

# SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By FRANK C. CARPENTER.

Davao, Island of Mindanao, April 26.—I was offered four slaves here today for fifty gold dollars. They were owned by a woman who claims she is a Christian, and not by one of the Mohammedan Moros. I went into the woman's house and chatted with her for later about the human flesh on sale, and later on persuaded her to bring the slaves out in the yard that I might make a photograph of them. Three of them were boys, ranging in age from 15 to 6. The other was a girl of 12, the age at which girls are sometimes married down here on the edge of the equator. The smallest boy had nothing on but a shirt, which barely reached to his waist, and the other two wore only coarse pantaloons extending from the waist to the knees. The girl was half naked, her only garment being a wide strip of dirty cotton wrapped about her waist and fastened in a knot. I had a photograph made with myself standing beside her, and she reached just to my shoulder. As I stood thus the slave owner thought I wanted the girl and said "mucho bueno," or very good, and told me that if I bought only her she would have to charge me more in proportion than she asked for the job lot. She said the little girl should be worth at least \$15, and seemed surprised when I did not jump at the bargain.

I asked her where the slaves came from. She replied that they had been brought in from the mountains, having been captured by one of the savage tribes in a recent war with its neighbors. She said they were Aetas, or Mindanao Negritos, and as I looked at their black skins, thick noses and enormous eyes I could see traces of African blood. I talked with the slaves through an interpreter, but could not get any evidence of their being ill used. They seemed indifferent as to whether they were to be sold or not, and evidently had no idea that they could possibly object. Had I bought them I am told I would have had, according to the custom which prevails in the country about here, power of life and death over them, and that I could have killed them without risk of a criminal investigation.

**SLAVERY IN MINDANAO AND SULU.**  
Slavery is common among the people of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago, and I am led to believe that there is a form of debt slavery in some of the islands farther north. Here in Mindanao there are not only debt slaves, but slaves by birth and by conquest. I have been told at every place I have stopped that slavery is common, and that women especially are bought and sold. All of the Moro dattoes have numerous slaves, and the richer of their subjects have as many as they can support.

The Visayans of this island, at least, have slaves, although it is nominally against the Spanish law. Still human beings are being bought and sold, and even the officials have been accustomed to own them. I met this afternoon the ex-president of the town of Davao. He is a rich Visayan, who has a large farm not far from here. He owns a number of slaves and keeps several in his family as servants. I have been told that the Christians seldom sell slaves, although they buy them, and that it is common for a man to purchase children to bring them up to work about the house.

Nearly all of the savages, of whom there are many, have their slaves captured in war. It is not an uncommon thing to kill the men captives and to

make slaves of the women and children. In four tribes which inhabit the mountains near here slaves are said to be used for human sacrifices. These tribes are the Bagobas, Aetas, Gulangas and Tagacolas, who live on or near the slopes of Mount Apo. I have seen much of the Bagobas and the Gulangas in Davao and will describe them more fully hereafter.

The Chinese merchants who do most of the business in the smaller towns of the Philippines usually own one or more women whom they have bought. They do not marry them, but treat them well as wives, taking good care of their children.

The chief slave owners, however, are the Moros. They have the right to slaves by their religion and have held them for centuries. In the past they have carried on a great business in kidnaping men, women and children and taking them to Borneo and elsewhere for sale. There are white men still living who have been Moro slaves, having been captured by the Moros in their wars with the Spaniards. According to the Moro laws the father has the right to sell his children. He can sell his wife, and if he gets into debt he can sell himself to pay it. The debts of fathers entail the slavery of the children, who agree to work for their creditors until the debt is paid.

Dean Worcester, one of the commissioners sent by the president to examine into the Philippines, quotes the prices of Moro slaves in the island of Tawi Tawi at fifteen bushels of rice, and states that he was offered a girl of 15 for \$5. My investigations are that these prices are too low. Some of the slaves I have seen here are estimated as high as \$29 in gold, and \$19 is thought to be very little for a grown up woman.

Captain Hagadorn told me that he bought a slave girl for twenty Mexican dollars and gave her her freedom. It was a case of sentiment on the part of the captain. It is said that "all the world loves a lover," and this is especially so when the lover is of the feminine gender. This slave girl was in love with a young man of the village, but the man was poor, and as her master was needing money, he was about to sell the girl to a hated rival, an old Moro. The girl said she would rather die than serve him. Captain Hagadorn's heart was touched. He bought her and made her free, and she has since married the lover of her choice.

