

HE MAY MOVE ON SPAIN

MORE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT

FOR DEWEY

Washington Diplomats Greatly Interested in the News From Manila, and in Some Quarters It is Believed That the American Victory May Be the Beginning of the End of the Struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The general opinion among members of the administration is that the naval victory at Manila is not only highly important of itself, but that it will have a decided influence among the nations of Europe, which may ultimately result in their united action in forcing Spain to an early relinquishment of the possible task of compelling the United States to change its course with respect to Cuba.

The attorney general, when questioned today, said that in his judgment the Manila victory was the beginning of the end. A few such defeats much convince the Spanish government that their cause was a hopeless one, and it was his opinion that it would be a matter of only a few weeks or months before Spain would be compelled to reopen negotiations with the United States with a view to a complete surrender of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Thinking men, he said, the world over, have been convinced from the first that there could be but one issue to the present struggle. Spanish sovereignty in this hemisphere must end completely and forever. The victory believed has been shared by the leading members of the Spanish government, but they were powerless to prevent a conflict which they well knew must result fatally to their cause.

Secretary Gage held similar views, and he was inclined to the opinion that Spain might not wait for more crushing defeats before she set on foot negotiations looking to the cessation of hostilities. There had not been from the first and could not be any prospect to the final result of war between the two countries. We were so far superior to them in everything that goes to make up a great nation that only a short time was necessary in his judgment, to demonstrate even to the satisfaction of the Spaniards themselves that they were completely outclassed. However, the Spaniards probably would be a concert of the European powers, but how soon that influence would be effectively brought to bear on the Spanish government could not be foretold.

Although the victory at the Philippines undoubtedly will have the effect of releasing at least a part of Commodore Dewey's fleet, members of the administration are not inclined to discuss what action will be taken in that regard. Whether or not they would be sent westward against the Spanish fleet at home or proceed east to join our own fleet in the Atlantic is not known. It is obvious, however, that as soon as the islands have been taken complete possession of by Commodore Dewey, a sufficient force of United States troops will be sent thither to hold them, and to exercise proper police supervision.

At the foreign embassies and legations intense interest is shown in the news of the victory of the American fleet at Manila. It was stated by a diplomatic official today that another Spanish victory would end the cause of Spain and would result in an armistice and peace. The universal belief in diplomatic quarters is that this stroke in the Philippines will be followed immediately by a similar action in Cuba. Aside from the immediate effects of the Manila engagement, foreign representatives here say it is likely to produce a general convulsion in Spain. This has been apprehended by the European powers, and it has been what has been counted on.

Advices from Manila have not been received by any of the establishments representing the great powers of Europe up to noon today. From the fact reported from Madrid that Commodore Dewey had opened communication with the British consul at Manila, it is expected that the British government will come from British sources.

It is understood that the British consul at Manila, Mr. Walker, has assumed charge of American interests in the Philippines, and, under such circumstances, he is at present charged with the important duty of protecting the lives of the Americans on shore at Manila and elsewhere.

SPANISH SURRENDERS MANILA

Continued from First Page. cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city. The Spanish governor general refused to surrender, and the president of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey. The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the Straits Settlement expected that the bombardment of Manila would begin on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and the second was received at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No other messages on the subject have been received in London, although it is expected that news from the British consul at Manila.

Another Account. The Madrid correspondent of the Times, describing the engagement at Manila, says: The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monterey ordered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller

and safer Bochaclia channel. The forts of Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage.

The American squadron moved up the bay and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron.

Admiral Montojo, a few days before, went to Subic bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms; and it did not suffice. The Spaniards opened fire. The Commodore replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulla was sunk, the Castilla and the Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring cove emptying into Baker bay where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered.

