

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXX.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1899.

No. 20.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 88, hold their regular communications at the I. O. O. F. hall on second and fourth, Thursday and Saturday evenings of each week at 7:30 p. m. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

CLARA L. HADLEY, K. R. R. A. B. RIDDLE, Secretary.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 24 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 Fellows Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

H. W. STROUD, N. G.

V. 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.

F. W. ROACH, Recorder.

D. C. WEST, Financial.

RENO POST, NO. 29, O. A. R., MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

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

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month.

MOLLIE SHAMPROCK, W. M.

REUISA RAST, Secy.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 45, B. O. F. L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

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

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, ESK CAMP NO. 125, meets at the Odd Fellows hall in Roseburg, every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday evening. Visiting brothers always welcome.

V. G. LINDSEY, Clerk.

O. P. CONNOR, C. G.

Professional Cards.

BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Room 7 and 8
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

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Will practice in all the courts of the state. Of-
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DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES	ARRIVE
For	From Portland	From
East Mail	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	Fast Mail 6:30 p. m.
Spokane Flyer	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	Spokane Flyer 8:30 a. m.
8 p. m.	Ocean Steamships All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco—Sail Dec. 8, 19, 29, 28.	4 p. m.
8 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers To Astoria and Way-Landings.	4 p. m. Ex-Sunday
8 a. m. Ex-Sunday	Willamette River, Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way-Landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex-Sunday
7 a. m. Tues, Thurs and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill River, Oregon City, Dayton, and Way-Landings.	3:30 p. m. Mon, Wed. and Fri.
6 a. m. Tues, Thurs and Sat.	Willamette River, Portland to Corvallis and Way-Landings.	4:30 p. m. Tues, Thurs and Sat.
Ex-Sunday	Snake River, Riparian to Lewiston.	Lewiston Daily Except Friday.

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Call and examine Goods and Prices.

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Spring

Will soon be here and we have a fine line of NEW
CARPETS arriving, also

WALL PAPER

In Latest Designs and Colorings and the Price on
all goods are as cheap as consistent with good
goods.

No trouble to show goods.

ALEXANDER & STRONG

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Their History, Climate and Resources

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

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

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The Roman Catholic is the established church in the Philippines, which contains one archiepiscopal see and three bishoprics.

Most of the ecclesiastical authority is in the hands of the various religious orders. Dominicans, Augustines, Franciscans, etc.—who are the real rulers of the country, as their power among the natives far exceeds that of the various civil and military authorities. This power comes a great deal of jealousy, as is evidenced by the long record in the islands of bitter controversies between the church and civil authorities. The religious affairs on the islands are far behind the age, and it would be of great benefit to the people, who are naturally devout, if they were infused with more modern ideas and methods.

The Spanish priests, filars of strict orders, come to the islands to stay, and with scarcely an exception, they do their duties faithfully and devotedly. Many of these Spanish curas have done much good work in the way of making roads and bridges and the building of churches, and frequently as their own engineers and architects, with far less unsightly results than one might expect from persons who are supposed to be more conversant with brevity and rosary than with rule and compass.

Priests of native extraction do not quite come up to the high standard of their Spanish confreres. They cannot all live up to the severity of monastic rules. These native curas, moreover, suffer under the proverbial disadvantage which affects the prophet in his own country, and, lacking strength of mind and tenacity of vow of the Spanish priests, sometimes risk condemnation in diversions of not quite a clerical or monastic character.

Education is much neglected, and both the institutions for higher and primary instruction are antiquated in their methods and far behind the times. Although in nearly every town and village that is under the control of the government, a school may be found, neither the quality nor quantity of the instruction given is satisfactory.

CLIMATE.

The islands extend so far geographically that many diversities of climate may exist at the same time. In general, however, there are three seasons—the cold, the hot and the wet.

