

FILIPINOS A LEISURELY LOT

Inhabitants of the Islands Not Easily Moved to Hustle.

KNOW HOW TO WAIT IF NOT TO LABOR

Trouble About Friars Not Likely to Be Serious and Efforts to Teach Natives to Work Likely to Fail.

BACOLOD, Island of Negros, April 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Father Maurilio has returned to his parish, where he had served as spiritual adviser of the people for twenty-six years previous to the revolution of the inhabitants of Negros against Spain.

At the time of the uprising Father Maurilio, in common with all but one of the friars, either fled from or were forcibly expelled from the island, taking refuge in their convents in the city of Manila.

Father Maurilio's return to his old parish was attended with considerable excitement, owing to the opposition manifested by certain of the people against the reappearance of the Benedictine friars, who, in the days of Spanish domination, constituted the Spanish clergy of the island.

The opposition to the religious orders appears to be intense among the natives, with the exception of those of Spanish blood, but, as with everything else in this country, it is difficult to tell with any degree of accuracy the real strength of the anti-friar sentiment.

Father Maurilio appears to be a genial old gentleman. I presume the opposition manifested to their churches and convents, claimed by the native padres as rightfully their own as representatives of the Filipino people.

In a rough statement of the situation the conflict may be said to be between the friars and Spaniards and natives of Spanish blood on the one hand, and the padres and Filipinos on the other.

Removal of Tariff Would Help. I suppose the most effectual measure to create content in this island at the present time would be to put it on a trade level with the United States by removing the tariff on sugar.

The planters are suffering from financial depression, money is very scarce and sugar very cheap. The planters have labored under a good deal of discouragement, besides being greatly disappointed in the outcome of the sugar crop.

During the summer prospects were unusually favorable. Everything favored the growth of the cane, which promised to be and was one of the largest per hectare ever raised in the island.

Owing, however, to the death of cariboo, which were swept off by hundreds by a disease which broke out among them several months before the harvest, much difficulty was experienced in harvesting the cane, a good deal being left in the fields to decay.

Shortly after the commencement of cane cutting long continued rains set in, which not only delayed the work of making the sugar, but depreciated its quality, and to complete the woes of the sugar producer came the last misfortune, a great fall in the price of sugar in the Hong Kong market.

It has been said that the removal of the tariff on Filipino sugar would raise the price from 4 to 7 cents a pound. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the conditions to know whether this statement be correct or not and do not know how the admission free of the product of Negros would affect our beet sugar industry in Nebraska.

The effect on this island, however, would be to create a financial revolution, doubling the price of lands and clearing the haciendas from their heavy indebtedness. I think that the attention of capital once directed to the sugar lands of the Philippines they are likely to immediately advance in value, as they are said to be equal to those of Hawaii, at least I was so informed by a gentleman from Honolulu, referring to the lands of this island, who at the time was traveling over the archipelago as a government expert to select the site for an experimental farm.

Teachers Have Hard Time. The teachers' institute is in session, or normal school, they call it, wherein the native is instructed by the American teacher. Last week the white gave a ball in honor of the brown teachers and this week, I understand, the brown teachers reciprocate. The attendance at the institute is very good, larger than was anticipated.

The proceeding, being entirely new to the Philippines, it was a matter of conjecture as to how they would respond. The Filipino teacher's path is strewn with briars rather than roses. They are very poorly paid and the meager stipend they receive is gradually being eaten up by the expenses of the municipality as they are left to the payment of the teachers. The assessors of the different municipalities place as low a valuation on the property of their respective districts as possible, which procedure is not, I believe, entirely unknown to the assessors in the United States.

Not only are the Filipino teachers poorly paid and pay uncertain, but the contrast between their emoluments and that of the

teacher from the states is in glaring contrast, the latter being paid by the insular government and receiving a much larger rate in gold than does the native in silver.

The teachers in this province are not enthusiastic over the future outlook. The attendance is discouragingly irregular, and while there are occasionally bright and interested pupils, the general interest and advancement are not what might be hoped. Considering the dense ignorance and poverty of the mass of the population any sensible change in their condition for the better must necessarily be a work of considerable time.

The United States has done much to develop the islands, perhaps more has been done since the American occupation in the way of development of the country and its inhabitants, than during the three centuries of occupation by a European power.

The government has established schools, built school houses and sent over an army of school teachers to occupy them and if possible raise the people to a level with the citizens of the most enlightened states of the civilized world.