All the terms obtained concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that the Spanish fleet, including the best two ships, the Columbia and the Normandia, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, are yet unarmed and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The Spanish auxiliary fleet consists of the six boats belonging to the Barcelona, the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria, and the torpedero Itolilla, another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba and two are at Cadiz. Spain, until the engagement at Manila, had no naval engagements worth mentioning in the past twenty years. And those she did fight prove the national spirit and temper of the country. It is worth while looking into the last two drawings Great Britain gave her, just to show how likely history is to repeat itself with this, the larger, branch of the

Harrison Praises Dewey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Benjamin Harrison was seen at his home today for an extended period on the naval victory. He prepared the following expression: "If the accounts we have received are correct, the performance of our fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila will take its place in our history. It is a harbor that was mined to encounter at dawn the Spanish fleet under the guns of heavy land fortifications, and that without any reconnaissance or dilatory preliminaries, was a magnificent feat of arms. It recalls Farragut's bay. The fight must have been very hot, and we can hardly suppose have escaped some losses in the gallant crews—if not of ships, I have an undoubted faith in the American navy—ship for ship, and man for man. It is unmatched."

English-speaking race. It is true that Horatio Nelson won the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, but never seen such another sea fighter as Horatio Nelson; but there is no reason why another David Farragut should not be developed in this struggle, and he will be even more than is needed to repeat the drubbing.

It was Feb. 13, 1798, that Nelson in the Captain joined Sir John Jervis' fleet off Cape St. Vincent's, bringing the intelligence that the Spanish were approaching with a greatly superior force. They had twenty-one ships of the line, two frigates, and a brig. Against these thirty-eight vessels, twenty-seven of which were ships of the line, the British had only two 100-gun ships, two 82, two 90s, eight 74s, one 64, four frigates, a sloop and a cutter—only fifteen ships of the line. The British were outnumbered by the force of the enemy. When the two fleets came within sight of one another the first Spaniard made some false move, and the British, by the incapacity of the officers of that navy.

While these incompetents were struggling and straggling into a line of battle, the British, under the command of the heavy canvas, went straight through their fleet, tacked and had nine of the Spaniards cut off from the main body. They then ran on and on until they rejoined their companions, with one exception these vessels prudently and in characteristic Spanish fashion ran away from the British. They did not make the attempt to get off without fighting, but Nelson, with the Captain as the rear guard of the British line, pressed on and on, and in an hour's fighting, one against seven, with some assistance from the Culloden, cut them all to pieces. The British, who survived, but only until they met Nelson again.

It was not until the last day of his life, Oct. 21, 1805, that Nelson thereafter came into conflict with any considerable number of the Spanish, having in the meantime inflicted upon the French an overwhelming defeat at the battle of Trafalgar. With twenty ships of the line and four frigates, the British came up with the combined French and Spanish array at Trafalgar, and in a single day's fighting, they inflicted upon the enemy a defeat that their side was whipped and then disappeared permanently. And the others would have been delighted to have been able to do so.

A little before battle was joined, Nelson asked Capt. Blackwood what he would do in case of a victory. "I will do anything into account, he decided that the capture of fourteen of the enemy's ships would mean glorious success. But Nelson declined to be contented with fewer than twenty, and that, strangely enough, was exactly the number of French and Spanish vessels which struck their colors during the action. When the British sailors went into battle, such was their confidence that they had only one remark upon their lips as they advanced upon their adversaries: "Won't they look well at Spidrop?" As it turned out, the French were fearful of Nelson since their experience with him of the Egyptian coast that they did not fight as well as the Spanish. Yet Nelson's own ship, the Victory, 74, came alongside the Santissima Trinidad, 138, and in a

GARDEN OF THE ORIENT

PHILIPPINES ARE EXTREMELY RICH AND PRODUCTIVE

But for Three Centuries the Natives Have Groaned Under the Effects of Spanish Brutality and Misrule—Weyler's Record Here Even Worse Than in Cuba—Cruelest Which Have Led to the Revolt.