During the cold season, which extends from November to February, woolen garments may be worn with comfort in the mornings and at night; the skies are clear and the atmosphere balmy. The season extends from March to June and the wet season from July to October. It will be seen that the recent operations of the American army and navy were conducted during the worst season of the year; but no unusual degree of sickness, such as prevailed at Camp Alger, in Virginia, for instance, was experienced by our soldiers or sailors.

One correspondent has reported that when it rained it rained indeed; but while the heat was in some degrees uncomfortable it was not so hard to endure as had been expected, or as he had found it in America.

In the region of Manila the hottest season is from March to June, the great heat being felt in May before the rains set in, when the maximum temperature ranges from 80 to 100 degrees in the shade.

The coolest weather occurs in December and January, when the temperature falls at night to 60 or 65 degrees, and seldom rises in the day above 75. From November to February the sky is bright, the atmosphere cool and dry, and the weather in every way delightful.

Seasons vary with the prevailing winds (monsoons or trade winds), and are classed as "wet" and "dry." There is no abrupt change from one to the other, and between periods there are intervals of variable weather.

EXPORTS.

The principal staples of export are tobacco (manufactured in raw), Manila hemp, sugar cane, coffee and cocoa. The principal manufactures consist of a variety of textile fabrics, hats, mats, baskets, ropes, furniture, coarse pottery, carriages and musical instruments.

REVENUE.

The public revenue has been about \$12,000,000 per annum, of which the larger part has been raised from direct taxation, customs, monopolies, and lotteries. For the imposition and collection of taxes Spanish ingenuity has been exercised to the utmost, but the basis of the financial system in the Philippines has been the polo tax, which every adult under 60 years of age, male or female,

had to pay. There was no export duty on tobacco, but almost every article of import was heavily taxed. On muslin and petroleum the duty has been about one hundred per cent of cost.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of the islands have been various, and now consist of hats, baskets, mats, ropes, furniture, coarse pottery, carriages, musical instruments and a variety of textile fabrics, some of great excellence and beauty. Yet there are no mechanics in the island that would be called skilled by American artisans. There is already room and will be more for the trained mechanic. It is, however, their great wealth in natural products that makes the Philippines so important a possession and so promising a field for enterprise.

MINERALS.

Gold is very generally distributed throughout the islands. It has been obtained in profitable quantities in the alluvial deposits and along the river courses; but no systematic and intelligent efforts have been made to even ascertain the extent and value of the gold deposits. Copper mines are worked in various places and the heathen natives have been accustomed for many years to manufacture copper utensils for their own use and for sale in the Christian settlements; but the mines have been worked only enough to indicate their great value. Iron ore of unusual purity occurs in various parts of Luzon, Laguna, Balacan, Pampanga, Camarines, Norte and notably in the Camarines Mountains; but notwithstanding the excellent character and the evidently large supply of the minerals there are no iron works with the exception of a few small and unimportant foundries in the middle of the island of Leyte.

Coal exists in the Philippines. Two vast fields have been discovered and partly surveyed, and the supply in these two fields alone will serve for many years to come; but the existence of these fields would indicate the presence of others of equal size and importance. At the request of Admiral Dewey, Prof. George F. Brewer, of the United States Geological Survey, has made extensive researches as to the mineral resources of the Philippines, and consulted all the available authorities. His report includes the following table of the mineral-bearing islands and their resources of this kind:

Luzon—Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, kaolin.
Cebu—Gold only.
Mindanao—Lead and silver.
Mindoro—Coal, gold and copper.
Carraray, Batan, Rapu Rapu, Samar, Negros—Coal only.
Mabuteo—Coal and copper.
Rombon—Marble.
Samar—Coal and gold.
Pansy—Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron, and perhaps mercury.
Biliran—Sulphur only.
Leyte—Coal, oil and perhaps mercury.
Cebu—Coal, oil, gas, lead, silver and iron.
Mindanao—Coal, gold, copper and platinum.
Sulu Archipelago—Pearls.