The idea that love does not exist among the slaves of the Moros is a mistake. Cupid does not restrict his darts to any race, color or condition of servitude, and even the sultan of Sulu is powerless to restrain him. The sultan has, you know, the right of life and death over all his subjects. They are really his slaves. He commands them and they obey. He has the right to seize any of the women, and he has a goodly number of slave girls in his harem. Not long ago a female slave connected with his household fell in love with one of his warriors. She was neither wife nor concubine, but merely a servant of the harem, and the warrior asked his majesty that she be given him as a wife. The sultan refused, and the two ran away and got married. They were captured and brought back, and the sultan then said that the man must die. The girl thereupon threw herself at the feet of the sultan and begged that she be allowed to die with her lover. The sultan consented and the same campfire sliced off the two heads.

# CROWN JEWELS OF EUROPE.

The imperial family of Russia possesses the most valuable collection of precious stones of any reigning house in the world. The treasure houses of Asia have given the choicest gems to this collection. The value of them is incalculable.

The finest diamond in the world, the Orloff, is owned by the czar. It was bought for Catherine II by Prince Orloff in 1773 at Amsterdam, and now adorns the scepter of the czar. It cost the empress an annuity of 4,000 roubles, in ready money 450,000 roubles and a patent of nobility. The empress of Russia wears the next largest diamond in the world, and also owns the finest emeralds.

The jewels in the possession of the Greek church are worth more than the collections of all the crowned heads of Europe. The church has been accumulating these treasures for many years. The figures and pictures as well as the holy books in the Greek churches are studded with gems of immense value, and the church plate is so costly that it is impossible to estimate its value.

The finest pearl necklace in the world is owned by the Countess Henckel, and consists of three famous necklaces combined. It is valued at half a million dollars. One of the necklaces formerly belonged to the ex-Queen of Naples, another adorned the Virgin of Atakha.

Another beautiful pearl necklace is owned by the Duchess of Cumberland. It formerly belonged to the crown jewels of Hanover. It is a string of pearls six feet in length, all exactly matched in shape, size and color.

One of the finest collections of pearls known is that of the Queen of Italy. It is so large that she cannot wear all of the ones she owns, and as they lose their color if not always in the light some of them adorn her ladies-in-wait-

ing. The King of Italy gave his wife a row of these pearls on the birth of their son, and every year since has added a fresh row, as the crown prince is now 39 years old, the value of this collection can be readily imagined.

Many of the precious stones now owned by Queen Victoria formerly belonged to Indian princes. The famous Kohinoor came into her possession on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. This stone can be traced with accuracy to the year 1304, when it was acquired by the Sultan Aladdin from the Rajah Malwa, in whose family it had been for many generations. In 1526 it passed by conquest to Humaim, the son of the Sultan Babu, and later was used as the eye of a peacock in the marvelous peacock throne of Aurungeb.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvelous beauty. It has never been set. She owns three crowns. The most artistic one, which was made over forty years ago, is of gold, literally covered with diamonds. It is composed of 2,763 white diamonds and 529 rubies, besides many smaller stones. Before this crown was made the queen wore a gold band studded with precious stones.

## THE ROUND AND THE SQUARE.

The large, imposing woman found her husband in the last saloon but one "Well, I've rounded you up at last!" she hissed.

"Oh, I can square myself all right!" exclaimed the man, with a thin affection of nonchalance.

He even affected to laugh, which rendered him a more pitiful spectacle than ever.—Detroit Journal.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, who is now in Great Britain, is in great demand there as a preacher and speaker.

# MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Charlotte, N. C., has just been celebrating the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. This famous document preceded by many months the one drawn up at Philadelphia, and in consequence is the first formal expression against England formulated by the colonies. The old log court-house in which the band of resolute men met to assert their rights and the rights of their fellow citizens then stood in Independence Square, and the site is marked by a heavy iron plate recording the fact.

Charlotte is proud of its distinction, and its school children are told again and again of the daring of the forefathers which started them on the road to citizenship in an American republic. It was these Mecklenburg resolutions, framed May 29, 1775, that Jefferson denied ever having heard of. John Adams also pleaded ignorance of them. The latter wrote of them to William Bentley in August, 1819: "I was on social friendly terms with Caswell, Hooper and Howes, delegates from North Carolina to the continental congress every moment of their existence in congress; with Hooper, a Bostonian, a son of Harvard, intimate and familiar, yet from neither of them did the slightest hint of these resolutions ever escape." To Jefferson he wrote: "You know that if I had possessed such a paper I would have made the walls of congress echo and re-echo with it fifteen months before your Declaration of Independence."

