

MANILA OF TO-DAY.

Will the Americans There be Filipinized?

H. L. W., in New York Evening Post.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 1.

I have seen more or less said in the home newspapers about Americanizing the Filipinos, by persons who seem to think that that process consists of putting pantalons on people who already wear pantalons, and sending missionaries to convert people already converted so completely that they get up before daylight to go to church. Until our people have a better understanding of this country and its inhabitants they cannot expect to be very successful in their efforts to change matters for the better or to make salutary laws for their government. The talk about Americanizing the islands is heard here as well, but it means somewhat more than when used by the good people at home, for we recognize more fully the difficulty of its accomplishment. Up to the present time the Filipinos have as much Filipinized the foreigners as they have foreignized the natives, so to speak. Their customs and habits, both social and commercial, are fixed. They soon have their influences upon newcomers, and they have affected in some degree the English and German business men of Manila.

The watchword of the people of all nations assembled here is "manana," "to-morrow." This Spanish word seems to cast its paralyzing spell upon all countries where Spanish influences prevail. Whether the ancient Filipinos ever had a better appreciation of the value of time or a higher sense of devotion to duty than they have now is doubtful. At all events they have for years learned the lesson of delay and insincerity from their Spanish masters, until it is in the bone, blood and flesh as deeply ingrained as though their savage ancestors had transmitted it to them as a racial inheritance. Strange to say—that is, strange in the eyes of Americans—its blighting spell has fallen upon the Europeans who do business here, until they also are as indifferent to the pressing needs of the hour as the natives. This suggests the thought that it may be possible that Americans coming here may be Filipinized, as have been the Germans and the English, instead of working the great revolution so cheerfully predicted. Certainly they will have the forces of numbers, custom and climate to contend with, and these are no mean antagonists.

Let us take, for example, one custom, that of the afternoon siesta. Even business bows to this. One can go through the chief business streets between 12 and 2 o'clock and easily imagine himself strolling on a Sunday in an American town, with a well-enforced Sunday-closing law. Even the quizzers drivers have gone home to sleep. When the hour of noon comes the merchants politely follow their customers to the door and lock the portals, and open them not again until 2, or, perhaps, 3 o'clock. Even the English banks are not open for business of importance between those hours, and if one enters the institution on business intent, one of the Indians snoozing on a bench will arouse himself sufficiently to say that the clerks have all gone to eat and sleep. This he does by indicating his fingers at his mouth to indicate the taking of food in genuine Filipino style, and by laying his head over to one side on the palm of his hand and closing his eyes, to signify sleep. A little exclamation of disgust may bring a compassionate smile and "a las dos, señor," which means that he is sorry for you, but you must wait until 2 o'clock.

A few days ago I entered a photograph gallery, presided over by an old German and his two full-grown sons. I was going to say "operated by" but "presided over" fits the case better, for all three of them entertained me at the same time, and no work of any kind was done during the half-hour I was there. I made a selection of 20 views from the sample-book, and was informed that they might possibly have them printed for me in two months. I insisted upon one week, but they shook their heads and said: "No; it is not possible; we have so much work, so much trouble." Then, it being 12 o'clock, one of them followed me down stairs, locked the door after me, and all lay down to sleep off the afternoon. Of course, one knows that in the tropics one must keep out of the sun during the middle of the day in summer, but it scarcely seems necessary to suspend all business during the comparatively cool winter season, unless it be the necessity of habit.

Right here comes the question, Will the Americans change the habit, or will the habit capture the Americans? I am inclined to subscribe to the latter alternative, in spite of the talk I hear on all sides about "getting a good American hustle on the town." The Filipinos do not hustle and cannot be made to do so, except for a spasmodic spurt of a few minutes under the stimulus of vigorous mule-driving English. It may be that the English and Germans here once produced them into fitful spells of energy

goods, trinkets, etc., are sold, the whole making a collection of from several score to several hundred separate centres of trade, besides the many vendors who squat upon the ground with a basket or two of wares before them. Whatever the shopper buys is laid in bulk in her shallow basket, and when she is satisfied she walks calmly away with the basket on her head, its contents exposed to the gaze of the public and accumulating dust.