The brilliant victory won by Commodore Dewey with his squadron over the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, makes opportune any information in regard to that locality. It is now over a year since a fresh insurrection broke out in Luzon against Spanish rule, which has been characterized there with even more brutality than in Cuba. The present insurrection has been so far successful that it has confined the Spanish forces within the limits of Manila, and a few other cities. Advices from Hong Kong prior to the sailing of Dewey's squadron, told of the consultations with chiefs of the insurgents having for their purpose the arrange-

LONDON FREE IN PRAISE

AMERICAN VICTORY POPULAR IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Clubs and Hotels Crowded With American Tourists Anxious to Hear the Latest News—An Elaborate Analysis of the Sentiment of the Various Classes of English Society—Friendly in General.

LONDON, May 2.—In the house of parliament, at the hotels, which are beginning to be full of American tourists; at all the government offices and particularly at the admiralty, the defeat of the Spanish by the Asiatic fleet of the United States at Manila was the one subject talked of throughout the day. The United States embassy was the center of interest. There was a continuous line of callers requesting information from the majority being Americans. The United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, is overjoyed at the success of the American navy, remarking that the late Commodore Dewey was a personal friend of the ambassador: "It is hard to imagine so quiet and amiable a gentleman controlling a

PROMOTION FOR WADE.

The President Will Make Him a Major General Today.

TAMPA, Fla., May 2.—Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade and J. R. Shafter received telegrams from Washington tonight informing them that the president would tomorrow send in their names as major generals of volunteers. Both will, however, it is said, accompany the United States troops to Cuba.

SPAIN'S SECOND FLEET.

Five Vessels Will Sail From Cadix on May 15.

LONDON, May 3.—According to a dispatch from Cadix to the Daily Chronicle, it is believed that the orders have been given for a fleet of five vessels to start for Cuba on May 15. Three Spanish torpedo boats continue cruising between Ceuta, Tarifa and Algeciras.

TO GLOBE READERS.

The demand for The Globe has been steadily increasing, and just at this time it is such that some of its patrons complain that they are unable, from time to time, to purchase it at various points in the city and country, the reason attributed in nearly every case being that the supply was already exhausted.

Steps have been taken to remedy these complaints by increasing our orders to agencies and dealers, but this will not, we are satisfied, wholly suffice. We shall, therefore, feel obliged to our friends if they will fill out the accompanying blank and send it to The Globe office whenever they are disappointed at not finding this newspaper on sale at any given point: To The St. Paul Globe: I was unable to buy a copy of The Globe morning at o'clock at Street (or Avenue).

THE TOWN OF CAVITE.

Where the Revolution in the Philippine Islands Started.

leisurely manner. The average citizen goes to his office at 8 or 9 in the morning, works until 12, eats his lunch, sleeps until 4, and then takes a drive around the Luneta. The government deliberately discourages improvements. A Spanish sugar planter besought the government for years for permission to establish a little tramway on his plantation with which to bring sugarcane to his crushers. After giving a description of the different tribes of natives occupying the island, under Spanish domination, the writer proceeds to give the following interesting account of Spanish rule and its methods:

How Spain Rules the Philippines. The proper government of a population so miscellaneous would in any case be a matter of much difficulty. In the present instance it is given into the hands of a horde of poverty-stricken officials who make no secret of the fact that they are not in the colony for their health. Many, if not all, of them go to the Philippines because they are in debt, if we may believe their own frankly reiterated statements. A Spanish sugar planter besought the government for years for permission to establish a little tramway on his plantation with which to bring sugarcane to his crushers. After giving a description of the different tribes of natives occupying the island, under Spanish domination, the writer proceeds to give the following interesting account of Spanish rule and its methods:

