

# The Treacherous Filipino

S. F. de Malabon, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands.

The fate of Patriarco, one of our most trustworthy secret service men, is now well known. He was bound hand and foot and carried by the insurgents far into the forest and mountains fastnesses of Batangas, where, after suffering by being tied to a tree for several days, was put to death after the fashion of Malay barbarians. His eyes were burned out with lime made from sea shells, and after this torture was administered with due form and ceremony, he was slowly hacked to pieces with bolos. His tormentors and slayers are today unwhipped of justice and his death is not likely to be avenged.

About the middle of January Montilon, the leader of the band which killed Patriarco, sent word to the civil authorities that he wished to surrender and if given thirty days' grace he would do so provided he was promised full pardon for all crimes. He also specified that pending the armistice the military should be enjoined from sending out scouting parties or attacking him at any point within his district, which lies enclosed by garrisons at Dasmariñas, Maragondon, Silong, Indang and San Francisco de Malabon. These conditions were granted and since the middle of January Montilon and his brigands have levied contributions upon industrious pacificos and run at large with no one to molest or make them afraid. These ruffians keep well within the provincial lines of Cavite, for if caught in Batangas province their lives would not be worth a sixpence. Cavite province has "civil law," while Batangas is ruled by Gen. Bell who has made Malvar and his supporters hunt their holes.

The armistice with Montilon does not expire for a fortnight still. Perchance in no province apart from Cavite do the infelicities of a premature civil government appear so pronounced. It were idle to deny this; it were equally foolish to contend on this account that civil government as a whole is a fiasco. Extremes are likely everywhere to be errors. Some singular events have transpired which will require explanation and it is not clear how they can be explained. For example, on January 22 a detachment of provincial constabulary, in command of an American negro named Thompson, came into Indang and secretly overpowered and disarmed Bautista, native interpreter and scout, and carried him from the place without notifying Lieut. Robinson, Twenty-eighth infantry, who commanded the town with a garrison of 200 men. Some two hours had elapsed before Bautista's disappearance was known to the military authorities, when disclosed detachments from C and K companies, under Lieuts. Grinstead and Leavitt, were quickly dispatched in pursuit.

The barrio of Amadeo was found to harbor the entire party, captive and all.

In the dead hour of night the place was rushed by the Americans. Thompson was found and put under arrest. While Leavitt was busy disarming and interrogating Thompson, Grinstead had found Bautista in an iron cage, bucked and gagged and surrounded by a company of constabulary. These latter offered some resistance, but the soldiers clubbed them with their rifles until they were willing to surrender. Bautista, Thompson was taken to Indang, where, with some of his men, he was promptly lodged in the guardhouse to await an investigation. This transaction is shrouded in mystery. The warrant Thompson served on Bautista was signed by himself. He took from the person of his captive a government revolver and, as Bautista alleges, a gold watch and \$150 American money. Thompson denies all knowledge of the watch and money.

Now this negro is an ex-soldier of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and holds a commission under the civil government of Cavite province.

Over against this fact stands the reward of 2,000 pesos offered by Malvar for Bautista, dead or alive.

Was it Thompson's purpose to deliver Bautista to Malvar and claim the reward under cover of civil commissioner? Or did he propose to turn his captive over to Montilon to be sent through death's portals by the same methods applied to luckless Patriarco? Or if this American negro officer believed himself to be in the exercise of proper authority, why permit his prisoners to be tortured while in his hands?

The suspicion is, of course, very strong that Thompson acted through-out by design. He has had years of service in the United States army; he is an educated negro. He knew that Bautista was a valuable man in the service of the military, and one dreaded by ladrones. He knew that he had no more right to disarm him

than he had a right to enter a military post and overpower a sentry.

It is feared that Thompson made a grand effort to play into the hands of the insurgents for cold cash. If so, his mistake was monumental. Some members of the constabulary have manifested much surprise at this bold and, it is believed, unauthorized movement by a duly authorized officer of the provincial force. Skirmishes have been frequent in the vicinity of Imus, and while an armistice is on escorts are fired upon from ambush, and Montilon asks, so it is said, for thirty days' extension of time in order that he may get a good many ready to surrender and take again the oath of allegiance.