The material as well as the moral welfare of the people has been looked after. Harbors improved; roads established; railways projected; telegraph lines laid and rivers made navigable, mark the beneficent sway of the United States government in the Philippines and give unmistakable evidence of a sincere desire to permanently benefit the country and its inhabitants.

Land of Manana. The United States is in haste to develop the country. The Filipino is indifferent whether the island is developed or not. To promise an individual better food, better clothes and better lodging, with work, is but little inducement to that individual, when he is satisfied with rice and fish to eat, with bananas for dessert and cares only for a nipa roof to shelter himself and family, and secure him with as little work as possible.

He is content with the country as it is, and prefers that woods, streams, harbors and roads remain as they are, rather than they should be improved by means of his labor.

The people at home should not run the risk of disappointment by expecting any speedy radical change in the industrial, moral, social or political situation in this country. One must make haste slowly in the Orient. It is difficult to hurry the oriental and the Filipino is no exception to the general rule.

In dealing with the natives of this island, it is better to "lead them by the hand" than to "lead them by the nose." The latter lesson the Filipino has learned to perfection, whether he will ever learn the first is a matter of serious doubt.

The American in the Philippines, especially the newcomer, is inclined to fret, overbushes move slowly, the business man is slow, the house servants move slowly, and the laborers are slowest of all. The American overseer frets over the mortal slowness of the "hombres" working on the streets and public works of the city of Manila.

The American housekeeper frets herself almost into a fever over the dilatory movements of her servants, the American judge and lawyer fret over the slowness of court procedure, the man from the United States frets because of the delay in closing up a business transaction, and wears himself out in trying to hurry the natives.

It is not good for the Christian's health. To hurry the Aryan brown, the Christian rises; and the Aryan smiles. And woe betide the Christian Jew. The end of the fight, is a tombstone white, with the name of the deceased. And epithet drear: "A fool leth here Who tried to hustle the east."

W. F. NORRIS. PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. Auntie—How many commandments are there? Bessie—Ten. Auntie—And if you break one of them, what then? Bessie—Then there'd be nine. Little Elmer—The preacher says there is no marrying in heaven. I wonder why? Little Elsie—I guess it's because only women and little girls go there.

and, after she had prayed in silence a short time, arose. "And did God forgive you?" asked the mother. "No," replied Dorothy; "he said He was bizz and asked me to call again!"

A gentleman visiting a Coyley (Pa.) minister was asked to attend Sunday school at his host's church and address a few remarks to the children, relates the Philadelphia Times. He took the familiar theme of the children who mocked Elijah on his journey to Bethel—how the youngsters taunted the poor old prophet, and how they were punished when two she bears came out of the wood and ate forty-and-two of them.

"And now, children," said the speaker, wishing to learn if his talk had produced any moral effect, "what does this story show?" "Please, sir," came from a little girl well down in front. "It shows how many children two she bears can hold!"

OUT OF THE ORDINARY. F. N. Finney of Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased the famous rug known as the Empress Eugenie's prayer rug. It is made of silk and was given to Napoleon III by the sultan of Persia.

Ervin Prahl, a citizen of West Pittston, Pa., has filed a petition in court asking that his name be changed to Palmer. The petitioner says he desires the change because the name he now bears is a hindrance to his aid to the manufacture of various silly attempts at punning, such as "fool" and "fool," and besides, it is very annoying.

To protect the sultan of Turkey from possible poisoning, only about one-half of them are located in the south. Since 1890 the amount of capital invested in this industry has increased from \$3,466,481 to \$3,294,664, or by 28 per cent; while the value of the product has increased from \$4,800,983 to \$13,874,513, or by 183 per cent.

The highest paid officials of a labor union in Chicago have obtained the Brooklyn Central Stone Masons' union. The wages of the president, secretary and the two business agents in that city are \$100 a month, and are now \$5, \$5 and \$4 a day, respectively.

President Perkins of the Cigar-makers' International Union stated that within the past month twenty local unions of cigar-makers secured increases in wages. Seven unions in Western part of the country are on strike or voting on the proposition to go on strike to secure the bill of prices.

They had previously bought for \$175 a ton they could not buy today for less than \$215. The increase in their wages was more than 20 per cent. It furnished them, in fact, with one of their favorite illustrations when they were claiming that the 10 per cent advance in wages secured in 1900 had been entirely eaten up by the increased cost of living.

