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(The population in 1896 was 9,590,000, or twice as large as the Dominion of Canada. The natural resources are far richer than England's possessions to the north of us.)

Islands. Within recent years a means for secret meeting has been given by the introduction of Masonic lodges, which have increased rapidly in number and in membership. The clergy brought to bear all of its immense influence with authorities both at Madrid and Manila for the suppression of these organizations, and so severe was the persecution of the Free Masons and so great became the abuse of the arbitrary power of alcaldes to imprison and deport suspects that the Spanish government issued a decree declaring that every individual whose culpability was not proved after forty-eight hours' imprisonment should be given his liberty.

Places for Nuisances.
It has long been a notorious fact in Spain that generals whose influence among the people is becoming too great for the entire comfort of the regency or who are disaffected through the constant shifting of politics are sent to Cuba or to the Philippines to make or remake their fortunes. If they return to Spain with riches out of all proportion to the emoluments of their office nobody commits the indiscretion of asking the source. Their commissions are recognized as letters of marque giving them the right to seize upon whatever they may. There are many and celebrated instances of this condition of things, including General Weyler, General Blanco, and General Riviera. Still more extraordinary than the apathy of Spain to this legalizing of corruption is the fact that the colonies regard with terror every change of ministry, knowing that it means a change of governor general and another swooping down of birds of prey, whose ravenous appetites must be assuaged. The hatred of colonists for the mother country is made greater because all minor offices in the islands, even to the clerkships, are given to

a rice plantation or a field of sugarcane, almost always sells his crops standing in the field or plantation at a price which barely pays for the cost of raising to the half-breed Chinese, who in turn sell them to the German, English or American traders at an enormous profit. Not satisfied with the tributes of the rich Chinese and foreign houses, the governors impose taxes upon the poor native landholders which take from them everything they may gain from their crops. The governors are energetic in the collection of these taxes, for they receive a percentage, usually one-fifth, of all the revenues of the colony, in addition to money which the law does not allow but custom never questions.

Masonry Spreads Socialism.
Masonic lodges were introduced into the archipelago by socialists driven to Manila after the insurrection of Cartagena. It is true that these people closed their lodges as soon as the creoles and half-breeds showed their intention of joining them, but the mischief was done with the lesson. The natives began to establish societies in all parts of the islands, and in a few years had enrolled 30,000 members. The mysterious and symbolic attracts the imaginations of these people, and the opportunity of secret meeting and discussion of grievances without fear of betrayal was seized upon enthusiastically. It is the custom for a new member to make a gash in his arm, and over the blood he mixes with that of the initiator he swears his allegiance. Each member, therefore, bears a scar on his arm, and this mark makes him a suspect of Spanish authorities. It has happened many times that a prisoner has been convicted and shot on no other evidence than this telltale mark. Many women assiduously themselves in these orders. Sedition has thus been