In spite of this lack of knowledge of these important writings on the part of eminent statesmen close to the stirring days of the revolution, the document did exist, and it is due to the legislature of North Carolina that it was ferreted out. The committee appointed by it for the purpose eventually got trace of an abridged copy of the original resolution. Peter Force, compiling his American archives, was another instrument in making their existence known, and in 1847 Dr. Joseph Johnson found the set intact in the South Carolina Gazette of June, 1775, and George Bancroft afterward found them capled in the state papers office of London.

The remarkable point in connection with these resolutions is that North Carolina, remote from the Boston tea party and one month away from news of the battle of Lexington, took it upon itself to openly assert its scorn of British rule. The night preceding the signing was an anxious one for the general committee gathered in the little log house perched upon stilts. The crowd outside waited patiently for results. It knew Abraham Alexander had called the meeting to order and that Dr. Ephraim Bevard was clerk. Rev. H. J. Balch, accustomed to writing, was named to draw up resolutions, and he had for assistant William Kennon. The crowd never deserted the square. All night it stood within call of the narrow door. Knowing neither fatigue nor hunger, it halted with a mighty shout the announcement that the final word had been agreed to.

The news came at 2 o'clock in the morning. The resolutions were immediately read to the excited throng outside. They were as follows:

"Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form or manner, countenances the invasion

of our rights as attempted by the parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America and to the rights of men.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connections with a nation that has wantonly trampled our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the general congress; to the maintenance of which we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

"Resolved, That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct all and each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges or immunities among us.

"Resolved, That all officers, both civil and military, in this country, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of the delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer and exercise the powers of justice of the peace, issue process of law and determine controversies according to law preserve peace, union and harmony in the country, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the president of the continental congress, assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body."

In quaint letterings after these come the names of the signers, Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk, David Reese, John Pifer, Adam Alexander, William Graham, Robert Harris, James Harris, Era Alexander, Richard Barry, John Davidson, John K. Alexander, Henry Downs, Neil Morrison, Charles Alexander, Waightside Avery and Benjamin Patton.

It is to these signers that Charlotte this year raises an imposing monument. It is to the men whose signatures stood for the demands of a people bound to be free that a beautiful granite shaft has been reared. A bronze plate on one side shows the list of these names. Above the plate is a large hornet's nest, the county emblem, typical of its unrest during the period of the revolution. The monument has been put on historic ground, being on the spot once occupied by Queen's college, the first in the United States. In this ground also the bodies of many of Cornwallis' soldiers found a resting place after their encounters with the patriots. All the military companies of the state joined in the unveiling ceremonies on May 29, for, as all of North Carolina was interested in the framing of the heroic resolutions of more than a century ago, so all of North Carolina rejoices in the honors paid the men who stood for liberty and the right to make a standard under which all should live free and equal.

# GIRL ELOPES WITH A PAINTER.

Fitchburg, Mass.—(Special.)—One would have thought that William F. Ruderhan was handicapped for winning the love of a society girl. He was in overalls and they were spattered with paint. So were his shoes. There were specks of paint even in his hair and moustache. He was painting her father's house.

Miss Alice N. Snow was the daughter of Charles W. Snow, paying teller of the Boylston National bank, Boston. The family home is at Newton. In summer they occupy a house at Rindge, N. H. It was there two summers ago that this romance of the ladder and scaffold had its beginning.

The daughter of the house looked up from her books and flowers to see a paint-spattered man whipping his brush to and fro over the window frame. She bade him "good morning," and noticed that he blushed as he returned the salutation.

Conversation strengthened these impressions. Miss Snow discovered that the young painter had mental gifts. He knew nothing about her little world of society, but a great deal about the big world of which hers, she now saw, was an insignificant part.

They fell in love. When Mr. and Mrs. Snow learned of this they hurried their daughter back to Newton. Ruderhan went there, too. He and Miss Snow had many clandestine meetings. Once or twice he made bold to call at the house, but was not cordially received. On the last of these occasions he proposed formally for the hand of his sweetheart.

"Never!" said Mr. Snow, and "Never!" he repeated to his daughter, and "Never, never, never!" reiterated Mrs. Snow with all the emphasis that an angry mother could weight the word withal.

Ruderhan continued to communicate with his sweetheart as often as he could and struggled hard to improve his condition. He came to Fitchburg a

year ago. At first he continued to work as a painter. Then, thinking that a business experience might open the way to wider field, he became a clerk in a grocer's store. Afterward he entered H. C. Deane's machine shop, but his wages were only \$9 a week.

Impatient of further delay the lovers a few days ago planned an elopement.

