

Uncle Sam and the Filipinos

Uncle Sam has taken up in real earnest the business of pouring knowledge into the rising generation of Filipinos. He has already appointed a small army of teachers, and has stationed them in all parts of the archipelago, with instructions to saturate the young barbarians as thoroughly as possible with American ideas and information.

Most particularly, they are to be taught English, and immense quantities of schoolbooks in that language—geographies, arithmetics, readers, etc.—have been shipped across the ocean for their use, together with slates and pencils, pens and copy-books, blackboards and chalk, maps and globes, and other such apparatus of litigation.

It is a big job to tackle. Under Spanish rule the educational system in the islands was exceedingly primitive—so much so, indeed, that the mass of the people got next to nothing in the way of schooling. There were no schoolhouses, no school furniture worth mentioning, and no good text books.

The friars managed everything, and they considered religious instruction to be the only kind that was of real importance. Some of the schools were without any seats for pupils. Girls were taught embroidery and needlework, but were not supposed to require other knowledge. The only history studied was that of Spain, duly censored, the annals of other nations being deemed unworthy of attention.

The Philippine possess, as a rule, remarkable mechanical skill, and excel in writing and drawing; but the Spaniards made no use of these faculties. Schooling ordinarily ended with the 10th year of the pupil, and teachers were so poorly paid that their calling was looked down upon.

Up to 1870 no attempt whatever was made to educate the girls, and even subsequently it was understood that females needed no knowledge of biography or history. The method of instruction was a sort of parrot system, the teacher, with book in hand, bearing one pupil at a time, while the others studied aloud in a sing-song.

The first act of the Philippine commission, when it turned its attention to the work of education, was to prohibit instruction in religion of any kind or creed in the public schools, and to require the removal from them of all religious emblems and pictures. At the same time, the subsidies previously allowed to the friars for educational purposes were discontinued.

The schools supported by the government were divorced from the church, and a plan was blocked out for making schooling compulsory, while free of cost, so as to bring it within reach of the laboring classes and the poor.

Since then the archipelago has been divided into 17 educational districts, with an American school superintendent in charge of each. One thousand American teachers for primary work have been appointed and assigned to stations in the various towns, with 200 additional teachers in higher branches.

Besides these, 3400 Filipino teachers have received appointments, and provision has been made for instruction in the English language in 1500 schools, in which over 300,000 children are enrolled. Night schools, for adults, and others unable to attend during the day, have been opened throughout the islands.

Meanwhile the Filipino teachers have received daily instruction in English, and have been encouraged in their work by the announcement that they will have charge of their own schools, and will not be displaced by the American teachers. Usually they get one-half the salaries of the American teachers, who are paid from \$1000 to \$1200 per annum.

Trade schools in the large towns have been organized, and others in the provinces will soon be started, a special appropriation for this work having been made. A number of agricultural schools will soon be in operation, and, as a means of preparing the natives for employment, in the signal corps, telegraphy is now being taught.

Those best informed on the subject are of the opinion that the best way to Americanize the Filipinos is to educate them in schools organized on the American plan. Rebellious natives may lay down their arms, only to take them up again later, but the new generation, which is learning English and singing the "Star Spangled Banner," while absorbing the idea that Uncle Sam is really a benevolent old codger, anxious to bestow knowledge, will not be so easily disposed to indulge in insurrection.

Already schoolhouses are being built everywhere, and everybody tries to speak English, even if it is only "hello." Everywhere the young men and women are becoming eager students, and many towns are clamoring for American teachers.

Instruction in English is deemed by many to be important of all. The natives are most anxious to learn it, and there is no object in perpetuating the Spanish language in the islands, inasmuch as only a small portion of the native population understands much of it.

There is still a great need of school apparatus and text books, notwithstanding the fact that three-quarters of a million American school books

have already been shipped to the Philippines, together with enormous quantities of school supplies, including 20,000 modern school desks. At present most of the children have to sit on benches without backs.

