# CHIEFLY PEOPLED WITH SAVAGES

Island of Panay and Other Little-Known Parts of the Philippines Visited by Correspondent Carpenter.

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) On board the transport Port Stephens, in the harbor of Ho Ho, Feb. 17, 1900.-I am at my first stopping place after leaving Manila on a tour of the southern parts of the Philippine Islands. I am on a mule ort, which is bound for all of the out-of-the-way ports to take wagons, mules, horses and supplies for our garri-sons. We shall travel more than 2006 miles before we return to Manila, and shall go to many places which have not been open to trade or travelers. We shall spend several days at each place, landing cargo, and in our tour will not only visit the Sulu Islands, where the Sultan lives with his wives and slaves, but will also coast clear around the great Island of Mindanao, which is practically unknown to the world. It has naked savages, wild eros and Sultans even more powerful than the one with whom General Bates made his treaty of friendship and peace. Our ship is like nothing you see on the

Atlantic. It is a vesse' as long as a city block, and so wide that it would fill the ordinary street from one side to the other. It has three stories devoted to mule statts and a vast hold below this in which hun-dreds of tons of hay, oats and other cargo are stored. The ship is so high, indeed that if it stood in a city street its upper deck would be about even with the fifth-story flats, and when the mules are taken out to exercise upon it they are almost twice as high up in the air as the roof of a two-story house.

When I came on the ship, I was told that I should have to rough it, and was urged by the captain not to go, I was told that there were plenty of comforts for the mules, but none for passengers, and that I should have to sleep on the and that I should have to sleep on the deck. I replied that as this was my only way of reaching the posts I would risk it. So I have bought a cot and an army blanket, and rolled up in it I sleep out under the stars as the mules stamp and bray beneath me. It is not at all bad. I assure you. I eat with the captain, have my bath from a bucket of salt water on deck, and write on a table which I have k. and write on a table which I have fixed up at the stern of the ship.

Purely a Mule Ship. The Port Stephens is essentially and purely a mule ship. Its guests are those g-eared animals, each of which has a stall or room, three feet wide, to himseif. The stalls are arranged in long lines, double row on each story, and the animals face one another, with their tails turned toward the sea. There are in-clined planes or stairs by which they are led up to the exercise deck, and by which they are taken from story to story. They are, in fact, treated with as much care as the men. They are fed regularly, and given a foot and leg bath every morning. After their bath they are brought upstairs for their constitutional, and then tied there for a time, with their faces toward the sea, in order that they may see the wild ocean as it rolls. They are carefully inspected every morning, and their tem-perature is taken four times a day by the mule doctor. If they are not just right they get a dose of medicine at once, and are more carefully fed. As a result, the mules are today in better condition than when they left Seattle three months ago. They have weathered some of the most terrible of ocean storms, have been seasick and battered about, and still only have been lost in the cargo of 509 The cargo of one of these transports is

valuable one. A mule by the time it ets to the Philippines costs Uncle Sam t least \$400, and the number on board the Port Stephens is worth at least \$200.-500. Some of them have come from Puerto Rico, having been sent from San Juan and Ponce to Washington, and thence forwarded clear across the continent to Seattle, so that they have traveled something like 15,000 miles in coming to Manila. Others came direct from Kentucky and Missouri, but all have cost so much that it pays to take care of them

charge of them had much to do with carrying the horses and mules for our country for campaigning. The country is country in the horses and mules for our well watered, being cut up by streams as is Captain Joseph C. Byron, who was wounded while in the army in Puerto Rico, and afterward assigned to the quartermaster's department. He transported more than 5000 animals to and from the West Indies, and lost only five, and he is today one of the experts in this branch of the department.

## Plenty of Pure Air.

This ship has been fitted up according to Captain Byron's directions. It has ventilating fans, which draw in fresh air to the stables, and at the same time the foul air is taken out. The air of the hold of the steamer is thus kept as fresh as that of the deck, and with the washing and cleaning of the stalls with the hose every morning there is no more smell about the steamer than in a Dutch klichen.