native wish to kill his buffalo or hog for meat, he must get permission to do so and pay for the privilege. Has he a horse or a few chickens, he must pay taxes on them. Does he wish to press out a little coconuts oil—he must have a "licencia," and licenses cost money. There are annual taxes on weights and measures, taxes on stores and shops, taxes on house property and taxes on industrial and liquor licenses. The Chinese are subject to a special tax. The system employed by the government to obtain this money is certainly ingenious. Each town or village has a "gobernadorcillo," or petty governor, who is invariably a native or a Mestizo, and who is invariably one of the wealthier men of the place. The place is often, therefore, much sought after. The gobernadorcillo has as his staff a number of "head men" called cabezas de barangay. Each cabeza is allowed to carry a cane. He is incidentally made responsible for the taxes of forty to sixty families. If he can get the money from them well and good; if not, he must put his hand into his own pocket. The cabeza is responsible to his gobernadorcillo, who in turn is responsible to the governor of the province. Should any of his cabezas be delinquent, the gobernadorcillo must make good the rate share in the province. The nature of the system is that the ex-governadorcillos are liable during the term of their natural lives for their full proportionate share in the deficit which may arise under the administration of a successor in office. No mercy is shown to delinquent native officials. Their property is confiscated and sold to pay the debt they

TO GLOBE READERS.

do not owe. If the funds raised by this means do not prove sufficient, the unfortunates are imprisoned or deported. In Siquijor we once saw a melancholy procession of forty-four men who had lost houses, cattle, lands and, in addition, were to be sent to Bohol because they still owed sums ranging from \$2 to \$40, which they could not pay themselves. Thieving Officials. Following the example of the Spaniards, the native officials are by no means always honest. The thieving doubtless begins in many instances with the gobernadorcillos, and sometimes even with the cabezas; but the sums involved are usually insignificant, as opportunities for theft are not great or numerous. In spite of some more or less extensive "leakage" by the way, some nine millions of dollars reach the central government annually, of which about five millions are raised by direct taxation; two millions come from customs receipts, and five hundred thousand from the government lottery.

What is to be done in return for this heavy burden of taxation? Verily, it is hard to say. Certainly not justice; for it is a well known fact that the more you tax a man, the more money he can and will pay more liberally for a favorable decision. Certainly not education. The law provides for the

TO GLOBE READERS.

of the uplands is temperate; rivers of any considerable size are infrequent. The heat from the year's beginning to its end, is intense. The rainfalls, however, are sometimes of great volume, and there are records of as much as eight inches precipitation within twenty-four hours. The mean annual temperature of Manila is about 80 degrees, and the summer temperature is about 100 every day; so it may be inferred that Admiral Dewey had a hot time in the old town last night. During the so-called winter season, the temperature ranges from 65 to 85 degrees. It is presumed that our gunners in Sun's battle fought in sweaters, and doubtless some are lying dead in them this morning. Despite the enervating climate, which renders the people indolent to labor, the soil is capable of considerable in the way of productiveness, the annual exports approach \$32,000,000. These consist largely of hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cigars and indigo. The population is of a mixed quality. Magellan discovered the islands in 1521, and the coasts were populated by Malays, but the interior possessed many Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Siamese and other Asiatic coast races. There are today only about 5,000 Spaniards left in the interior, and the office-holding classes, while the population in its entirety is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 11,000,000. The policy of the Spanish government has been toward exclusiveness.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

Manila, the capital, the principal of the four ports, is alone open to foreign intercourse. English merchants, however, control the trade, and the remainder is divided between the United States, the Netherlands, France and Germany.

We find in the Cosmopolitan for October, 1897, an article on Spanish rule in the Philippines, from which we make the following excerpts, as being of present interest. Manila bay is a magnificent body of water, on which the navies of the world might find ample room to maneuver. Manila is situated on the east side of the bay, thirty-eight miles from the entrance on each side of the Pasig river. This river drains the largest fresh water lake in the island, and is navigable for very small steamers to its source, and for half a mile by ocean-going steamers with a draft of from twelve to fourteen feet. The city lies on both sides of the river and has a population of about 300,000. Old Manila lies on the left bank and is enclosed by massive stone walls, built 200 years ago. Within the walls are the cathedral, monasteries, government offices, schools and a few shops and residences, but most of the business is transacted, and the principal residences are outside the walls. That portion of the city across the river is called Binondo, and here are the offices of the foreign shipping houses, banks, stores, custom house, etc. The business of Manila is transacted in a

per annum. He is assisted by an extensive staff, and by two governing bodies, called respectively the general direction of civil administration and the administrative council. The colony is divided into provinces, some of which are civil, some military and some military and civil combined. Each province is under a governor, who receives a salary of from fifteen hundred to four thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Each governor is in turn assisted by an extensive staff. The end and aim of this system of "government" is to wring as much hard cash as possible from the poor islanders. This money comes in the form of taxes, and everything in sight is taxed, including the natives themselves.

Taxing the Natives. Every person in the colony over eighteen must hold a "cedula personal," or personal certificate. This document serves as a means of identification and as a passport within the limits of the archipelago. It is impossible to travel without it. The cedulas are divided into numerous classes, the cost ranging from \$2 to \$150, and they must be renewed annually. Every person holding a cedula which costs less than \$50 must render fifteen days of work to the government or pay an additional \$7.50 in cash. Those holding cedulas which cost more than \$50 must pay an additional \$1.50 in lieu of work. This, however, is by no means the only expedient resorted to by the government to raise money. Does a poor

establishment and maintenance of schools, and especially states that the Spanish language shall be taught in a few of the larger towns this provision is carried out. In the vast majority of cases, however, it is not. Nor does the poor native see the hard earned dollars of which he has been mulcted expended in local improvement. Here again the law is good enough. Such improvement is provided for, but alas! the funds that should pay for them are only too apt to find their way into the pockets of provincial officials or to be sent to the capital.

One result of this state of affairs is that except in the vicinity of a few of the largest towns, the province has no roads worthy of the name. Few of the alleged "roads" are passable for any vehicle save a buffalo sled, even in the dry season, and during the rainy season they become impassable even for a man on horseback, the water buffalo being the only beast that can make its way through the apparently bottomless sea of mud which is everywhere to be seen. Nor can unimproved progress be made even on "buffalo-bags" for sooner or later one is sure to encounter a rushing stream, in the shape of a rushing stream, too deep for the buffalo to ford and too swift for him to swim.

Bridges are almost unknown, for even if a province has been so fortunate as to have a home-grown bridge, it is not a home-grown bridge, but one which has been constructed by some foreign contractor, in most cases, allowed to fall into ruin. A bridge once down, stays down, unless some poor native living near it, or the gobernadorcillo of the nearest village, manages to repair it at his own expense.

Not only are the natives frequently left without protection from these bandits, who are often in league with the very authorities, but they are deprived of means of defense. In the knowledge that the Spanish dominion in the islands would speedily terminate were the natives armed, arms and ammunition have been made contraband. One may not have in his possession a weapon of any kind without a license, duly issued by the governor general. These licenses are very difficult to obtain, and cost a good round sum.

There is no hesitation as to the ways and means of obtaining information from natives who are unwilling to give it, and who are often in league with the authorities. One of the most common resorted to, is to force the natives to steal some powder from us at Romblon, we applied to the governor for instructions as to the best method of ascertaining the whereabouts of the powder, and since the natives at once suggested that a thumb-screw properly used would probably elicit the desired information. We are informed that the thumb-screw was formerly used by the Inquisition, and since 1808, the monasteries of old Manila, against the time of need, are being brought into requisition during the present revolt, but it should not be supposed that the Spaniard has not improved upon these somewhat antiquated implements of torture. We learned during our stay in the island that the application of a good strong interrupted current of electricity to certain sensitive portions of the body had been found quite effective. And we are told that Spain is not a progressive nation.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

What is Reported by the Statesman's Year Book About the Philippines. "The Statesman's Year-Book, 1898," the second authority of the world on statistical information, has the following data relating to the Philippine islands. Owing to the events occurring since the war, they are now of special interest: These islands extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo, and embrace an area of about 300,000 square miles, embracing an extent of 16 degrees of latitude and 9 degrees of longitude. They are over 1,200 in number; the two largest are Luzon, 104,224 square miles, and Mindanao; and the smallest are about 22,850 square miles. The population, including army and navy, numbers about 3,570,000.