The latest attack made upon an escort occurred on February 2, about three miles from Maragondon. Lieut. Leavitt, with an escort of five men of Company M, Twenty-eighth infantry, was en route to Indang, when a shot was fired into the squad. A moment later, a native, with gun in hand, was seen to be running. He was halted and disarmed. A few minutes elapsed, and a volley sprinkled the road, and five men were seen. By this time Leavitt was entering a village at double time, and the firing became vigorous for some seconds.

A general stampede for the jungle was indulged in by the natives.

The clean-up was two dead natives, two wounded amigos and seven prisoners with seven guns and one bolo, which the men of Company M did not have on their hands a quarter of an hour before. Not a bad showing for an escort of five men. Not a soldier was scratched. The entire "catch" was taken to Naic and delivered to the commanding officer there, Leavitt resumed his march to Indang, at which place he arrived without further opposition. The preliminary steps are being taken by a band of ladrones looking to a surrender to the military at Dasmariñas. Such steps have been so often taken that we have ceased to regard seriously overtures of this character. It is now reported Montilon and other local chiefs prefer to surrender to the military rather than to the provincial constabulary. It is not clear why they should make such a choice. It would seem to be against their own interests to do so. If these leaders give themselves up to the military it must be done unconditionally, whereas if they surrender to the military authorities they are absolved from many of the most heinous crimes. These men will be given a fair trial should they throw themselves upon the mercy of the military, but if found guilty of the crimes with which the natives themselves charge them they will surely hang. For this reason profuse professions of admiration for the military are taken with several grains of salt.

The provincial constabulary in some districts of Cavite, and, indeed, in much of Laguna, Rizal and Manila, has rendered excellent service. I do not now refer to the city which is in the hands of the metropolitan police, a body of splendid ex-soldiers. But in the region of southwestern Cavite province the constabulary seems to be particularly impotent. Very recently a challenge was sent to a body of constabulary by a leader of ladrones to come out and fight, "but don't bring soldiers with you."

Insurgents are called, innocents in Batangas and ladrones in Cavite. They are off the same piece, and came out of the same hole. They are "insurrectos" when martial law is in force; "ladrones" when civil law is supposed to obtain.

Bell's policy of concentration of the inhabitants into towns is making war very burdensome to the people, and it is to be hoped that when he has done with them they shall have had all the blood and famine they will wish for a generation. Several armed bands still at large are making their way into Laguna and Cavite provinces, where they can flirt with the civil government and secure concession in the way of pardon, not possible when dealing with the military.

It would be interesting to know how many times these robbers and murderers may take the oath of allegiance only to violate the same and be again forgiven by the civil government. If they live long enough, I do not doubt that they will fill the scriptural number of "seventy times seven."

The civil authorities sin on the side of large leniency and liberality, but this must be so. A harsh policy would not be tolerated at home, even though confidence in the natives were found to have been misplaced a million times. The situation is embarrassing, often discouraging, but I believe that peace and tranquility will come ere long and upon the dull intelligence of the rudest ladrone will break the realization that the Amer-

icans, though patient and forgiving, are not so because of fear. This is such a hard lesson for a Malay to learn. If you speak kindly to him, even while he is in irons, his hope rises that he may yet overpower you and escape. A blow which feels him like an ox in the shambles he accepts as the only evidence that you are his master.

Time and the school teacher will change all this.

K. R. A. G.

## Expect Two-Million Visitors

London, May 31.—Signs that the time of the coronation of King Edward VII. is approaching are not wanting in the streets of London these days. Scores of workmen are crawling about the fronts of the large buildings putting up gas pipes in the form of original and in many cases beautiful designs, which, on the night of the coronation and several succeeding nights, will be blazing lines of fire.

The famous "Old Lady of Threadneedle street" is already crowned on all four sides by a delicate tracery of pipes. The same is the case with the Royal Exchange and a number of large bank buildings in the vicinity.