One day Mr. Snow went to his Boston bank, leaving Mrs. Snow in charge of the house. Not long after Ruderhan drove up in a hack.

When he essayed to enter the house he was met by Mrs. Snow, who warned her daughter not to leave the house. For the time being there was a deadlock. Then the two women went upstairs, and it is understood that the mother locked the daughter in a room. She managed to escape, and in a few minutes came rushing out of the back door, jumped into the hack, the driver whipped up his horses and they were soon being driven hurriedly away.

It was at first planned to take a train for Boston. But the thought of possibly encountering Mr. Snow caused the lovers to change their plans. They went by trolley to Waltham, where they took a train for this city and went to No. 4 Winster street, the home of Herbert D. Wellington, where Mr. Ruderhan had a room.

A messenger was sent for the Rev. W. O. Conrad and in a few minutes the ceremony was performed.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow reconciled themselves to the inevitable and extended a blessing to the young people. They will

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Henry Granjou as bishop of Tucson, Ariz., will take place in Baltimore soon. Cardinal Gibbons will be the consecrating prelate. Bishop-elect Granjou was selected by the pope to succeed Bishop Bourgade in the see of Tucson. Bishop Bourgade having been promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fe.

# THE BOXER TROUBLE IN CHINA.

BY A CHRISTIANIZED CHINAMAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—(Special.)—A Chinese student at the University of Michigan, S. C. Yin, has written, from the native standpoint, his view of the present crisis in China. Yin is a bright, intelligent Chinese and is manifestly familiar with the history and conditions in his far-away country. He says:

There seems to be no doubt that the present trouble in China in connection with the Boxers movement occupies more of the world's attention than even the South African war. The trouble in China, however, is not a surprising one, for the intelligent Chinese themselves have fully expected such an outbreak after the unfortunate coup d'etat in which the young emperor was dethroned and the dowager empress regained power.

The landing of German troops at Shang-tung and the occupation of Kieu-Chow bay by the Germans accounts for the first existence of the present Boxers society. It must be admitted that the Chinese are remarkable for organizing secret societies, but it is equally true that secret societies in China do not live long, and they are formed simply on the demand of the people for self-defense or mutual benefit. Being human beings, the Chinese cannot tolerate gross injustice or injury to their person and property, and it was from the injury of these poor people of Shangtung and its neighborhood suffered at the hands of the new invaders that a new society was formed with the avowed object of revenge.

Without regarding the right or interest of the people in the vicinity of Kieu-Chow bay, our new Teutonic invaders determined to have everything according to their own way. Troops were to be stationed; the soldiers were to have drinks from the breweries of Bremen; they were to have a good time at least once a week to wipe off that gloomy spirit of being so far away from home. Railroads had to be built, but no money or compensation of whatever description was to be given to the titled owners of the land through which railway tracks passed.

Shangtung is rich in mineral resources, but poor in agriculture. Every inch of ground is cultivated. The surface of the soil having been used for cultivation from time immemorial, the poor farmer has to try his best to get manure for his farms in order that he and his dear ones at home may have a morsel to save them from starvation. Every foot of ground counts; the loss of an inch of land available for raising crops means the loss of a handful of rice that can serve for one meal to that farmer's little boy. These railroad tracks, the sign of Christian civilization, devastated hundreds and hundreds of acres of land without giving the sufferers the slightest consideration.

Sunday comes. The soldiers are entitled to have a time. They must not be deprived of having a "happy good jolly" with the fair sex as they used to have at home. The native women may not exactly suit their fancy, but still they are better than none. Drunkenness, debauchery, wholesale oppression brings the people to their sense that if they are sons of man they have to stand up for defense. Complaints are now laid before the German authorities and find their way to the pigeon holes. One or two cases might be called up, but of what avail? It is a case between the conqueror and the conquered.

The Chinese regard all those who do not wear queues the same as they do foreigners. To them there is just one class of foreigners, namely, those who do not wear long hair. Germans, English, Americans and all are classified under this head.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the common people of China are not able to distinguish an American

from a German or a German from a Russian. The only thing they know is that they have suffered wrongs at the hands of the foreigners and these wrongs have to be redressed. The society of Boxers—or rather its predecessor—was organized under the name of "Io-Ho-Chun," meaning society of righteousness and harmony. The word chun literally means "first," but here it is used in a different sense, and a too dogmatic translation would render the word meaningless. The society is also known as "The Tai-Tau-Hae"—the Big Sword society. This name is undoubtedly given to it by the outsiders and not by the society itself. Such a name is "Big Sword" is of common occurrence among the different organizations whose end has to be accomplished by force. More than thirty years ago there was quite a disturbance in Southern China, caused by a secret society known as the Small Sword society. A name as such is certainly vulgar and must be regarded as having no particular meaning attached to it indicating the aims of the society.