The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 154,062 inhabitants (1897); other towns are Laoag, 30,642; Lipa, 43,403; Zamboanga, 35,338; Batangas, 35,587. There is a small number of Spanish population, and about 100,000 Chinese, in whose hands are the principal industries. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malay race, and the government is administered by a governor general and a captain general, and the forty-three provinces are administered by alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position. The estimated revenue of the Philippine islands in 1894-95 was \$2,715,880, and the expenditure \$2,656,026. There is an export duty on tobacco, and almost every article of foreign production is heavily taxed. The duty on opium, muslins and petroleum is about 100 per cent of the cost. The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, cigars, and indigo. Gold mining is being carried on in Luzon with favorable prospects, and the coal mining in Cebu, where, it is said, the first Spanish ferris are being completed, the output is expected to be about 5,000 tons per month. In the absence of official statistics, only approximate results can be given. In 1896 the imports were estimated at \$2,187,500, and the exports at \$4,151,250. The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress goods, petroleum, coal. The chief exports in 1896 were: Sugar, \$698,000; hemp, \$1,500,000; tobacco leaf, \$500,000; cigars, \$150,000; copra, \$375,000. On an

Continued on Sixth Page.

BUSINESS MEN

Will probably halt a moment and reflect, before signing a long term contract for a telephone service that

Has Not Been Installed.

and cannot possibly be put in operation with 2,000 subscribers for many months. Even in the early experimental days of the telephone the

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY

never required a subscriber to sign a contract for a longer term than one year. It is estimated that the NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY will have over

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS

and connections with 500 cities and towns in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota before the summer season closes.

do not owe. If the funds raised by this means do not prove sufficient, the unfortunates are imprisoned or deported. In Siquijor we once saw a melancholy procession of forty-four men who had lost houses, cattle, lands and, in addition, were to be sent to Bohol because they still owed sums ranging from \$2 to \$40, which they could not pay themselves. Thieving Officials. Following the example of the Spaniards, the native officials are by no means always honest. The thieving doubtless begins in many instances with the gobernadorcillos, and sometimes even with the cabezas; but the sums involved are usually insignificant, as opportunities for theft are not great or numerous. In spite of some more or less extensive "leakage" by the way, some nine millions of dollars reach the central government annually, of which about five millions are raised by direct taxation; two millions come from customs receipts, and five hundred thousand from the government lottery.

What is to be done in return for this heavy burden of taxation? Verily, it is hard to say. Certainly not justice; for it is a well known fact that the more you tax a man, the more money he can and will pay more liberally for a favorable decision. Certainly not education. The law provides for the

of the uplands is temperate; rivers of any considerable size are infrequent. The heat from the year's beginning to its end, is intense. The rainfalls, however, are sometimes of great volume, and there are records of as much as eight inches precipitation within twenty-four hours. The mean annual temperature of Manila is about 80 degrees, and the summer temperature is about 100 every day; so it may be inferred that Admiral Dewey had a hot time in the old town last night. During the so-called winter season, the temperature ranges from 65 to 85 degrees. It is presumed that our gunners in Sun's battle fought in sweaters, and doubtless some are lying dead in them this morning. Despite the enervating climate, which renders the people indolent to labor, the soil is capable of considerable in the way of productiveness, the annual exports approach \$32,000,000. These consist largely of hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cigars and indigo. The population is of a mixed quality. Magellan discovered the islands in 1521, and the coasts were populated by Malays, but the interior possessed many Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Siamese and other Asiatic coast races. There are today only about 5,000 Spaniards left in the interior, and the office-holding classes, while the population in its entirety is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 11,000,000. The policy of the Spanish government has been toward exclusiveness.