A mule is worth more than a soldier ver here in the Philippines at present. There are no adequate means of trans-portation of men or baggare, and pack trains and carts are in one ad at all of the posts. The only available animal is the water buffalo, which can make only about one mile an hour with any kind of a load, and which is of little use in the hills. The horses of the country are so small that one of the army mules could swallow a Filipino steed of the average size without much distending his stom-ach—so small that one of the mule drivers took one up in his arms the other day to show his contempt of its size. Many parts of these islands are mountainous, and every section of the army that goes into the interior should have its pack train, with experienced packers to handle the mules. We have one gang of packers on board who now and then pack the mules on the deck of the steamer for prac-

present there are about 3000 mules and horses in the Philippines, but seme of the best of the army officers tell me that three times this number could be used to advantage.

We left Manila at night and awoke to d our steamer coasting along the great Island of Mindoro. We kept it in sight the most of the day, its blue, smoky mountains rising in places almost straight from the water's edge, and rolling one over the other until they lost themselves in the clouds. We were not near enough to distinguish the character of the land or its vegetation, but could tell that the mountains are heavily wooded, and it is said that the forests are full of mahog-any, teak and other valuable trees. The island is one of the largest of the Philippines, and as yet is practically unexplored. It is bigger than the State of Connecticut, and has a population of about 100,000, atmost all of whom are savages. There is one town which has about 5000 people. but the most of the inhabitants live in the wilds, go entirely naked and subsist upon roots, fruit and such fish and game

### as they can catch. Practically Unexplored.

Dean Worcester, who visited the island, describes it as unhealthy in the extreme but his explorations did not extend very far inland, and both agriculturally and minerally the land is unprospected. It is so, notwithstanding it lies within only a few miles of the Island of Luzon, and so that it can be reached by boat in a very

I am more and more surprised every day at the little the Spanish knew about the different parts of their Philippine posses-sions. They seldom penetrated the in-terior, and some of the best parts of the bome markets. We have also bread fruit, but no oranges, so far as I know. There is considerable tobacco raised, and at a concerted signal to the cutside, and at a concerted signal to gas concealed about their vascular system the cutside, and at a concerted signal to gas concealed about their vascular system the cutside, and at a concerted signal to gas concealed about their vascular system the cutside, and at a concerted signal to gas concealed about their vascular system to sight a whole city, if the article had been burnable.

The discovery of the plot prevented its being carried out, and shortly after this do something heroic to prove his the cutside, and at a concerted signal to gas concealed about their vascular system to eight a whole city, if the article had been burnable.

The discovery of the plot prevented its being carried out, and shortly after this do something heroic to prove his force.

The discovery of the plot prevented its being carried out, and shortly after this do something heroic to prove his force.

come indigo, as well as cacao, or choco-late, and hemp. I believe the land to be exceedingly rich, and doubt not it could be made to yield many times as much as

today it is impossible to get accurdate concerning it. It has mountain

and has a vast deal more cultivatable land. I have learned something of it from the old English residents of Tio Ilo and

from the Filipinos, and have also the re-suits of the investigations of Lieutenant

Van Deman, the topographical engineer on the staff of General Hughes, Lieuten-

and is now making maps of it for the use

'How about the mountains?" "How about the mountains?"
"We passed through them on our march
across the island. They are generally
wooded, and are supposed to be uninhabited, on account of the malaria, except by naked nomadic savages. The mountains are generally about 2000 to 3000 feet high, although in places they rise to 4000 and 5000 feet. Mount Bacloy w said to be 5675 feet in altitude, and the mountain Nangtud 5720 feet, or higher than Mount Washington. richest part of the whole archipelage, and it is populated almost entirely by savages. The island of Panay, where I am now writing, was practically unknown to the rest of the world until 30 years ago, and today it is impossible to get accurate data concerning it. It has mountainous