Men and women of every profession and walk of life have applied for employment as teachers in the Philippines, but only those who have made teaching their vocation are accepted, and the requirements are rigid not only as to their experience and capability, but as to health. They must be physically sound, able to withstand a tropical climate, and willing to take whatever location may be assigned to them.

Our agricultural colleges will furnish instructors in farming, who will teach the natives how to get the best and the most out of their land. In the trade schools will be taught blacksmithing, tinmithing, carpentering, cabinet making, painting, etc.

It is a fact worth mentioning, incidentally, that the American women have been particularly successful as teachers in the islands, winning the confidence of the natives by their sympathy and tact.

There are in the Philippine islands three distinct races—the Malayan, with 47 tribes; the Indonesian, with 16 tribes, and the Negro, with 21 tribes, making a total of 84 different tribes. Thus the problem of education in the archipelago is a rather complicated one.

One difficulty has been the selection of suitable text books, those used in America being in many cases undesirable because they deal with things unfamiliar to the Filipino child. Such words as "strawberry," "snow," "Jack Frost" and "fairy" possess no significance for the young folks in the Philippines.

Primary instruction is to be made obligatory for all Filipino children between the ages of 6 and 12 years. They are noticeably bright and precocious, learning rapidly, and, in addition, excellent memories, they possess the mechanical impulses. Quickly learning English, they speak it on the street, and are teaching their parents.

They have a yearning for knowledge—an eager desire to read our books, so that their "eyes may be opened," as they express it. These little brown children are very orderly and easy to manage, seldom quarrelsome and never disrespectful. One teacher reports that he can more easily govern 300 Filipino children than 50 young Americans.

The native boys are most fond of football; leap-frog, pitching pennies and flying kites, introducing the element of gambling whenever possible. Of the games introduced by the American teachers, they take most interest in baseball, hop-scotch and prisoner's base.

The girls enjoy running games, song-and-dance games and jacks; but the American teachers have introduced among them blind man's buff, hide and seek, jumping the rope, crack the whip and the dressing of dolls.

It may be realized what a revolution in educational methods in the Philippines has taken place when it is explained that, under Spanish rule, the friars made every effort to discourage popular instruction, except in religion. Only a favored few were permitted to learn anything but catechism, and a Filipino youth educated in Europe or at Hongkong was, after his return, followed by spies to see if he spoke to others of liberty or free thought. In the end he was generally accused by the friars of being a filibustero, and deported or exiled.

Royalty's Skill With a Fishing Rod

If Isaac Walton could return to the world of "rivers and rods," few things would probably gratify him more than the number and enthusiasm of his royal disciples, for it is doubtful whether anywhere in England could be found a family more devoted to the "gentle sport" than that of King Edward VII., says a writer in Tid-Bits.

Although the King is the least enthusiastic of them all, he, too, has known the time when he would not exchange a day, on the Dee for any allurement that could be offered him; and his supreme moment was when, after an exciting struggle for supremacy, he landed a 21-pound salmon on the bank of the Tweed.

If any one ever ventures to doubt the King's skill with the rod, the sight of this magnificent trophy which displays its post-mortem charms in a glass-case at Marlborough House will effectually cure his scepticism.

But although, according to old Donald Morgan, the King's companion during many a long day's fishing in Aberdeenshire waters, he is never "awful enthusiastic," the same can never be said of his son, the Prince of Wales, who in his earliest boyhood was never happier than when he had a rod in his hand. He had the best masters, too, in his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, a life-long enthusiast, and the "two Donalds," Donald Morgan and Donald Stewart, Queen Victoria's head gamekeeper.

With one or other of these masters, young Prince George used to love to slip away early in the morning and spend a delightful day fishing the pools of Aberdeenshire and Balmoral, and walking back veal by triumphant, with the spoil of his rod.

The prince finds less time now for his favorite sport, but he always contrives to spare a fortnight or so for the rod, and probably there are the two happiest weeks of his year. For company he has for the last 10 years usually had Sir Charles Cust, his equerry, a frank genial sailor and one of the pleasantest of companions, and for attendants Donald Stewart, a typical old Scotsman, who knows as much about salmon and how to catch them as any man living and Arthur Grant, a favorite gillie.