ago it used to be said that a governor of a province who did not become wealthy in two years, was indeed stupid. Times are not so good for the provincial officials now. The success of Gen. Weyler, during the three years of his reign as governor general of the Philippines, shows what good management will accomplish under favorable circumstances. His salary was forty thousand dollars per annum. His position, of course, demanded that he should entertain handsomely, give liberally to his dependents, and so on. His personal expenses, therefore, could not have been small, but so rigid was his economy that he was able to deposit in the banks of London and Paris a sum variously estimated by his countrymen at from one to four million dollars. The means employed to obtain this money were various. Some inference as to their character may be drawn from the fact that hardly had Despujol, Weyler's successor, arrived at the capital, when one of the leading Chinese merchants of Manila, called on him with a little gift of ten thousand dollars in silver, which he wished to invest merely as a slight mark of attention. Despujol was a man of different stamp than Weyler, and is reported to have given the Chinese a vigorous blow in the face.

The policy of government is complicated. The central government is committed at Manila, has at its head a governor general, appointed for three years at a salary of forty thousand dollars

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of the uplands is temperate; rivers of any considerable size are infrequent. The heat from the year's beginning to its end, is intense. The rainfalls, however, are sometimes of great volume, and there are records of as much as eight inches precipitation within twenty-four hours. The mean annual temperature of Manila is about 80 degrees, and the summer temperature is about 100 every day; so it may be inferred that Admiral Dewey had a hot time in the old town last night. During the so-called winter season, the temperature ranges from 65 to 85 degrees. It is presumed that our gunners in Sun's battle fought in sweaters, and doubtless some are lying dead in them this morning. Despite the enervating climate, which renders the people indolent to labor, the soil is capable of considerable in the way of productiveness, the annual exports approach \$32,000,000. These consist largely of hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cigars and indigo. The population is of a mixed quality. Magellan discovered the islands in 1521, and the coasts were populated by Malays, but the interior possessed many Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Siamese and other Asiatic coast races. There are today only about 5,000 Spaniards left in the interior, and the office-holding classes, while the population in its entirety is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 11,000,000. The policy of the Spanish government has been toward exclusiveness.

ago it used to be said that a governor of a province who did not become wealthy in two years, was indeed stupid. Times are not so good for the provincial officials now. The success of Gen. Weyler, during the three years of his reign as governor general of the Philippines, shows what good management will accomplish under favorable circumstances. His salary was forty thousand dollars per annum. His position, of course, demanded that he should entertain handsomely, give liberally to his dependents, and so on. His personal expenses, therefore, could not have been small, but so rigid was his economy that he was able to deposit in the banks of London and Paris a sum variously estimated by his countrymen at from one to four million dollars. The means employed to obtain this money were various. Some inference as to their character may be drawn from the fact that hardly had Despujol, Weyler's successor, arrived at the capital, when one of the leading Chinese merchants of Manila, called on him with a little gift of ten thousand dollars in silver, which he wished to invest merely as a slight mark of attention. Despujol was a man of different stamp than Weyler, and is reported to have given the Chinese a vigorous blow in the face.

The policy of government is complicated. The central government is committed at Manila, has at its head a governor general, appointed for three years at a salary of forty thousand dollars

do not owe. If the funds raised by this means do not prove sufficient, the unfortunates are imprisoned or deported. In Siquijor we once saw a melancholy procession of forty-four men who had lost houses, cattle, lands and, in addition, were to be sent to Bohol because they still owed sums ranging from \$2 to \$40, which they could not pay themselves. Thieving Officials. Following the example of the Spaniards, the native officials are by no means always honest. The thieving doubtless begins in many instances with the gobernadorcillos, and sometimes even with the cabezas; but the sums involved are usually insignificant, as opportunities for theft are not great or numerous. In spite of some more or less extensive "leakage" by the way, some nine millions of dollars reach the central government annually, of which about five millions are raised by direct taxation; two millions come from customs receipts, and five hundred thousand from the government lottery.

What is to be done in return for this heavy burden of taxation? Verily, it is hard to say. Certainly not justice; for it is a well known fact that the more you tax a man, the more money he can and will pay more liberally for a favorable decision. Certainly not education. The law provides for the