

music, nearly every one, men and women, boys and girls, smoking cigarettes.

Here, too, says our author, were enacted some of the most horrible tragedies in the recent rebellion. Hundreds of native prisoners were here executed. Such an execution was made occasion of great rejoicing. The fashionable Span-
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element, men and women, was not wanting to witness it; and while the band discoursed a lively

the fireworks, of which the natives are particularly fond.

Commerce has long struggled with vexatious restrictions and imposts, yet it had reached considerable magnitude. In 1895 the principal exports of the Philippines were: Hemp, \$14,517,000; sugar, \$10,975,000; tobacco, \$3,159,000; cocoanuts, \$356,000. This fell off greatly in 1896, on account of the increased scale of export duties, hemp de-



INTERIOR OF A NATIVE HUT.

air, the poor fellows were made to stand on the sea-wall, facing the sea; at a given signal the firing-squad discharged a volley, and they fell dead or mortally wounded, while the onlookers cheered for tyranny and Spain.

The islands are a botanist's paradise, with almost every variety of tree and plant life, flowers and fruits. Our author gives a vivacious account of town and village life, religious processions, social entertainments, games, and

clining to \$7,500,000, and sugar to \$10,975,000.

Plantation life is the industrial unit of the islands. The soil is divided up into plantations, large and small, according to the capital and enterprise of the planter. As a rule, the planters are of the Malay race, and the work of the fields is done by other Malays, as many as five or six hundred being employed on large plantations. The labourers live in little bamboo houses, the planters furnishing