Workmen are engaged in putting up similar designs on the Madison house. Along the Strand, Fleet street, Piccadilly and other great thoroughfares through which the procession will pass for some time.

But the gas pipe men are not the only ones in evidence. The sound of hammers and the sight of skeleton-like structures of rough white wood are to be met on every hand. On the large space in front of Charing Cross a big stand is in course of erection.

St. Clement Dane's Church, opposite the law courts, is being surrounded with seats that will seat about 3,000 people.

The eastern side of Trafalgar square is also in the possession of stand builders, and the same can be said of almost every open corner along the route of the two processions.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of people who will be able to see the second day's procession, and a conservative estimate puts the figure as considerably over 2,000,000.

Stands erected on the business frontages along the route will seat about one-third of the number provided for in the balconies or windows or 69,366 persons.

The space on the pavements along the route is about 2,906,680 square feet, and allowing two square feet to each person, 1,453,340 persons will be able to find accommodations to see the procession on the pavements.

In addition to this number at least 100,000 must be added for the crowds which will assemble near Buckingham Palace, along the Constitution Hill, and on the elevated ground of Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Ludgate Circus, London Bridge, St. George's Circus, Parliament Square and the Horse Guards, which brings the total up to 1,553,340 persons.

We now come to the big stands which are being erected at all possible points along the entire route. In this direction the office of works takes first place, as it is erecting room for 40,000 persons. It is estimated that these stands hold 98,250 people.

To this must be added many thousands who will crowd the roofs of buildings.

The main thoroughfares are now bristling with advertisements offering seats for the coronation. Seats are quoted at 23 3s to 210 10s apiece, with higher prices for special positions.

Many invitations to the ceremony at Westminster Abbey have been received by fortunate ones. Among those who will be special guests of the king and queen in their private box are Countess Toby, wife of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia; Lady de Grey, Mrs. George Keppel, Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Mrs. Willie James, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West and Mrs. Arthur Paget.

Despite all that the various society journals have said about the wish of the queen that dresses worn at the coronation function be made in England, it is believed that the majority of the ladies are having their costumes made in Paris.

## Woman's Big Goat Ranch

Mrs. Armour, in Sierra county, N. M., owns a herd of more than 25,000 Angora goats, from which she is making \$25,000 profit a year. Her "Columbia Pascha" is the most valuable Angora in America, and worth \$1500.

In 1899 she was left a widow, penniless and with nine small children dependent on her for support. The ranchmen and miners took compassion on the destitute family and contributed a small sum for their immediate relief.

Then she pluckily cast about for some means of earning a living, so that she might not be a burden on the generosity of her friends. By chance there drifted into camp a ranchman with a herd of ninety Angora goats for sale. Nobody cared to buy them, for it was thought there was more money in cattle raising. With genuine intuition Mrs. Armour looked at their silken coats and knew that they would be valuable.

But she hadn't any money and didn't want to borrow. So she made a proposition to take a small flock of the goats, tend them and care for them and breed them, and at the end of the year divide the profits with the owner. The proposition was accepted. She took her goats and her children, and went up on the mountain side, 6000 feet above the sea level, where the scrub oaks grow in profusion. Thus she secured the necessary fodder, and as for shelter the goats needed none. She located a claim, built herself a ranch, and settled down to work. At the end of a year her success was such that she had money enough to buy a flock of her own and start out independently.

Since that time each year has added to her prosperity. She now employs twenty goatherds to care for her flocks. The greatest precaution is required to protect the goats from the inroads of the mountain lions, or cougars, which are so numerous that the ranchmen have to organize hunts to get rid of them.

Through her industry and perseverance and pluck, Mrs. Armour has made herself wealthy. She has sent her eldest son to college, where he is now studying law, and her four other children attend school in Kingston, Ex.

## Mary and the Meat Trust

Mary had a little lamb,  
With mint sauce on the side;  
When Mary saw the Meat Trust's bill,  
It shocked her so, she cried.

Mary had a little veal—  
A cutlet nicely broiled.  
Her papa, to pay for that veal,  
All morning sorely toiled.