"Among the miners"—strictly so called—there is no concern whatever for the eight-hour day. In Oliphant, for the first time, I came across men who actually worked the short hours which newspapers hostile to the union try to represent as typical. In the mines where this man was employed most of the miners came out on strike before noon and it was the exception when the miner stayed beside his labor for the whole ten hours.

The mine boss, in fact, told me that two and a half hours represented the average time spent by the miners inside of this mine.

"When the various impressions which I had received shimmered down the impression that remained was that, except in a few localities and among a few small classes of workmen, the present strike is chiefly a strike for an advance in wages. The workers never expected a 20 per cent advance. If a 5 per cent advance had been offered them it would gladly have been accepted, but now that the strike is on it may be continued indefinitely unless some substantial concession is granted.

The strike fever has been gaining. Most of the miners with whom I talked with President Mitchell to call out the caretakers and allow the mines to be flooded. President Mitchell, however, is strongly opposed to this step."

"When the men were talking about the greater cost of living in the winter, they emphasized the cost of coal, and I was not entirely displeased to find that, in common with other consumers, they had felt the advance which followed the last strike. The price of coal had been advanced 40 cents a ton at the mine, just as it had been at seaboard, and the coal

June Clearance Sale

Quality and prices make our values so decisive that it has attracted the attention far and near of those in quest of reliable home furnishings. An even steady trade fully warranted by the values this store offers. We would be glad to pilot you through this big store, and point out the special values. Whether you are a purchaser or not we extend you an invitation to WALK IN & LOOK AROUND

Bed Room Furniture. Three-piece solid oak bed room suit; special, \$13.85. A special lot of solid oak dressers, bevel mirrors, at \$7.75, \$9.00, \$9.45, \$11.65.



Dining Room Furniture. Saddle wood seat, golden finish, embossed back; special price, 70c each. Other patterns and designs in wood seat chairs, nicely golden finished, at 75c, 90c, \$1.00, all priced about one-fourth less than regular for special June selling.



Library Tables. June Clearance Sale prices prevail on all library tables. The saving will be in some instances as much as one-half.

Special June Oriental Rug Sale. A magnificent collection of rugs—an assemblage of rare proportions, a variety upon which we've expended months of care. We offer most striking bargains during our June Clearance Sale and quote herewith some of the rare values in Oriental rugs.

Dining Chairs. Saddle wood seat, golden finish, embossed back; special price, 70c each. Other patterns and designs in wood seat chairs, nicely golden finished, at 75c, 90c, \$1.00, all priced about one-fourth less than regular for special June selling.

Dining Tables. Square top, golden finish, special 6-foot extension, \$4.65. Others in oak at \$4.95, \$6.35, \$8.35, \$9.00. Pretty round tables in solid oak, \$8.85, \$9.00.

Combination Bookcase. Made of choice figured, quarter-sawn golden oak, finely polished, special lot just received, regular \$19.00 value, special, \$12.75.

ONE LOT OF SMALL HAMMANS—SIZES about 3 1/2 feet by 4 feet 4 inches; price \$2.25; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

ONE LOT OF KHIVA—Ranging about 6 1/2 feet by 9 feet, price \$2.50; Special June clearance sale, 25 per cent off.

Special June Clearance Sale prices prevail on all library tables. The saving will be in some instances as much as one-half.

Go-Carts. Go-carts and carriages go in this Special June Clearance Sale at reduced prices. Folding carts with rubber tire wheels, \$2.15 and \$2.95. Pull size go-carts, \$4.60, \$5.50 and up.

ONE LOT OF ANATOLIAN MATTS—About 1 foot 5 inches by 2 feet, \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

ONE LOT OF BOKHARAS—SIZES ranging about 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 x 6 1/2; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

ONE LOT OF IRAN—SIZES 3 feet by 2 feet to 4 feet by 6 feet; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

Porch and Lawn Chairs and Settees. In great variety at June Clearance Sale prices. Pretty porch rockers with splint seat, each 90 cents. Others at \$1.35, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75 and up.

ONE LOT OF BOKHARAS—SIZES ranging about 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 x 6 1/2; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

ONE LOT OF HAMADAN CARPETS—SIZES ranging 9 1/2 to 12 1/2 feet; prices ranging from \$9 to \$15; Special clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

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Refrigerators. When you buy a refrigerator you want the best. One that will give perfect satisfaction, that will have a cold dry air circulation and a provision preserver. All of that is Her-riek. We want to have the opportunity of showing you the advantages contained in a Herriek refrigerator over others, and we welcome you to look. All sizes in the spruce, white enamel or the opaline tile lined.