districts through which white men have never gone, and our soldiers who recently crossed it from south to north found naked savages living in the woods. And still the icland is exceedingly rich, and its low-lands have now a considerable population. It is half again as large as Puerto Rico, ered in the mountains?" I asked.
"Yes, I hear of it, but I really have no
positive knowledge about it," was the reply. "There is black sand in every stream
you cross, and the Spaniards claimed that you cross, and the Spaniards claimed that there was gold in the sands of the Cababaya, in the province of Capis. It is said there are quicksilver deposits in the same province, and that copper exists in Antique. These matters will have to be settled by the prospector and by the Government gologists. Just now we have our hands full in trying to keep the people quiet. I can only say that the land looks remarkably rich, and that it can be cultivated high up in the mountains. The cilant Van Deman is a close observer. He has been on all of the expeditions our soldiers have made throughout the island. has been on all of the expeditions our soldiers have made throughout the island, and is now making maps of it for the use of the War Department.

Panay is of the shape of an equilateral

Panay is of the shape of an equilateral

triangle. It looks small on our maps of sayan Islands. It embraces the larger is-the Philippines, but each side of it is al-



most 100 miles long, and altogether it has | lying between Luzon on the north and the three provinces, Antique at the west, Capiz at the north and Ilo Ilo at the south, with its district Concepcion adjoining it

### on the east. Bandits and Guerrillas.

All of these provinces are much the same in character, being rolling hills, mountains and valley plains. The mountains is noted for its pearl fisheries, have some wood, but not the fine timber of Mindanao, Mindore and parts of Luzon. The plains are the only parts much cultivated, and many of them are unused. The war has ruined many of the farms, and you see burned sugar mills here and there. The country is still filled with bandits and guerrillas, and neither life nor property is safe from them. The Tagalos who came here have united with the law-less among the Visayans, and they go over the island in bands of anywhere from half a dozen to several hundreds, burning and stealing and committing all sorts of unmentionable outrages. It will, I am told, take a large force to preserve order, and the entire settlement of the island will probably not be secured for months

The character of Panay makes it a hard many as the veins of a )-af. These streams in the wet season flood the lowlands and turn them into a vast lake, above which, when the rain ceases, the little green walls of the rice fields appear. It is impossible to ride over the fields at this time, and, indeed, almost impossible to do so with an American horse or mule at any time. When the fields dry with the dry season, they do so only on top, as that which seems solid ground is only a crust. This crust will support a little Filipino pony, but a mule will break through it, and before you know it you will find that he has sunker up to his ears in the most. The has sunken up to his ears in the mud. The animals that can be used to work lands are the water buffaloes, who wallow along, half swimming through the mud, as they drag the rude bamboo har-rows or plows, preparing the fields for rice planting. Even the military road, which the Spanish built, is little more than a crust. Where it is broken there are un-fathorable muddels. fathomable mudholes, making it impas-sable for teams. The rice is planted in the water and it receives little cultivation,

I went with Lieutenant Van Deman for a ride into the country today, and he showed me lands which were, he said, typical of all the lowlands of Panay. They were little patches of black mud, in which rice was growing and about which there

more than half as much land as the state of Massachusetts. It is a land of mountains and valleys. Low ranges cut it up the richest and most thickly populated into three great parts, represented by its large Islands which are noted for their products of sugar, hemp and for their possibilities in the way of coal and other minerals. Cebu, for instance, is a great hemp-raising region, Samar, produces su-gar, rice and coffee; Negros, which I can see from Ilo Ilo, has some of the best sugar plantations, and the Island of Bohol

Untrustworthy Visayans.

These islands are populated by a different people from the Tagaics, the rebels of Luzon, and who are known as the Visayans. They have a different language and customs, but in most of the islands they have united with the Tagalos to opthey have united with the ragalos to op-pose our troops. They are not as aggress-ive as the Tagalos, but are quite as vicious in many of their ways and are of about the same grade of intelligence and civilization, both of which I should say are decidedly low. Both peoples are nat-urally untrustworthy, and the greatest care has to be taken to guard against surprises. The islands, while there are no large armies upon them, are everywhere principal roads should be patrolled by mounted cavalry to allow the people to work their fields and to make them feel

Comparatively safe.

General R. P. Hughes, who is in charge Visayans, is well fitted for the po-He had a good chance to study the Filipino character when he was Prothe Filipino character when he was Fro-vost Marshai of the City of Mania. He took that place as soon as the city was occupied by our troops, and it was due to his vigilance that the insurgents were pre-vented from uprising and burning the Philrented from upracing and our ming the Philippine capital. For months after the occupation he slept in his clothes. There were rumors of upraings almost every day, but to most of them General Hughes paid no attention. He merely kept his eyes open and said nothing. At has one day he doubled his guards and ordered that the troops be kept in readiness for trouble. He had noticed that the F.lipinos were the troop.

He had noticed that the Filipinos were taking their women and children out of Manila. They were leaving at the rate of hundrede a day, and their departure was to be followed by an uprising and the was to be followed by an uprising and the troops are the foreigners.

The Union at Walla Walla, from Dayton, always noted marriages under the head of

Hughes enid:

"I believe a great deal of harm is being done by the people of the United States discussing the advisability of leaving the islands. All such reports are published over here, and they have led the people to believe that the Americans will eventuto believe that the Americans will eventually give up the struggle. They had been assured that Congress, as soon as it met, would stop the war and withdraw the troops, and have been told that Mr. Bryan had advised that this should be done. You will be surprised to know that some of them can quote Bryan's speeches and can name others of the anti-expansionists. Bryan has been pictured as almost equal to the President in power. They have been given only one side of the case, and this has come from the Filipino newspapers, which are saying nothing favorable of the army of the Americans."

"What do you think of the people here, General, as possible American citizens?" I asked.

"They may make Americans some day,

I asked.

"They may make Americans some day, but it will be a long time before they will be able to govern themselves according to our ideas of citizenship. We shall have to put our best licks on the next generation, and by education and example we may teach them American ideas and personal and political morality and honor. As it is, their training has been in the policy of the Spanlard as to such matters. They believe it right and proper for officials to receive bribes, and they expect to pay them. I have just had trouble with a notary whom have just had trouble with a notary whom I appointed. He has charged the English bank here \$50 for protesting a note. They have reported it and have cut his charge to \$15, which is less than allowed by

the Spanish law.

"It is so with every class of business. All the officials have been accustomed to making all they could out of their offices, and I don't see how the abuses can be remedied. If we had some American officials, young men and honest men, who could come out here prepared to remain for 30 years or so, on the assurance that they would be retained in office, we might be able to do something in the way of rebe able to do something in the way of reform by and by, but as it is, the situation is rather discouraging."
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# PEN AND PENCIL.

The man who burdens you with a secret you must not tell might as well give you a handful of nickels to carry until you see him again.

takes his name, and everything else she can lay her hands on.

Noah was a weather prophet. When he said it was going to rain, nobody believed

A curate is said to have given out the following church notice: "A man going to see h's wife, desires the prayers of the

"The consequences of your own extravagance be upon your bwn head," he solmnly said, as his wife's millinery bill slipped from his nerveices fingers. They were, with the exception of Thursday af-ternoon, when the cook wore them.

An ellent as the shade of night That steals across the plain, He comes, all careless in his flight

Of human joy or pain; And though you defily choose your way, Your course he's sure to strike— This fearful creature of diemay— The wobbler on the bike. Then in the crash, when eloquence

Ethers's is phrases ters; Waen you have checked your words intens To think of something worse. A shock more fierce than all the rest Your senses sets awhiri, The wobbier whom you thus addressed Turns out to be a girl.

About the only force some people have s the force of habit.

The negro is noted for the agility with which he leaps into the footsteps of his Caucasian brother. Black Joe was asked why his color was always following so

closely the customs of the white race. In an apologetic tone he offered the fol-lowing explanation: "Well, sah, we dur like yo' white folks' case we want yo' all to see how bad et do look, so yo' will prises. The islands, while there are large armies upon them, are everywhere overrun with brigands and banditti, and there are parts of them which have not yet been subdued. Garrisons will have to be furnished for the chief towns and the principal roads should be patrolled by principal roads should be patrolled by in question, "because I am secretary to a temperature acceler that is to meet to-

in question, "because I am secretary to a temperance society that is to meet to-day, and I must be consistent; in the second place, this is the anniversary of my father's death, and out of respect to his memory I have promised never to drink on this day, and in the third place, I have just taken something."

Portland cit'zen-I cay, black boy; it seems to me I have seen your face before. seems to me I have seen your face before. Black Boy-Reckon yo' has boss, 'cause

das where I ben wearing it all my life. Some people are so superstitious that, on looking at a sallor hat, they become Frank L. Boyd, City Clerk of Spokane,

is an old printer and publisher. Frank used to swing the arm of the old Washington press in the Chronicle office, in Dayton, Wash., when O. C. White was the editor. Afterwards Boyd was pr

always noted marriages under the head of "Glory Tickets." Burk died some years

He has now cleared the island of organ-ized resistance, but he tells me it will be months before the banditti can be cleared out, as they will probably take kicked the chairs over till Paw got out of bed and came down stairs, as mad as a hornet, to quiet the uproar. And then De Chutes jumped on to him and lloked him in less than three minutes. And you know that Paw has always been considered one of the hardest men in Crook County to handle. Paw and Bill have gone to The Dalles to buy my wedding outfit." to the mountains.
In talking of the situation, General

### ESSENTIALS TO OLD AGE.

Erect Carriage, Slow, Deep Breathing, Repose and Fragality.

careful examination will show that certain physical characteristics are usual ly associated with longevity. Perhaps the most noticeable of these is carriage, Ninety-nine out of one hundred people have curvature of the spine. The octogenarian is the hundredth man. His spine is a straight line, his head erect, his chest broad and deep. This means that the vital organs are properly supported by the attachments provided by nature, and that they do not rest upon and crowd each other. The heart, lungs, stomach liver and kidneys are thus enabled to do their work unimpeded; and their activity in providing food for the tissues and in removing waste matter (which is the prime cause of disease) is a potent factor in longevity. A large trunk, with legs short in proportion; a straight spine, and an erect carriage are among the most obvious characteristics of those who attain great age, says Health Culture, in a carefully considered article on the subject of old age.

Another characteristic of those who achieve longovity, less evident to the untrained observer, but equally important, is the habit of slow, deep respiration. The oxygen is the only real food: for only the matter oxidized in the system becomes tissue. Deep, full breathing means an immensely increased amount of oxygen ingested, and an equally augmented quan-tity of poisonous matter eliminated by the lungs. Mental quietude is essential to proper breathing. The excited man—the emotional individual—who suffocates with joy, palpitates with enthusiasm, chokes with rage, gasps with astonishment, sights from the intensity of his attachments—the emotional individual by every inequality. ity in his respiration abbreviates his life.

Another physical characteristic of longevity, most important of all and seldom or never noticed, is ease and repose of movement. The old person—the hale vigorous, healthy old man—moves easily, lightly silently. He has always moved. lightly, silently. He has always moved that way. That's the reason he is here now instead of with the others who, with their gasps and sighs, their clinche brows and twirling thumbs, their intens motions, and little complaints, are gone and forgotten. Ease of movement and grace depend upon muscular relaxation. Muscular relaxation is impossible except

when the mind is tranquil.

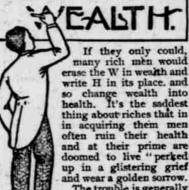
A fourth peculiarity of those who live long is that they are invariably small eaters. Gourmands die young. The octogenarian is always frugal. The enormous physiological task of digesting and ex-creting daily pounds of food not needed by the organism is not performed by the frugal cater, and so he has the more vifrugal cater, and so he has the more vi-tality to expend in thought, in working, and in living out his century. We live not so much because of what we eat as because of what we do not eat. Much has been written on the subject of longev-ity, but little that today possesses any beyond a merely literary interest. The in-fluence of recognition of climate of stimfluence of occupation, of climate, of stim ulants, of location, of race and breeding upon longevity open interesting fields for discussion, but affect the matter only in-

### THREE MILLION LILIES.

New York Will Use That Number in Easter Decoration.

Three million lilles will be used for Easter decorations this year in Greater New York, according to the Mail and Express of that city. This is the consensus of opinion of prominent florists. At a cost of 25 cents for each flower or bud, the aggregate cost to New York's esthetic public will be \$750,000. Orders have been placed with the big florists for immense quantities of the beautiful buds, and naturally the bulk of the output will be taken up by the churches, though orders for the me cut a figure.

Nearly all of the lilies used are brought in bulk from Holland, Belgium and the Bermudas, principally in the Fall. Here they are forced in the big greenhouses owned by the large dealers. With the Illies there come for the Easter decora-tions the pink and white azaleas, beautiful pink and white purple rhododendrons of the Alleghany Mountains, daffodils. hyacinths, tulips, spirea, llac, marguerites, cinereas, forsythe, quince and apple blos-soms, all grown and nurtured carefully with the Easter sale in view, and distributed with an extravagance that only be metropolis would warrant.



thing about riches that in in acquiring them men often ruin their health and at their prime are doomed to live "perked up in a glistering grief and wear a golden sorrow. The trouble is generally with the stomach. In the rush for riches there's

been no time for regularity, no consider-ation of right food. The stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition become diseased and then begins the bitter and varied sufferings of the man with "stomach trouble."

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stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, can be restored to a nor-mal condition of sound health. Thousands testify that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, strengthens the stom-ach, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood, that it breaks the bonds of the dyspeptic, and makes him a healthy, happy man. No alcohol whisky or other intoxicant is contained in a Golden Med-

intoxicant is contained in \* Golden Medical Discovery.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not become a necessity to the system they have relieved of accumulations and ob-

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|   |            |                            |             |

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### WHITE COLLAR LINE COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVI-PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.



Leaves Portland daily every morning at To'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday, Oregon 'phone Main 351. Columbia 'phone 351. U. B. SCOTT, President.

CAPE NOME VIA DAWSON Alaska Steamship Company NEXT SAILING, DIRIGO, APRIL 11.
The only company having through traffic arrangements to Atiln and the Klondike. Weekly sailings from Tacoma. For full information apply to J. L. HARTMAN, Agent, Portland, Or., 3 Chamber of Commerce. TRAVELERS' GUIDE,



Leave | Dept Fifth and | Streets | Arrive OVERLAND EX-

PRESS TRAINS for Salem, Rose-burg Ashland, Sac-ramento, O g d e n, San Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-seans and the East 9:15 A. M. \*7:00 P. M. connects with train for Mt. Angel, Sil-verton, Browns-ville, Springfield and Natron, and

7:00 P. M.

17:30 A. M. Corvallie passenger 15:50 P. M. \$4:50 P. M. Sheridan pamenger 18:25 A. M.

Rebate tickets on sale between Pertiand, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, meluding alseper. Hates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AINTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

\*Daily. IDally except Sunday

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson Stree Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, "9:40 A. M.; 12:20, 1:55, 3:25, 5:15, 6:25, 8:05, 11:30 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at "6:35, 8:30, "10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 8:15, 4:20, 6:20, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Inlins daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dailas for Airlis Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. "Except Sunday.

R. ROEHLER, C. H. MARKHAM, Manager. Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.



## Cause and Effect.

Cause-He didn't know about the Burlington. Effect-He got there too late.

Next time he goes East, he will take the Burlington. The Burlington runs through tourist sleeping cars to Kansas City every Monday and Thurs-

Standard sleeping cars daily, Butte to Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Glad to sell you a ticket or reserve a berth for you.

Ticket Office, 100 3rd St., cor. Stark, Portland, Greps.

R. W. FOSTER, Ticket Agent. GEO. S. TAYLOR. City Pamenger Agent

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ON THE FAMOUS

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And Travel in Luxurious Comfort Dining Cars. Service a la Carte Library-Buffet Smoking Care. Palace and Ordinary Sleeping Cars Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The only train running through solid from Portland to Chicago. No change of cars. Every car illuminated with Pintsch gas.

Leaves 8 P. M., Portland. Arrives 6:45 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 124 Third St. Phone Main 569 W. E. COMAN, General Agent J. R. NAGEL, City Ticket Age.

# F GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office: 122 Third St. 'Phone 686 LEAVE. The Fiyer, daily to and ARRIVE.
No. 4 from St. Paul, Minnespoils, Duluth, Chicage No. 2.
3:45 P. M. and all points East. 8:00 A. M.

Through Paince and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars. JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE

STEAMSHIP RIOJUN MARU For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Scattle

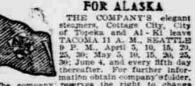
About April 25th.

# EMPIRE LINE CAPE NOME

Yukon River Points

S. "OHIO," 2500 tons, after two years service as U. S. transport, has been released, and will sail from Scattle for Cape Nome about May 24. Rates — First class, \$100 and \$125: second class, \$15. For berths, etc., apply to any ratiroad agent, or agent of the Interna-tional Navigation Co., or to EMPIRE THANSPORTATION CO., 607 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Pacific Coas! Steamship Co.

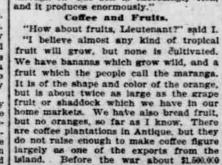


The company reserves the right to change teamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

steamers, sating dates and nouns of saming, without previous notice.

AGENTS-N. POSTON, 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. dock. Tacoma; J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean dock. Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agta, S. P.



were working.
"That," said Van Deman, "is a sample

were groves of cocoanut trees. Among the trees were thatched huts upon piles, and in the fields, here and there, women and that their destruction would not hurt the natives, who live chiefly in the suburban villages of Molo and Harrow. They, therefore, soaked the principal houses with coal oil and lighted them. They burned coal oil and lighted them. They burned all of the best buildings, including the in-dustrial school and other public structures, of the greater part of this island. It is made up of rice and cocoanuts, with su-gar plantations scattered here and ther-through it. The soil is exceedingly rich, so that today Ilo Ilo is largely made up of

BOW THEY FARM IN PANAY.

ruins.

After the General took possession there were more rumors of insurrections and the murder of preigners. He paid no attention, but one day his native cierk asked for an afternoon off, that he might take his family out of the city. The General thought that might mean business, and he had the town searched for concealed weapons. He found that the natives had hundreds of knives concealed in their houses, and that they had planned to unite with a band of Tagalos, who were to operate from band of Tagalos, who were to operate from the outside, and at a concerted signal to rise, set the city on fire and murder the

to hold on, and it certainly is odd that lately been enlightening us in regard to

the various ingredients of which the human body is composed. They have been telling us that it is a polytechnic warehouse, as it were, of tallow candles, cumtin tacks, cum-tollet soap, cum-gas, water, carbon, phosphorus and so on. It is a curious puzzle, indeed, and is worth contidering. For example, zidering. For example, as to gas, now what a problem is here! The veracious chronicier states that the average man contains as much gas as would fill a balloon capable of holding some 3000 odd cubic feet. That, remember, is the average man. But what about the "top-liner"? Bless me, I have known men with enough gas concealed about their vascular system