Donald Stewart is one of the most trusted and popular of all the King's retainers, as is evidenced by the number of royal presents that have been showered on him. Indeed, the scarf-pins, knives, and pipes alone are, as has been said, almost sufficient to stock a museum.

When fishing at Aberdeenshire the prince and his companions usually start about 10 o'clock, fishing until noon, when a royal carriage drives up with luncheon for the party. This is a delightfully informal meal, which the prince partakes of sitting on a rug on the river bank, while his attendants fare equally happily a few yards away.

After luncheon comes the crowning joy of a pipe, which the prince at such a time prefers to the most costly cigar, and thus refreshed, fishing is resumed and continued until 6 o'clock, and often much later, when, wearied but happy, he returns home for dinner.

During all these hours the prince is practically never seen without a cigarette between his lips, and, in fact, he never starts on a fishing excursion without a pocketful of these "solacing cylinders."

When fishing at Aberdeenshire, the prince makes his headquarters at a neighboring plain, two-storied house called Aberdeenshire Mains, where he and his companions lead the delightfully unostentatious life which he loves so much better than the ceremonial and state of court. After a simple dinner, a pipe or two, and a chat about the day's sport, the prince is quite ready for bed. Indeed, a light is rarely seen at Aberdeenshire Mains after 10 o'clock at night.

It is needless to say that, with such excellent coaching and so many years of practice, the prince has little to learn in the art of salmon fishing. Unlike most other fishers of the Dee, he invariably uses a rod (18 feet, split cane) with a steel center, which increases its strength without interfering with pliability.

He is said to be an especially clever caster, and can drop his fly with a precision and at a distance which few salmon fishers can excel. He has, too, that supreme requisite of a Willie of the rod—an inexhaustible patience. On one occasion it is said, he shed from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening without a single bite. But such a trying experience failed to ruffle the prince's equanimity. At last late reloaded, and with his very last throw of the day he hooked a fish, and, after some good sport, landed a fine fellow who turned the scale at 16 pounds.

He had an even worse experience of luck when for five consecutive days he failed to land a single fish. On the sixth day, however, he made ample amends by landing no fewer than five salmon, ranging from six pounds to 12 pounds in weight.

A good story is told which proves alike the prince's arable temper and his readiness of with. One day,

WATER SUPPLY.
I shall secure all data, surveys and opinions upon the question of adequate water supply for mining purposes and lay the whole matter before the government and parliament with a view of having some practical method of supplying the same to those engaged in the mining industry at the least possible cost, adopted as early a date as possible. — James Hamilton Ross.

When wading at Aberdeenshire, his foot slipped on a rock, and in a moment he vanished from sight under the water. When he emerged, dripping from his involuntary bath, and Sir Charles Cust began to commiserate with him, he said, laughing: "Oh! it's nothing to cry about. You know a Guelph is rather fond of a Wet-tin," referring to the two great families represented by Queen Victoria and the prince consort.

Sues for Stolen Fund
Boston, Oct. 18.—The attachment against William A. Paine and Charles H. Paine, copartners in the banking and brokerage business of Paine, Weber & Co., to the amount of \$100,000 has been filed at the office of the Registrar of Deeds in this city in behalf of the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., in an action of contract. The attachment was placed, W. A. Paine states, as the outcome of transactions which they once had with H. H. Matteson, who formerly was cashier of the First National Bank in Great Falls, and who last year was indicted by the grand jury there on charges of embezzlement of the bank's funds to the amount of \$165,000. To these charges Mr. Matteson pleaded guilty, and he is now serving sentence passed upon him at that time. In his transaction with Paine, Weber & Co., Mr. Paine says Matteson led them to believe that he was acting solely in behalf of the bank's clients. After the confession of Mr. Matteson, the bank determined to bring suit for recovery of funds which its cashier had used.