Lace Curtains, Window Shades. Our stock of lace curtains and upholstery goods is larger than it should be at this season of the year and we are, therefore, offering the goods at June Clearance Sale prices to reduce the stock.

ONE LOT OF BOKHARAS—SIZES ranging about 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 x 6 1/2; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

ONE LOT OF BOKHARAS—SIZES ranging about 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 x 6 1/2; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

Morris Chairs. Reversible cushions, select oak frame, Special June Clearance Sale price, \$5.75, \$6.45, \$7.35. A big assortment of parlor divans and odd pieces, all in this special sale.

ONE LOT OF BOKHARAS—SIZES ranging about 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 x 6 1/2; price \$2 to \$10 each; June clearance sale price, 25 per cent off.

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Illustrated Catalogue mailed to out-of-town requests.

Orclard Wilhelm Carpet Company

1414-16-18 Douglas

WHO PAYS NEBRASKA TAXES?

Figures Show the Proportion Borne by Various Interests in 1900.

Just What the Farmer, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Banker, the Private Corporations and the Railroads Paid into the State Treasury.

(Issued Under Authority of the Railroad and Nebraska.)

Table with 5 columns: KIND OF PROPERTY, Units, Value, Value Per Unit, Per Cent of Total Tax Paid. Rows include Improved Lands-Acres, Unimproved Lands-Acres, etc.

A summary of the foregoing statement will show that the following interests were the ones that paid tax in that year, in the following proportions:

Table with 2 columns: Interest, Percentage. Rows include Farming Interests, Property, Railroad Interests, etc.

For the purpose of reducing the size of this table in the first summary, we have included all the steam engines in with the manufactories and machinery. We have put the 12,710 pianos, valued at from \$5.00 to \$44.00; the vast number of 17,76 watches that were reported; the \$2,82 sewing machines; the \$5,25 organs and melodeons; the \$4,79 carriages and wagons; the gold and silver plate, diamonds and jewelry; the four thousand \$9.00 safes; the billiard tables and bar fixtures, all together with household and office furniture. We have combined the other items in "All Other Property." Details will be given later.

RAILROADS PAY 15.4 PER CENT OF THE TAXES IN NEBRASKA.

Population, 1,668,910; 86.2 per cent living in incorporated cities and villages, 64.5 per cent on farms.

"I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice."

The lady, from whose letter we quote, got what she wrote for, and she writes to-day as a result of following Dr. Pierce's advice and using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the medicine which makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I can truthfully say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine. It does what the doctor gives it. It writes Mrs. Emma Sprouer, of Lakewood, Missouri, Co., Mich. 'I was sick four months, and the medicine prescribed by the doctors did me no good. Finally I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice. He answered in very kind letters, and I followed what he said. I followed his advice and to-day am a well woman, thanks to Dr. Pierce.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

Condition of the Miners

Impartial View of Situation in the Anthracite Region.

Charles B. Spahr, of the editorial staff of the New York Outlook, publishes in that month, but in the month of May, a report conducted by him into the condition of the miners in the anthracite field who are on a strike for more wages and shorter hours.

"In talking with the men there was a similar contradiction in the testimony received. If they were speaking about their treatment, their wages were too small for them to live upon; if they were talking about their ability to hold out for a six months' strike, they were all surprisingly confident. When I reached Oliphant, which is the center of the union in the northern district, I was particularly struck with the men's statements as to their ability to hold out. The unmarried Hungarians and Poles, I was told, had nearly all money saved ahead, and many of the element had already set out for New York, Philadelphia and other cities to get work as unskilled laborers while the strike lasted.

"When the men were talking about the greater cost of living in the winter, they emphasized the cost of coal, and I was not entirely displeased to find that, in common with other consumers, they had felt the advance which followed the last strike. The price of coal had been advanced 40 cents a ton at the mine, just as it had been at seaboard, and the coal

Cudoma THE OIL CALL SOAP. Is as much superior to other white floating soaps as an incandescent light is superior to a tallow candle.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. ARE YOU A FISHERMAN? If so, before making any plans for your summer fishing trip, you should write or call on us for information pertaining to the Lakes of Minnesota.