Mary had a little steak—  
A porterhouse, quite small,  
And when the bill came in, she sighed,  
"No dress for me next fall."

Mary had a little roast—  
As juicy as could be—  
And Mary's papa simply went  
Right into bankruptcy.

Mary isn't eating meat;  
She has a better plan;  
She vows it's ladylike to be  
A vegetarian.

Get Off the Earth  
It causes me grievous distress  
To have to stand up and confess  
That golf, as she's played,  
I have never assayed.  
Though I've heard it discussed more  
or less.

I never developed much real  
For steering an automobile;  
I don't think it's fun  
To get smashed in a run,  
And then stay in bed till I heal.

At ping-pong I never have played,  
Nor thought of bridge, whist as a  
trade—  
In fact, when I see  
What this earth holds for me,  
I wonder just why I was made.  
—Washington Star.

The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that ever came to Dawson.

Duncan Creek Landing and Stewart River Points

## STR. PROSPECTOR

WILL SAIL  
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 2 P. M.

For Rates, Tickets, Etc., Apply  
W. MEED, S.-Y. T. Dock

## 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

## The Great Northern

# "FLYER"

### LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments.

For further particulars and folders address the  
GENERAL OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

## The Northwestern Line

Is the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wa.

## 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, Valdes, Resurrection, Homer, Soldovia, 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, 30 California Street

## Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

### Copper River and Cook's Inlet

YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL PORTS In Western Alaska Steamer Newport Sails From Juneau on First of Each Month

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yeater Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street

HE GUARDED HARRY TRACY

H. P. Minto of the son Warehouse Co

Was for Several Years Co With Salem, Or. P itentiary.

There is one man in Dawson who is an intimate acquaintance of the desperate convicts who are in Oregon, after killing guards, and for whose capture a reward of \$3000 is offered. This man is Harry Tracy, who was in the Salem penitentiary, and who was deputy warden a year ago. He was succeeded as shop guard by the man Ferrall, who was killed by the escaping convict. Adjoining the jail and a part of the Northwest Foundry is a building devoted to the manufacture of stoves. The more of the convicts are working in the moulding room, as there they are kept under closer surveillance. The best service obtained from Mr. Minto says that during the time as shop guard and escapee Harry Tracy was in the moulding room, and was as one of the most desperate prisoners. During Mr. Minto's guard over him there was a plan that he was planning to escape, and he was manacled to the wall with his manacles on the floor. His conduct became so bad that the shackles were taken off. The shop guards are not to be armed. The armed guards are on the outside of the wall called fence guards. This is a solid brick wall twenty feet high with a terrace four feet wide, and is patrolled by seven outposts with rifles. Inside the wall there is a mark called the "X" and the fence guards are authorized to shoot any prisoner attempting to cross it without warning.

How the escaped convict obtained and secreted the keys cannot be ascertained. He has been tossed over the wall and hidden in the guard house. The guard Ferrall and another of the shop guards were shot by the convict. The convict was shot with a rope ladder. It was an easy matter, but one outside there is no shelter for the escaping prisoner. Half a mile, and the report of the guards has been heard all over the prison. His knowledge of the escape seems to Mr. Minto marvellous.

The last big outbreak was in 1885, when nearly 100 convicts surrounded the superintendent's building. They carried the superintendent up to the gates and the superintendent was looking on did not shoot for fear of hitting a convict. But all the convicts were captured with the exception of one, and he was never heard of.

King's Brother to Cor London, May 31.—Lord Robert Cecil is commanding the forces after the coronation. This decision of the king on the duration of the coronation must be added that it is supposed by any efforts of the king to induce him to do so.

Since he returned from his eighteen months' absence, Cecil's tenure of office has been unbroken and happy. Cecil's wish of military policy have been with, and, excepting for the sake of subordinate officials, succeeded either in plan or in wish. Cecil's wish of removing the king's administration of military education at Sandhurst is an important official, and the king has already named a successor.

It is predicted that Cecil's statement in this regard is to be defended by the Duke of Connaught, ex-lieutenant-in-chief. The duke well thought of. His is