Broom Trust
New York, Oct. 18.—Manufacturers of brooms are preparing to form a combination of the trade in this country. They have been asked to assemble early next month in this city to decide on the details of the organization.

It is stated by those interested in the proposed company that capital amounting to about \$5,000,000 will be engaged. Options on a number of plants already have been secured. The motive of the consolidation is declared to be the development of export trade to Europe and South America.

TEST MILL AND ASSAY OFFICE.
Resolved, That the interests of this territory demand the establishment of a quartz test mill by the government for the free testing of ore in order to encourage and develop quartz mining and the establishment of an assay office, to be conducted by the government in connection with the government mint.

CANCEL TREADGOLD CONCESSION.
Whereas, The supply of water and power to the mines on the creeks is one of the most serious questions of the day in the Yukon territory; and Whereas, In the opinion of the convention, the matter of such supply on fair and reasonable terms should

THE ROSS PLATFORM

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the continued prosperity of the Yukon territory depends chiefly on the efforts of individual miners and prospectors, whose work is conducted under most difficult conditions, and the stability of the business of the country will be insured by furnishing regular employment to workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort should be made by the government to secure, and such changes adopted as would secure, the ends desired. That this convention most strongly recommends

1. Reduction of fees for miners' licenses and for recording and renewing claims.
2. The abolition of payment of commutation for assessment work, and compelling the performance of assessment work upon the claim itself, or upon the claims as grouped.
3. The adoption of such regulations as will encourage the working of low grade ground and the development of quartz mining.
4. The amendment of the mining regulations in such way as to provide a mode by which, upon satisfying reasonable conditions holders of mining claims may obtain crown grants of the same.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR SMELTER.

Whereas, Large copper deposits are proven to exist in the vicinity of Whitehorse, and the work already done on the same has demonstrated their immense value; and Whereas, In order to secure the working of such property, the establishment of a smelter is necessary, and the establishment of such smelter would create large employment for workmen, and create a market for the coal known to exist in the territory, and lead to the large development of the southern portion of the district; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recommend the encouragement by the Dominion government of the establishment of such smelter, by such aid in the way of bonus, or otherwise, as may be deemed best.

MUST RETURN
Chicago, Oct. 19.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, by an almost unanimous vote of the delegates today ordered the striking members of the Wholesale Grocers' Employees' Union to return to work pending the settlement of their troubles by arbitration. "Five large stores had been tied up and two more were threatened."

This action on the part of the Federation was brought about by the fact that its executive board was a party to an agreement between the wholesale grocers and their men,

best be dealt with by the government itself, and should not be left to private individuals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the government be requested immediately to make careful examination and obtain reports upon the subject with a view of cancelling forthwith the Treadgold concession, and undertaking such supply as a national enterprise.

OTHERS HELD BY FRAUD.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention many of the concessions now held were obtained by fraud and imposition; that it is in the interest of this territory that such concessions should be annulled, and to that end that inquiry should be set on foot to ascertain the circumstances of such fraud and imposition, and action taken by the attorney general of Canada in the premises.

MINING MACHINERY DUTY FREE.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it would greatly tend to assist in the working and development of mines in the territory, to permit the importation of mining machinery of a class not manufactured in Canada, free from all customs duty.

WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL.
That the convention views with satisfaction the increase of the number of elective members of the Yukon council, and urgently recommends that the membership of the council be made wholly elective, without delay; and further, that all matters of a purely local character be committed to the council for deliberation and determination.

AGAINST UNNECESSARY CONCESSIONS.
Resolved, That a policy should be adopted which would prevent the obtaining of concessions for hydraulic mining, except in places where the dirt is of such low grade that it could not profitably be worked by other methods; and that before any hydraulic lease should issue, notice should be given by the applicant by publication in the newspapers of his intention of applying for such lease, so as to enable protests to be entered against the granting of the same; and that the owners of hydraulic concessions already granted should be compelled to carry out the strict terms of their leases, and that in default of their so doing, their leases should be cancelled.

which was drawn up in September. The paper contained proposals for the arbitration of all difficulties, and the strike was called on Friday before any such arbitration had taken place. The members of the striking unions who were present left the hall in a body.

MUST BE WORKED.
I shall advocate the adoption of regulations compelling the actual working of claims. — James Hamilton Ross.

Burlington Route
No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read
Via the Burlington.
PUGET SOUND AGENT
M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WN.

Japan American Line
Carrying U. S. Mails to Oriental Points.
Steamer Every 2 Weeks
For Japan, China and All Asiatic Points.
Ticket Office - 612 First Avenue, Seattle

Unalaska and Western Alaska Points
U. S. MAIL
S. S. NEWPORT
Leaves Juneau April 1st and 1st of each month for Sitka, Yakutat, Nutchek, Orca, Ft. Licum, Valdez, Resurrection, Homer, Seldovia, Katmai, Kodiak, Uyak, Kerluk, Chignik, Unga, Sand Point, Belkofsky, Unalaska, Dutch Harbor.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO—
Seattle Office - Globe Bldg., Cor. First Ave. and Madison Street
San Francisco Office, 20 California Street

FOUR CARLOADS OF
JOB PRINTING MATERIAL
The finest and Largest Assortment Ever Brought to Dawson.
DO YOU NEED PRINTING?
IF SO THESE PRICES WILL GET YOUR WORK:

Letterheads	\$6.	PER THOUSAND
Business Cards	3.	"
Meal Tickets	4.	"
Dodgers	4.	"

Jobs Promised Tomorrow
Delivered Today.

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Plust Pay Duty
Washington, Oct. 18.—A copy of an order issued by General Chaffee, commanding the division of the Philippines, has been received at the war department, which contains a regulation relating to the sale of subsistence stores which are needed by the army. The matter was first referred to the war department in Washington, and it was decided that, under the tariff act for the Philippine islands, the conditional free importation of supplies for the use of the army does not extend to such supplies when they are offered for sale. Owing to the large reduction of forces in the Philippines, large quantities of subsistence supplies have accumulated at various points throughout the islands. These supplies were sent at a time when it was expected that the troops were to remain in the islands for an indefinite period, and the general lack of transportation facilities made it necessary for large supplies to be ordered in advance. These supplies were imported into the islands duty free, but now that they are to be sold, a duty is to be levied, in order that they may not enter into competition with the goods of regular merchants of the island.

Held Up a Stage.
North Yamhill, Ore., Oct. 19.—The Tillamook stage was held up last night by three masked men five miles from here. The robbers secured \$300 from the passengers, and then escaped. The highwaymen compelled the passengers to get out of the stage, stand in line at the roadside and hand over their valuables. The country is heavily timbered and there is little probability of capturing the robbers.

Men and Women—Auditorium.

Overcoats—The is Com.

St. Ferry—Tower.

Way—Days.

Over—trans.

Van—couper.

Ballon—.

St. Highway—Agent.

\$100—UTE.

No—expensive.

5.7—m.

ROGERS—.

NOVEMBER 20, 1902.
ENCOURAGED
that the whole
of the Yukon
the success of the
miners, and they
others must be
James Hamilton
ONAL CARDS
IDLEY - Attorney
PACIFIC, etc. 10
A. C. DINE BLDG.
containing the very
thing in
Collars
CORRELL and
and Sewing
on moderate
is after school
at the Regis.
L. RACAGNI
and STAU
AND FINANCIAL
Ladies' Tailor
Men's Tailor
Insurance Company
Solely Attended
Home to Suit
C. C. Office Bldg., King
c
ship
Complete
service.
Washington
ornia,
and Mexico.
manned by the
navigators.
service the Rule
erry Beth
and Passengers
omy
0.
way
ve Days
over, trans-
Van
Ballon
PIND, Highway
Agent
\$100
UTE
No expensive
prices every
very attention
5.7
m.
ROGERS
on. carter
and Gold
at 9:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.
except Sunday
M. 4:00 P. M.
A. P. M.
O. A. M. 5:00
Ltd.