From the neighborhood of Shangtung this hostile spirit against the foreigners spread north and west till it reached the present seats of trouble. One fact is worth remembering, and that is the hostile spirit was primarily against the Germans only, but the people being ignorant of the particular nationality to which a certain foreigner belongs, hostile acts were done to the British as well as to any other nationality.

There is another important factor which has added to the cause of the present trouble. It is too sad for us to omit. I mean the indiscreet acts of some of the missionaries. The Chinese government, like all other governments, hates to see people of other nations dictating to her what action she can or cannot take in dealing with her own people, although the latter may have accepted the Christian faith. Through a careless investigation before admitting a man to the church, a man of notorious character, and to the persistent objection of allowing him to be handed over to the native authorities to be dealt with as is deserved, the hatred of many Chinese communities against the missionary body is greatly intensified. We do not propose to question the right of the missionaries in protecting their converts, but we do doubt the wisdom of the apostles to act in such a way as to incur unnecessary enmity of the natives for the mere sake of defending men who are deserving of punishment in any community, under whatever government.

Another cause of the trouble arises from a misunderstanding of the good will of the medical missionaries. Indeed, a European doctor commands the profoundest respect such as no other missionaries can expect to have from the Chinese people, rich and poor alike. And yet there has been a constant unkind feeling towards a medical man in the fact that numerous ridiculous reports have been spread among the people bringing forth to show them that these medical missionaries are charged with offensive missions, such as gathering the hearts of human beings to be sent home to the scientific institutions for research work. The Chinese being superstitious to the extreme, and being strongly prejudiced against the mutilation of the dead body, easily submit themselves as victims of such absurd reports.

Bishop Potter, in a speech at some commencement exercises in New York, told his audience that during the first two years of his ministry he kept a saddle horse on a salary of \$600 a year by doing the grooming himself.

# TYPHOID AND THE SOLDIERS.

Of all the maladies which beset the modern soldier, typhoid fever is the worst. The duty of seeking how best to exclude from camps this dreaded visitor has long been recognized by the medical students of military establishments. Two English surgeons, Prof. A. E. Wright and Major Leishman of the Army Medical School at Netley, now believe that they have found the means for waging a more successful fight against it than was ever before possible.

These surgeons are hopeful that vaccination, an innovation in treating typhoid, may be used advantageously against it. In support of this theory they report a series of experiments made with British soldiers in India. There were selected for inoculation 2,835 men, of whom 27 were afterward attacked by the fever. The percentage of cases was less than 1 per cent of the number vaccinated. Among 6,840 unvaccinated troops that were under observation 213 cases occurred, or fully 2½ per cent.

These figures are not conclusive. A still larger number of inoculations might show different results. At best the statistics indicate not that absolute immunity can be secured, but that vaccination in the manner prescribed may lessen the chances of an attack. But, while it would be premature to assume that a complete demonstration has been afforded of the efficacy of the treatment in question, some of the medical journals point out several disadvantages under which the experiments were conducted—such as the difficulty of obtaining a supply of vaccine and of preserving it—thus suggesting the pos-

sibility that under other conditions the showing might be more favorable.

The vaccine matter used in the anti-typhoid experiments was prepared in accordance with the second of Haffkine's methods. Cultures of the microbes were made, with the object of taming them gradually, and then they were killed by raising the fluid in which they were contained to a temperature of 60 centigrade, or 140 Fahrenheit. One per cent of lysol was added to assist in preserving the fluid. The amount used for inoculation was from .5 to .75 cubic centimeter. A slight disturbance of the system followed this treatment, but not enough to amount to real sickness. Further evidence that some effect had been produced was found upon examination of the blood. In what is known to the profession as "Widal's test"—the admixture of a drop of the patient's blood with a drop of fluid containing typhoid germs—the same result would be attained, the paralysis and clotting of the germs.

The president has pardoned a man serving a five-year sentence in the Georgia penitentiary for sending obscene letters through the mails. He was convicted on the evidence of handwriting experts. Now another man has been found guilty by the same experts with the aid of other evidence to have been the guilty one.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "No, Mr. Home-wood," said Miss Benchwood, firmly but kindly, "I cannot be your wife, but I will be a sister to you." "Very well," said the young man, resignedly, "will you assume my name or shall I take yours?"