The soil of the islands is exceedingly fertile; but there has been little or no attempt made to cultivate it thoroughly or scientifically. In a country where food may be easily and economically grown, there is no dairy farm, and, indeed, there are no farms worthy of the name at all. The farmer who has found it impossible to make this impoverished farm profitable will find in his rich and fertile soil ample reward for his skill and labor. Rice is extensively and successfully grown; but the crop is consumed by the natives and the Chinese for their own sustenance. Mangoes, plantains, the luscious Mangrove fruits, grow almost wild and in great abundance. There are said to be one hundred varieties of bananas known upon the islands. The most important plants, however, are tobacco, the Abaca, producing Manila hemp, sugar cane, coffee and cocoa.

Tobacco has been very extensively grown. Until within a very few years the trade in tobacco was a government monopoly. The growers were required to sell their product to the government warehouses, and only there, and prices fixed by the officials. That the prices were below the market value there is no need to state. The restrictions upon the trade were numerous some little time ago, and notwithstanding the many years of discouragement, and the general disorder in the islands, there were exported in 1896 tobacco and cigars to the value of \$5,250,000.

The first coffee plantation of any size and importance was started only in 1826; but the cultivation of coffee is already extensive. There is no reason why the coffee of the Philippines should not compete in the markets of the world with the best coffee grown anywhere, except that heretofore little care has been given to the plantations and to the handling and transshipment of the crop.

The extent to which sugar has been cultivated is indicated by the exports of \$8,000,000 worth in 1896. Better opportunities for the profitable production of the best cane sugar are present in the Philippines than exist in Cuba. The Cuban growers and manufacturers of sugar, however, have profited by the proximity of the United States and the

consequent purchase there of modern ideas and methods.

Nature has provided that residents of the Philippines shall retain forever a monopoly in the production of Manila hemp. It grows nowhere else; nothing so good for the making of cordage has yet been discovered. It is cultivated with very little trouble and the commodity prepared for the market with little additional trouble.

The exports of hemp in 1896 were valued at \$7,500,000, but when machinery brings its aid to the preparation of the product its output will be enormously increased. At present the stalks of the Abaca, the hemp-producing plant, are split by hand and the fibre so produced.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The Philippines are very rich in woods; ebony, cedar, ironwood, a sapanwood, logwood and gum trees abound. Guts-percha is found in certain localities. Cocos nucifera is of great value, trunk, branches, leaves, fruit, shell and husk being used. Bamboo and areca palm are abundant and of great utility. Two woods, the "banava" and the "malave," resist the destructive action of water for centuries. Many plants have medicinal value, others the "camansi" and the "tabuyog" are poisonous. Mangrove, plantains, jack fruits, and the Malayan fruits are met with. Rice is the staple food, but often not enough is raised to supply the demand. Potatoes, peas, and even wheat, are raised in the higher localities.

The mountains of the islands, a few of which have been mentioned, are clothed to their summits with forests of inestimable commercial value, for interspersed with the fruit-bearing trees are immense trees producing the handsome and most valuable hard wood timber. Gum trees, iron and sapanwood, cedar, ebony and teak are among the known varieties.

The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and if the cutting is carried on under proper forestry regulations, as it no doubt will be, these forests will amply supply the hard wood markets of the world and prove a princely fortune to many people for many decades to come.

FORMER ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

In Madrid there is a council of state for the Philippines, which has in charge the interests of the colony and acts as an advisory board to the minister of the colonies. At Manila the administration of the government has for its head and chief a governor-general, who is at the same time captain-general, director and inspector-general of all arms and institutions; this authority is also delegated superintendent of finances, president of the administrative council of the Ayuntamiento, protector of the Spanish bank of the Economical Society of the Friends of the Country, Sub-delegate of postal service, "Vice-Real Patrono," etc. Next to the captain-generalship of Cuba, this is the most important and lucrative post at the disposal of the home government. This jurisdiction also extends over the Mariana or Ladron Islands, the Carolines, and the Pelew Islands.

There is also a lieutenant-governor, who takes the place of the captain-general in case of his death, and a council in Manila, which has a voice in all questions concerning the internal affairs of the island. The archbishop also exerts considerable power, and the ecclesiastical authority is interwoven in all the machinery of government.

The islands are divided into four provinces and four military districts, and are governed by politico-military commanders.

The first exercise governmental jurisdiction, ordinary jurisdiction in first instance falling to the charge of the mayor and alcaldes, who must be educated men; the second exercise by themselves governmental and legal jurisdiction in first instance, and all are captains in war.

The province of Manila has a different organization. There have been created for Visayas and Mindanao two politico-military central governments of the brigadier class, by royal decree of July 30, 1890. Each province is subdivided into pueblos (towns), more or less numerous, and each one has a petty governor (gobernadorcillo), with other ministers of justice, whose number is not fixed and who discharge various duties.

In some pueblos, when permitted by the governor, a separate society or guild is formed with gobernadorcillos and officers of justice selected from the same. The gobernadorcillos have in their pueblo the entire municipal charge belonging to the authority conferred upon them by their appointment, with the special obligation of adding the parish priests in everything relating to worship and the observance of religious precepts; in civil cases they have priority over judges up to the value of three taels, or forty-four pesos; in criminal cases they proceed to the formation of a summary court, with which they account to the chief of the province; they are obliged to attend to collections on the royal account and others dictated by the ordinances of a good government, and they are permitted to collect certain duties which are fixed in their own titles.

In each pueblo there are also a number of officials called Cabezas de Barangay. Each Cabeza is charged with the collections of forty-five or fifty tributes from the same number of families; he must reside in the same ward or street with them, look after the good order and harmony of the peace under him, distribute among them the duties which are to be

shared in common, settle their differences and collect their tribute, which he afterwards delivers to the governor, or to the administrator of the province through the proper channels.

The Cabezas, by virtue of their office, are attorneys of the "barangays" (families under them), in all business affairs that occur in the community.

A counter-admiral of the national navy is chief of all the naval for the naval forces of the Archipelago. Ecclesiastical matters depend upon the Arch bishop of Manila.

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—OF THE—

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Above trains stop at all principal stations between Portland and Salem, Turkey, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shasta, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Cottage Grove, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland inclusive.

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8:30 P. M. Lv. Independence	Ar. 4:30 A. M.

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THE RUSTLER

ROSEBURG

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We are always in the Lead, and mean to keep there.

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These are all Leather and Warranted.

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Consult your purse and be sure and see Woodward before buying.

W. G. WOODWARD

A woman's attractiveness in the eyes of man depends largely on her physical appearance. Nature, in order to preserve the race, guides mankind by the instinctive preference for a mate who is physically sound and wholesome.

If intellect alone were chiefly sought, the offspring might be a generation of Solomon for wisdom, but they would perish in infancy for want of physical stamina. A weak or unhealthy woman is unfitted to fulfil her part in perpetuating the race; she is unequal to the demands of motherhood, and she is robbed of her natural womanly attractiveness.

Many a woman is cheated of life's choicest gifts by a dyspeptic, bile-poisoned condition of the system, which shows itself in a stumpy skin, sallow complexion, tainted breath, or thin, ungraceful form.

The most perfect remedy for all the mortifying symptoms of mal-nutrition and impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Through its remarkable effect upon the liver and digestive organs it sweeps all impurities out of the circulation and creates a fresh supply of new, rich, life-giving blood.

It gives clearness and bloom to the complexion; sweetens the breath; rounds out the face and form, and invigorates the entire constitution with vital energy. It restores the invincible beauty of wholesomeness and womanly capacity.

"I was a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep, and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," writes Miss Ella Bartley, of No. 2154 South Grand Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. "I only weighed 85 pounds when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After I had taken a half bottle I began to improve. I could sleep soundly the whole night, and would awaken with an appetite for breakfast. I now have an excellent appetite, and my friends say they never saw me looking better or in better spirits since they knew me. I tell them it is all due to Dr. Pierce's Discovery."

In all cases of obstinate constipation, the "Discovery" should be supplemented with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills.