

The Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1899.

No. 18.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 226.
Hold their regular communications at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall on Wednesdays and Thursdays in each month. All members requested to attend regularly and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. L. HADLEY, R. R.
RA. B. HIDDLE, Secretary.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR
meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
FREE JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

PHILETIAN LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F.,
meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
H. W. STRONG, R. G.
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W.,
meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
D. S. West,
F. W. Roush,
Recorder.

SNOW FOOT, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS THE
first and third Thursdays of each month, at 8 p. m.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 10, MEETS
first and third Fridays in each month.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 2, O. E. S., MEETS
the first and third Thursdays of each month.
MOLLIE SHAMPROCK, W. M.
REGINA HAST, Secy.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 42, B. OF L. E.,
meets every second and fourth Monday.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. O. F., MEETS
every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Their History, Climate and Resources.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

A Country Rich in Minerals and Full of Opportunities for the Progressive Anglo-Saxon.

This group of islands, which now become the possession of the United States through the bravery and ability of Admiral Dewey and those under his command, confirmed by subsequent diplomacy, were discovered by the Spanish navigator, Magellan, on March 12, 1521. In 1564 Don Miguel Lopez de Legaspi sailed with an expedition from Brazil and founded a Spanish settlement where the town of Cebu now is. It was then that the islands were named the Philippines in honor of Philip II, then King of Spain.

Ever since that date the islands have been nominally under the rule of Spain, although several of the islands and parts of other islands have been governed by independent Malay Mahomedans, who have disputed this Spanish rule. In truth, the Spanish authority has not extended much beyond the sea coast and a little way along some of the more important rivers. In either case, whether under Spanish rule or under the rule of the more or less savage Malay, there has been nothing approaching the ideal of proper government; there has been no satisfactory protection of property rights; there has been no encouragement to enterprise; there has been no adequate aid to the development of the wonderful resources of the islands. The chief aim of the governor-general of the Spanish, no less than that of the sultans of the Malaylan Mahomedans, has been pillage. In one case it has been more apparently legal, perhaps, than in the other; but whether it has taken the form of excessive taxation, or of government monopoly of the tobacco trade, or more ordinary robbery—it has been pillage.

The Philippine islands in the southeast of Asia, extending from 5 degrees, 32 minutes to 19 degrees, 28 minutes north latitude and from 117 degrees to 125 degrees east longitude, about 1000 miles in a line approximately north and south, and in width in a line east and west about 700 miles. They lie between the Pacific Ocean on the east and the China Sea on the west.

Various estimates of the number of the islands have been made, varying from 400 to 3,000; but the best authorities estimate the number at 1,400.

Many of them, however, are mere islets. Luzon on the north is the largest of the group, having an area of 41,900 square miles. Mindanao, the southernmost of the islands, has an area of 37,456 square miles. These two islands alone would make a territory worthy acquisition and worthy development. The western coast of Luzon is about 600 miles distant from the eastern coast of Asia. The total area of the archipelago is something over 114,000 square miles.

The islands are mountainous and, indeed, volcanic action has had much to do in causing and shaping the archipelago; but of active, or as one might say, working volcanoes, there are very few. Some of the mountains attain considerable height; Apo, in Mindanao, is over 9,000 feet high; Halseu, in Mindoro, 8803; Malindarae, in Mindanao, 8885; Mayon, in Luzon, 8,275 and Malapin, in Negros, 8190 feet. These mountains are densely wooded, and are an important factor in the future development of the wealth of the islands.

HARBORS.

The immense coast line of the islands contains a great number of good harbors, but as a consequence of the exclusive policy of the Spanish government in closing them to foreign commerce, very little is known except to coastwise navigators. Trade is confined chiefly to Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and Sual. Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, is also an open port.

The bay of Manila, one of the finest in the world, is about 120 miles in circumference, with very few dangers to navigation.

There are two long piers running out from the mouth of the Pasig river, one terminating in a lighthouse, and the other in a small fort. In stormy weather safe anchorage is found off Cavite, some eight miles to the southwest by water. At that point is found the naval establishment, including a marine railway, capable of taking from the water vessels of 2000 tons displacement, and a dock for small vessels.

Iloilo, the second port in importance on the island of Panay, near its southern extremity and about 250 miles in a direct line from Manila. Well-protected and naturally good anchorage for large vessels is found outside the mouth of the Iloilo river, but small vessels enter it and discharge cargoes at the town wharves.

Ms. 11A.
Manila, capital of the Philippine archipelago and the province of this name has 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, and was founded in 1571, on the left bank of the mouth of Rio Pasig at its junction with the Pacific ocean.

It is a fortified city, encircled by a wall with bastions and towers and a ditch and outer ditch, where it does not front on the sea or river. The waters of the sea or river can be let in and thus isolate the city, by opening the sluices constructed for this purpose. There are six gates—three to the north, on the road to the river Pasig, called Almacenes, Santo Domingo, and Isabel II; and three on the land side, called Parian, Real, and Santa Lucia. All are well defended by bastions, particularly on the land side. Besides the gates there is a bastion to the north-northwest of the gate of Santa Lucia, which is not always open.

The gate Real, formerly called the Plaza Mayor and the palace of the governor, but since the taking of the city by the English in 1762, it has been placed in front of the college of San Jose, where it is now situated, and public entrance is made through the gate of Parian. The land side is the most exposed and the best fortified, but for convenience the destination will begin at the most advanced point formed by the river and sea, which is to be found at the extreme northwest of the city and denoted by the royal fort of Santiago. This fort is a citadel, defending the entrance to the river and the northwest angle of the city. Originally built of wood it assumed its present form by order of Governor Gomez, who surrounded the city with good fortifications. The fort has a gate to the plaza and a false one to the river. In front and on the other side of this, is found the fort of Fernando, which has no great strength.

On the east of the royal fort of Santiago, and at a short distance from it on the same side of the river, is found the bastion Tenebris; next, in the same direction to the gate of Almacenes; more to the east the battery of the military hospital. Not far from this on the same line, the gate of Santo Domingo, with its strong battery; next, the bastion of the customs house (Almacenes); next, the gate of Isabel II, and lastly, the bastion of San Gabriel, which terminates the line of fortifications along the river.

Joined to this bastion on the exterior side is found the Plaza Nueva. Still following the trace from the bastion of San Gabriel, one arrives at the gate of Parian through which it is necessary to pass in a westerly direction to reach the bridge of Pasig.

Leading south from this gate, is a beautifully paved highway of great breadth, and to the southeast is the bastion Diabolo. South of this point is the postera of Recoletes, and just beyond, the bastion of San Andres.

Thence, to the southwest, is situated the royal gate, and, as has been stated, the extreme southern point is defended by the bastion of San Diego, protected by the battery of San Gregorio, which is built on the exterior line in the angle of the plaza.

Many of these works have deteriorated with time, and the expenditure of a little money and labor, especially at the strategic points of Santiago Point, Restinga Point, and Corregidor, would be of great benefit. The streets are straight, well paved, and illuminated. Prominent among its buildings are the governor's palace, the royal court of chancery and the convent of San Augustin, with its handsome church; the church and convent of the Recoletes of San Francisco, whose buildings occupy an immense space; the royal college and pontifical university of St. Thomas, which is spacious, well constructed, and possesses a notable physical laboratory; the municipal atheaeum, in charge of the Jesuits, with a physical laboratory, natural history museum, and a magnificent apparatus for astronomical observations; the military hospital, with room for 1,000 beds, and the spacious and well-attended hospital of San Juan de Dios.

Among the buildings ruined in the earthquake of 1863, some of which have been reconstructed and others already so, are the large and well-constructed cathedral, the customs building, etc.

Within the fortified city reside, generally speaking, the authorities of the archipelago, who have the same mission and the same hierarchy as those of Cuba.

The real nucleus of the population of Manila is in its suburbs. These comprise the pueblos called Binondo; San Jose; Santa Cruz, with fifteen wards; Quiapo, with two wards; San Miguel, with seven wards; Sampaloc, with thirty-nine wards, and Tondo, with eighteen wards.

The neighborhoods of these suburbs are delightful and picturesque, with their rivers, lagoons, creeks, islands, quarries, and little hamlets. Good bridges facilitate communication between Manila and its suburbs.

The suburbs of Binondo is the most mercantile of the archipelago; here are the central administration of revenues and monopolies, general tobacco warehouses, and the administration of finances of the province. Its streets are narrow, and the houses tastefully and solidly built. On the breakwater of the jetty extending out into the bay is a third-class lighthouse, and the steamers which perform the service of the bay and periodical trips to the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Bulacan, and Pangasinan, close in along the river.

North of Binondo, separated by a

river spanned by several bridges, is the suburb of Tondo, extending to the west of the bay, on flat, sandy ground. The houses are in general constructed of cane and nipa (a species of palm with thatery leaves); the streets are narrow, and there is a handsome church a small theatre, and a good marketplace. Northeast of Binondo is the suburb of Santa Cruz, with good buildings, a flower market, theatre, public jail, leper hospital under the Franciscans, and a cemetery for Chinese or Sangley Indians (indials).

Northeast of Manila and at the extremity of the suburbs of Santa Cruz, is the suburb of Quiapo, with good houses, handsome and well-aligned streets, and a pretty marketplace.

There are the tribunal of the native, an elegant and solid structure; the well-built suspension bridge over the Pasig, measuring 350 feet long by 23 feet wide; the magnificent market of the Quins, and the spacious and pretty San Sebastian street, with elegant buildings and convenient porches at the end, being the sanctuary of San Sebastian under the Augustin Recoletes.

The suburb of San Miguel is situated to the east of Manila, on the opposite bank of the Pasig River, being connected with Quiapo by a good wooden bridge; it has good buildings and a comfortable and well-ventilated barracks.

Along the river are a number of villas, the last one being called Malacama, the residence of the supreme authority of the archipelago. It consists of an elegant place divided into two parts, surrounded by gardens, with good wharves on the river.

On the island of San Andres, situated in the centre of the river Pasig, is the convalescent hospital, spacious, and with good hygienic conditions, the San Jose (poorhouse and the insane asylum).

To the east of the island are the San Andres and San Rafael batteries, the southern part serving as support to the bridge uniting the suburb of San Miguel with San Miguel Viejo.

To the northeast of Manila, adjoining it and fronting on the river bank, is the place known as Arroceros (rice mills), a much frequented spot, where are located the tobacco factories, in one of which over 7,000 female laborers are constantly employed; also the botanical garden, the barracks of the regiment of peninsular artillery, the Spanish theatre, the Kiosko, designed for public dances, and the slaughterhouse.

A mile and three-quarters south of Manila, on the banks of the bay, is the pueblo of Malate. It is crossed by the highway from the capital to Cavite; it has a fine church, an infantry barracks occupied by a regiment of that arm, and a cavalry barracks, quartering the lancer squadron of Luzon; both are good and spacious.

On the shores of the Pasig is the paseo (promenade) of Magallanes, on which is erected an obelisk dedicated to the memory of the illustrious mariner, Magellan.

On the paseo del malecon (dike promenade), is another monument recalling the patriotism of the older (judge) Anda. There are cockpits and luxurious cafes, the Spanish recreation club, a military library founded by royal order of February 15, 1848, and outside the town a riding school and race course.

The garrison of Manila and its suburbs are composed of three regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery, the squadron of cavalry, and a regiment of veteran gendarmery (guardia civil).

MANILA BAY.

The general map of the island of Luzon shows, in general outline, Manila Bay and Cavite, the port and marine arsenal of Manila, on which the engagement of May first took place. Manila Bay is about thirty miles in extent each way. The land on both sides of the entrance is high and covered with vegetation, while the shores at the head are low, marshy, and intersected by numerous small rivers, estuaries, and tide lakes.

Fortifications were erected commanding the opening of the bay with the additional protection of submarine mines; depth of water, from sixteen to seventeen fathoms.

Corregidor, or Mariveles, and Palo Caballo are islands dividing the entrance of Manila Bay into two channels. Corregidor, the principal island, six hundred feet high, lies near the north shore, and is three miles in length, east to west. There is a lighthouse on its summit.

On its north side is a small bay, protected by breakwaters, affording anchorage for small vessels, and from Bari Point a reef juts to the southward toward Caballo Island, on a low spur of which is a fixed light. It is the channel between Caballo Island and the mainland, which was used by the United States squadron, and which was, apparently, not defended at all.

Manila is about twenty five miles from the entrance of the bay. A telegraph connected Manila with Hong Kong, the cable, which was originally laid at Cebu, Bolineo, having been shifted to the chief town.

Manila's total export and import is worth about six and one-half millions sterling.

The length of quays in the river Pasig is 4,250 feet, but the river, the average breadth of which is 350 feet, is

(Continued on 4th Page.)

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