Transportation of passengers and goods through the city streets would be another task for the Americanizer. In the first place the streets average between 30 and 40 feet wide. A few of the most important, such as the Escotta and Calle Rosario, are paved with Belgian blocks, but the great majority are of macadam and of very good quality. A great deal of time and money seems to have been expended upon them; time certainly, for I know of a small patch of stone blocks, in front of the Hotel Oriente, that has been receiving the attention of a gang of workmen between days for about two months. The work of the street gangs is thorough, but painful to witness from a utilitarian point of view. A small patch having been properly coated with the rock and gravel, a dozen Filipinos line up in two ranks on opposite sides of six tamping blocks with long handles, two grasping each handle. One of them starts a march song, and the blocks are raised about six inches and allowed to fall at each beat in the measure, the bodies of the men swaying in rhythm with the music, their feet being moved to the right or left, forward or back, like the step in a scotchische. This is done for about five minutes, and then all squat down to rest and smoke cigarettes for ten minutes, and in this way the whole dozen accomplish about the work of two good Irishmen of an American paving gang. Iron rollers seem not yet to have been heard of in Manila.

The keeping of the streets in good condition by wetting them is also an artistic performance. A street sprinkler consists of three men, 20 feet of hose without a nozzle, and a water-pump key. One man turns on the water, another operates the hose, using his fingers for a sprayer, and the third squats on his haunches and bosses the job. In this way half-a-dozen blocks may be sprinkled in the course of a day.

A Disgrace to the Flag.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, March 15.—William Willard Howard, general manager of the Cuban industrial relief fund of New York, passed through Jacksonville this evening on his way home from Cuba. He goes North to purchase agricultural implements and seeds for the use of the industrial relief station which he has just established at Guines, Cuba. Mr. Howard said: "The condition of Cuba, so far as my observations have gone, is really worse than it was at this time last year, when I made my first investigations. In the rural districts little has been done to restore the island to its normal condition. The fields are vacant and the farmers idle. The people still remain in the towns and cities, where rationations are issued to them. They cannot return to their abandoned farms because they have nothing to return with. "Our Government has done, and is doing, nothing to enable farmers to resume the cultivation of their lands. All that it pretends to do is to distribute to these poor creatures scattered over the island. They have neither homes to live in, food to eat, nor clothes to cover them. One cannot think of their future without a shudder. I am especially concerned for the poor little orphan girls, who roam the streets, scantily clad, asking for a bit of food with which to keep their little bodies and souls together. What will become of these girls? Their future, for good or for evil, lies with the people of the United States. "Among these widows and orphans I have as lately as last week seen individual cases of destitution and physical emaciation worse than anything that I saw in Armenia during the two years that I gave to Armenian relief work. And to have these wrecks of humanity stand and look up to the Stars and Stripes waving over their City Hall gives one a queer sensation. The generous American people surely cannot understand the condition of Cuba, or these poor creatures would be taken care of."

"The condition of Cuba is a reproach to the American people and a blot upon civilization. We are going to do something to improve that condition and we invite all lovers of humanity in the United States to help us for the good name of the American flag. Our flag should mean something to those homeless, helpless orphans and destitute country people. Money for these orphans or for our industrial relief work should be sent to the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City, marked "For the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund."

— Young Hopeful—Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle? Mamma—Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it. "Course he'd say that; but what did you do?" "I argued in favor of it, but he refused." "Argued! Huh! If it had been anything you wanted for your ownself you'd cried a little, and then you'd got it."

— The highest price ever paid for a race horse was \$150,000 for the famous Ormonde.

The Coming Reunion.

The following has been issued from the general headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans:

New Orleans, March 11, 1899.

1. It has been suggested to the general commanding, and he heartily endorses the request, that all department, division, brigade and camp commanders will take steps to collect as many of the old "battle flags" and flags of the Confederacy, and banners and emblems of every description, which waved over the Confederate armies as possible to be displayed at the Charleston reunion.

There are a great many, no doubt, through the South in private hands, at the headquarters of the different camps, and at the State capitals, etc., and it would be in keeping with the grandeur of the occasion, upon his visit of the old soldiers to the chief city of the great State which gave birth to the Confederacy, and where the first gun of the war was fired, to take with them the historic flag which waved over them there at Fort Moultrie, Sumter and the other three, with all the other banners and emblems which floated over them amidst the smoke and carnage of more than 2,000 battlefields before they were furled forever at Appomattox.

The general commanding hopes that an effort will be made, through publication in the papers and otherwise, so as to secure the largest number possible for this purpose.

Doubtless many flags will be taken care of by the delegates and others to whom they are entrusted, but where it is necessary that they should be sent by express they can be sent to the special care of Maj. Gen. C. Irvine Walker, commanding the South Carolina division U. C. V.'s, Charleston, S. C., who will arrange a safe depository for them while there.

2. Col. Robt. P. Evans, chairman committee on information, Charleston, S. C., states that on and after the 15th his committee will be in a position to give information as to housing quarters, rates of board, etc., to delegates desiring to attend the reunion. He states that his committee will undertake to engage quarters for and locate any of the Veterans in advance of their coming, but must have a positive guarantee of their coming by April 15th.

By order of J. B. Gordon, Gen. Com'g.

Falling Off in the Tax on Fertilizers.

The receipts from the inspection and analysis of fertilizers have fallen off this year. The receipts to date have been \$34,000, against \$150,102.75 last year, and \$44,583.75 the year before.

In 1898 for the entire year the receipts ran up to over \$60,000, and it may be that there will this year be a proportionate gain until the much-desired minimum of \$40,000 is obtained.

All of this tax has heretofore been given to Clemson College. That institution this year asked for an appropriation of \$40,000 from the State, or rather stated that that sum would be paid to Clemson College, and it has been stipulated that that sum would be used for the purpose of remunerating that institution for the expense attached to the inspection of fertilizers, all inspections being made at Clemson.

That bill has not become a law, as it has never been signed by Governor Elberle.

The falling off in the receipts from the inspection of fertilizers then is due to the fact that fertilizers are not being used, and may not find, such a heavy sale this year, or that the planting season is long in coming and uncertain in its outlook, and farmers are afraid to contract for fertilizers under such conditions.—The State.

"Why Johanie, you've got a big lump on your head! Have you been fighting again?" "Fighting? Me? I guess not." "But somebody struck you?" "Nobody struck me. I wuzn't fighting at all. It was an accident."

"An accident?" "Yep. I had just trun Tommie Seanlon down and was settin' on him, and I forgot to hold his feet."

— At Quebec the winter markets are very curious. Everything is frozen. Large pigs, killed perhaps months before, may be seen standing frozen in the butcher's shop. Frozen masses of beef, mutton, deer, fowl, cod, haddock, and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound on the stalls. Milk also is kept frozen, and is sold by the pound, in masses which look like lumps of white marble.

"Go Bang," a wire-haired fox terrier, the property of a prominent New Yorker, enjoys the distinction of carrying on his life the highest insurance a dog ever had. He may take additional pride that the premium paid is unprecedented. So valuable is Go Bang that when an insurance company demanded \$500 for a \$3,000 policy for a year, the owner paid it without a murmur.

— Young Hopeful—Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle? Mamma—Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it. "Course he'd say that; but what did you do?" "I argued in favor of it, but he refused." "Argued! Huh! If it had been anything you wanted for your ownself you'd cried a little, and then you'd got it."

— The highest price ever paid for a race horse was \$150,000 for the famous Ormonde.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

— But few women are deep thinkers, but they are all close observers.

— A Jersey City man boasts that he has the addresses of 20,000 red-haired women.

— Whenever we try to give happiness to somebody else, we can't help keeping some of it for ourselves.

— Little Clarence—"Papa, what is the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" Papa—"Merely a matter of sex, my son."

— Teacher—"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Smart Scholar—"He has cold feet, ma'am."

— Philadelphia is afflicted with an epidemic of typhoid fever. Since January 1, there have been 3,286 cases and 359 deaths from the disease.

— Visitor—To what do you ascribe your extreme age? Octogenarian—Wal, I never stole a horse, shot a neighbor's dog or called a man a liar.

— "If you don't love me," he exclaimed with unwonted passion, "I'll go to the dogs." "Not," she coldly returned, "if the dogs see you first."

— "They tell me Grimley, that your daughter sings with great expression." "Greatest expression you ever saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing at her best."

Nervous weakness or palpitation of the heart indicates disorder in the stomach and digestion. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful remedy in such cases. It cleanses, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, removes the cause of the heart symptoms and builds up a strong and vigorous body. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

— None of God's appointments will seem grievous to us if we remember that the will of God never differs from the love of God. If we fear to rest on the one, we may fearlessly and fully accept the other.

— Southern Pines, one of the smallest townships in North Carolina, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of fruit to northern markets in 1898. It was all raised by northern invalids living there for their health.

— What is undoubtedly the most expensive tomb ever erected for a private individual, is a splendid mausoleum erected in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, to the memory of John Makey, the California millionaire. It cost over \$900,000.

Pitts' Carminative is pleasant to the taste, acts promptly, and never fails to give satisfaction. It carries children over the critical time of teething, and is the friend of anxious mothers and puny children. A few doses will demonstrate its value. E. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga., writes: "I consider it the best medicine I have ever used in my family. It does all you claim for it, and even more."

— The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves 2 or 3 feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls, 4 or 5 feet in length, and in many cases 6 feet.

— A new method of cleaning clothes is suggested. Dip the clothes brush in the yolk of an egg so that the bristles are quite wet. Allow it to dry and then use. This treatment has, it is said, the effect to make the brushing especially effective.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific.

S. S. S. For the Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no poison, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson County.

BY virtue of a C. P. Warrant to me directed by J. J. Gilmer, Magistrate, I will sell on Tuesday after Sales-day, in April next, about 12 o'clock m., at the residence of James A. Young, near Iva, S. C., the following property, to wit: One lot, or in shuck, containing: One lot, Foidler, Hay, &c. One small lot of Pears.

Sold as the property of Jas. A. Young at the suit of D. C. Brown & Bro.

Terms—Cash.

NELSON R. GREEN, Sheriff Anderson County, S. C. March 15, 1899.

SOMETHING NEW



Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 3-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Experts disagree on almost everything, but when the subject touches upon the great Superiority of THE GREAT SYRACUSE TURN PLOW

There is but one opinion, and that is that it is the best Plow on earth. Syracuse Plows are designed right, made right, sold right. They will turn land where others have failed, and build for themselves a demand wherever introduced. The popularity of this Plow comes from genuine merit. Competitors will tell you that they have something just as good, but don't be deceived—there is but one best, and that is the SYRACUSE.

We also sell the—

SYRACUSE HARROWS,

And Syracuse Harrows, like Syracuse Plows, are thoroughly Up-to-Date. See us before buying.

Yours truly,

BROCK BROS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Oct. 16, 1898.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun.	Daily
No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 11.
Lv. Charleston	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Lv. Columbia	11:05 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Lv. Prosperity	6:10 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
Newberry	6:35 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
Ninety-Six	7:22 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
Greenwood	7:40 a.m.	1:58 p.m.
Ar. Hodges	8:00 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Ar. Abbeville	8:40 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
Ar. Belton	8:50 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
Ar. Anderson	9:35 a.m.	3:55 p.m.
Ar. Greenville	10:10 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Ar. Atlanta	3:55 p.m.	9:50 p.m.

STATIONS. Ex. Sun. Daily No. 11. No. 12.

Lv. Greenville 5:50 p.m. 10:15 a.m.

Lv. Piedmont 6:00 p.m. 10:45 a.m.

Lv. Williamston 6:22 p.m. 10:55 a.m.

Lv. Anderson 4:45 p.m. 10:45 a.m.

Lv. Belton 6:45 p.m. 11:15 a.m.

Ar. Donalds 7:15 p.m. 11:40 a.m.

Ar. Abbeville 6:10 p.m. 11:30 a.m.

Lv. Hodges 7:55 p.m. 11:55 a.m.

Greenville 8:09 p.m. 12:05 p.m.

Ninety-Six 8:15 p.m. 12:00 p.m.

Ar. Prosperity 9:05 p.m. 2:14 p.m.

Columbia 9:20 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

Ar. Charleston 5:55 p.m. 6:40 a.m.

TO ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 18, 1898

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun.	Daily
No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 11.
Lv. New York via Penn R.	11:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Lv. Philadelphia	1:12 p.m.	12:03 a.m.
Lv. Baltimore	4:25 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Lv. Washington	4:40 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
Lv. Richmond	8:45 p.m.	9:05 a.m.
Lv. Norfolk via S. A. L.	8:30 p.m.	9:05 a.m.
Lv. Portsmouth	11:25 p.m.	11:55 a.m.
Ar. Henderson	12:56 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Ar. Durham	17:32 a.m.	14:16 p.m.
Ar. Durham	17:00 p.m.	10:19 a.m.
Lv. Raleigh via S. A. L.	3:53 a.m.	5:05 p.m.
Ar. Suffolk	4:25 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
Ar. Hatteras	5:07 a.m.	6:58 p.m.
Ar. Wadesboro	5:53 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Ar. Wilmington	6:48 a.m.	10:05 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	7:50 a.m.	10:55 p.m.
Ar. Chester	8:08 a.m.	10:56 p.m.
Lv. Columbia, C. N. & L. R.	7:50 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Ar. Clinton S. A. L.	9:45 a.m.	12:14 a.m.
Ar. Greenwood	10:35 a.m.	1:07 a.m.
Ar. Abbeville	11:03 a.m.	1:33 a.m.
Ar. Abbeville	12:07 p.m.	1:48 a.m.
Ar. Athens	1:13 p.m.	3:43 a.m.
Ar. Windsor	1:25 p.m.	4:23 a.m.
Ar. Atlanta, S. A. L. (City Time)	2:50 p.m.	5:20 a.m.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

H. C. BEATTIE Receiver.

Time Table No. 7.—Effective 1898.

Between Anderson and Walhalla.

WESTBOUND.	STATIONS.	FIRST CLASS.
No. 12.	Anderson	11:00
1st Class.	Daily.	Daily.
P. M.—Leave	Arrive A. M.	
f 3:35	Anderson	11:00
f 4:05	Denver	10:31
f 4:35	Pendleton	10:22
f 4:23	Cherry's Crossing	10:13
f 4:29	Adam's Crossing	10:07
f 4:47	Seneca	9:49
f 5:11	West Union	9:25
f 5:17	Walhalla	9:20

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. (Jan. 1, 1899).

Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

No. 52. No. 53.

STATIONS.	GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
7:00 am	Lv. Charleston	Ar. 9:00 pm
8:24 am	Lv. Walhalla	Ar. 8:30 pm
9:48 am	Lv. Sumter	Ar. 8:15 pm
11:00 am	Ar. Columbia	Lv. 4:00 pm
12:07 pm	Ar. Prosperity	Lv. 3:30 pm
1:20 pm	Ar. Newberry	Lv. 3:23 pm
1:03 pm	Ar. Clinton	Lv. 1:56 pm
1:25 pm	Ar. Laurens	Lv. 1:48 pm
3:03 pm	Ar. Greenville	Lv. 12:01 a.m.
3:10 pm	Ar. Spartanburg	Lv. 11:48 a.m.
6:02 pm	Ar. Innesboro, S. C.	Lv. 11:41 a.m.
6:15 pm	Ar. Charlotte, N. C.	Lv. 11:35 a.m.
6:05 pm	Ar. Hendersonville, N. C.	Lv. 9:15 a.m.
7:00 pm	Ar. Asheville, N. C.	Lv. 8:20 a.m.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

For sale at this office cheap