

## SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By FRANK C. CARPENTER.

Davao, Island of Mindanao, April 26.—I was offered four slaves here today for fifty good 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 time 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 16 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 Negritoes, and as I looked at their black skins, thick noses and sensual 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 dattos 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

makes 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, Guiangas and Tagacolas, who live on or near the slopes of Mount Apo. I have seen much of the Bagobas and the Guiangas 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 great business in kidnapping 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 \$3. My investigations are that these prices are too low. Some of the slaves I have seen here are estimated as high as \$20 in gold, and \$10 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 1778 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 rows 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 30 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 Humayun, the son of the Sultan Babur, and later was used as the eye of a peacock in the marvelous peacock throne of Aurangzeb.

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.

## 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 Shanghai 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 Shanghai 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.

Shanghai 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 hole. 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 "Lo-Ho-Chun," meaning society of righteousness and harmony. The word chun literally means "flat," 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" 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 Shanghai 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 mention, but it is too grave 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 6,640 unvaccinated troops that were under observation 213 cases occurred, or fully 2 1/2 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 microbe 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 Beachwood, 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."

### NOT SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Name Formerly Applied to the Hawaiian Group Now Heldom Used.

The preamble to a resolution adopted by the chamber of commerce the other day advocated the establishment of "Cable Communications between the United States and the Philippines by way of the Sandwich Islands." This designation of the Hawaiian Islands was probably mere force of old habit or a "slip of the pen." The name Sandwich Islands is not properly applied to day to our territory of Hawaii. Geographers and mapmakers all over the world have discontinued the use of the former name.

The Hawaiian Islands were called the Sandwich Islands by the famous Capt. Cook, when he discovered them, in honor of a British nobleman who was one of the most conspicuous promoters of geographical discovery in his day. At the time the islands were named in his honor Lord Sandwich was lord of the admiralty. It was under his administration that Capt. Cook enriched geography with so many splendid and important discoveries. The naming of the islands for Lord Sandwich was referred to at the time as "a tribute justly due to that noble person for the liberal support these voyagers have derived from his power."

For many years the islands were known as the Sandwich Islands. When, however, the natives became somewhat advanced in civilization they began to protest against the abolition of the name which they and their fathers had known for many generations. They never used the name which Capt. Cook gave them. They called their country the Kingdom of Hawaii. In all their relations with other countries, in all their official papers, the name Sandwich never appeared. When King Kalakaua visited this country he was occasionally spoken of as "The King of the Sandwich Islands." He never failed to correct, most politely the person who named him in this manner. The only reference to his little kingdom that ever seemed to distress him was when it was called the Sandwich Islands. Many missionaries and merchants sympathized with the desire of the natives to preserve their ancient name.

For years past it has been regarded as improper for an explorer to attach a new name to any geographical object having a distinct name. The British themselves have been great sticklers for the retention of native names except when some most conspicuous object was named after members of their royal family. But the fact that the retention of native names is generally advocated helped to bring about the disuse of the name that Capt. Cook gave to the Hawaiian group.

All the best atlases now give the native name to the group. "The International Geography," the latest important geography published in Great Britain speaks of the Hawaiian Islands "formerly known as the Sandwich Islands."

Of course the islands can never be called the Sandwich Islands in our country, for this would be contrary to the present usage in all lands and to our own official designation of the new "Territory of Hawaii."—New York Sun

### THE TARANTULA.

A great many people who have read all sorts of harrowing tales about the poisonous bite of the tarantula, who have been treated with detailed accounts of how the insect would spring forty feet on his unsuspecting victim, would be surprised to find that as many tarantulas come to New Orleans as to any other places on the map.

With every shipload of bananas there are tarantulas. They nestle down around the stalk and they make the trip from South and Central America in peace and comfort. Yet among the hundreds of men who are employed in discharging the cargoes of these steamers there has not been a single instance of one having been bitten by a tarantula. The truth of the matter is, according to those who assert they have some knowledge of bugology, the tarantula is a very much abused insect. He will bite when he thinks his life is in danger, just as any animal.

But this talk about his springing propensities is all rubbish, if those experts are to be believed. Nor is the bite of the insect so terribly fatal. He will bite, and the bite will cause a swelling of the particular spot of the body affected, and may cause nausea, but very seldom has death been known to result from one of the bites.

In fact, the tarantula, by the South and Central Americans, is not considered nearly so dangerous as the centipede. The centipede is much smaller, and will crawl upon the victim in sleep and bite. The bite is very poisonous, and unless promptly attended to, either death or lasting injury is likely to result. If the people who live in countries where these insects thrive are to be given credence, most of the stories printed about their destroying powers are purely imaginary.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, states that he made small cannon even as a boy. While firing a musket during the American civil war he was knocked down by the recoil, and this gave him indirectly the idea for the famous Maxim gun.

### STORIES OF KING EDWARD.

Theatrical Experiences Before He Ascended the Throne.

Mrs. John Wood, a favorite actress in both America and England—retired, but not forgotten—was playing the heroine in John Brougham's burlesque, "Pocahontas," rechristened "La Belle Sauvage," and the prince sent for her to receive his congratulations after the performance.

Brilliantly beautiful in the rich costume of the Indian princess, attended by the chief braves of her court, and guarded by an escort of picked savages, Mrs. Wood entered the reception room with an air of royalty paying a visit to royalty. The prince kissed her hand fraternally, and, taking his cue at once, presented her to his suite as "Her Royal Highness the Princess Pocahontas of Virginia."

Old playgoers may remember that "The Little Wee Dog" song was one of the hits in "La Belle Sauvage." The Czarowitz (now the czar) was the guest of the prince at the St. James, and was asked whether he had ever visited that theater before.

"Oh, yes," replied the Czarowitz, and humped his shoulders and swayed back and forth, and hummed "The Little Wee Dog" tune. In this attitude he seemed so comically urbane that the prince pointed to his reflection in a mirror and said:

"You look like a bear!"

"Certainly—a Russian bear!" laughed the Czarowitz.

The Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra, was so fond of the French play "Fernande" that she went six times to see it, and at last persuaded the prince to accompany her. The opening scene must have appeared dull to him, for he lingered long in the reception room, smoking his after-dinner cigar. As what was called "the great scene" in the third act, between Mrs. Herman Vezin and Mrs. John Wood, was about to begin, the princess sent for me and said:

"Please to ask his royal highness to come to the box at once. Say I wish him to see the end of this act."

At the door of the reception room I knocked discreetly, and then pushed aside the portiere. The prince was describing to his suite how he had killed a stag in Scotland. It was an extraordinarily large and wild stag, and had to be hunted long and wearily. But at last it was brought to bay and stood like a bronze figure against the brown moors. The prince, still cautious, still anxious to make certain of his first shot, crept slowly toward it. Up went the stag's proud head, and simultaneously the prince raised his gun, took steady aim—and saw me standing in the doorway.

In reply to his mute inquiry I repeated the message of the princess.

"I will come with you," said the prince, throwing away his cigar, taking up his hat, and leading the way to the royal box, leaving his story unfinished, the stag unhurt, and the suite to follow as best they pleased.

Any one who has tried to shoot a stag or tell a story knows what superb self-abnegation was shown in this prompt compliance with the request of the princess.—Stephen Fliske, in Smart Set.

### It Opened Her Eyes.

One day a woman knocked at the door of a young matron in a South Side hotel and asked her to change a \$10 note so the caller could pay a laundry bill. The young matron could not change the bill, but she loaned the sixty cents needed. That night her husband told her that he would soon go bankrupt if she insisted on paying laundry bills for every one in the hotel. The next morning, however, the plainly dressed woman brought back the 60 cents and with it a bouquet of hothouse flowers. It was in January and the young matron felt sure the flowers were worth \$25, so she said: "I should be glad to pick out a few roses and keep them, but I could not think of accepting such a valuable present." "Oh, you need not worry about that," said the plainly dressed woman. "The flowers did not cost me anything. There is a young florist down here who occupies one of my buildings, and he thinks he will get on the right side of me by frequently sending me flowers. But he will get left, for I am going to raise his rent next month." With that the woman walked out, leaving the flowers on the table. The young matron could not understand the situation, but when she found that the plainly dressed woman was Mrs. Hetty Green, she began worrying about the young florist whose rent was soon to be raised.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The old court house in Williamsburg, Va., where Patrick Henry made his famous speech on the stamp act is still in existence. It is used for judicial purposes, and every Saturday morning petty offenders are tried there.

By the command of the Shah the Persian government has arranged to send 150 young Persians, the sons of well-born personages, to Europe, at the expense of the state, for educational purposes. The towns selected for their sojourn are London, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna.