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Queer Gossip and Story About the Wild Men of Borneo, Who Are Cousins to Our Filipinos.

t

Singapore-The ancestors of a large

part of our Filipinos came from Bor-Our Mohammedan Moros are

first cousins to the Dyaks, and there are today thousands of Sulu Islanders

living along the Borneo coast. Until within the present generation the sultan of Sulu owned a vast part of North

Borneo. His people claim kinship with the people there and they have many things in common. We have tribes

in Mindahao who dress like the hill

tribes of Sarawak. The Gaddanes of

Luzon hunt heads just as the Dyaks

do, and were it not for the restraint

which has been exercised first by Spain and then by the United States the more

savage inhabitants of these islands would probably be going head hunting

THE WILD MEN OF BORNEO.

THE WILD MEN OF BORNEO. In order to understand the savages of the Philippines we need to know something of their Borneo ancestors and relatives. There is a vast num-ber of wild men in our islands. Some of them are practically unknown. It is the same with Borneo, whose natives as as savage as any people on the face of the globe. I have heard much about them down here on the edge of the equator. The Dutch send out regular expeditions from Batavia, and they have collected a great deal of informa-tion about their parts of the island. The English possessions are to a cer-tain extent subordinate to Singapore.

The English possessions are to singapore, tain extent subordinate to Singapore, and you frequently meet travelers here who have come on the steamers which ply between this port and Sandakan. I got some information about the

by between this port and sandakan. I got some information about the Dyaks at Jolo from our military and naval officers, who have recently tak-en short runs to North Bornéo. Jolo is only a hundred miles from Sandakan and Bourgo and Targi Touri are adakan

and Bongao and Tawi-Tawi are about

forty miles away.

together.

Among the Head Hunters - How Human Heads Are Caught and Cured - Savages Who Wear Corsets -Why Our Moros File Their Teeth -- Men Without Beards or Eyclashes - How the Dyaks Live - Their Slaves and How Treated - Where They Get Their Wives - A Land of Big Game, Where They Hunt Elephants, Crocodiles and Orang-Outangs - Are There Men With Tails?

heard stories of men with tails in many of the islands of the Pacific, but so far have failed to find any entitled to much credence. One of the most remarakble is the statement of Carl Bock, a commissioner of the Dutch Bock, a commissioner of the Dutch government. Bock met an officer of the sultan of Ketel, who claimed that he personally had seen men with tails. He told where the men were to be. found and described them as having

white hair and white eyes. He said | and the result was that the tribe with their tails were from three to four inches long, and that they usually cut tails has not yet been found little holes in the floors of their huts to hold their taus in order that they

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# FRANK G. CARPENTER.

annon an annon



Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter. A BORNEO HEAD HUNTER.

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AMONG THE HEAD HUNTERS. vas taken. On its account the soil | file them. The same custom prevails will produce better, the game will be more plentiful, the streams will have There is no doubt that head hunting There is no acutot that need norming as followed by some of our Flipino savages comes from Borneo. The prac-tice is common throughout the whole island. Among many of the Dyak tribes a man is not considered ready more fish and the women more children. The Dyak women especially ad-mire a man who has a number of heads in his collection, and among the cousins of our Moros a young man cannot expect to marry the daughter of a war-rior unless he has a head or two to adorn his hut during the honeymoon. for marriage until he has killed several people and cut off their heads, and men frequently cut off a head to celebrate SAVAGES WHO WEAR CORSETS.

frequently cut of a near to credit a function. The warriors have regular baskets to carry the heads home in and every house of any importance has several heads hung as trophies upon the wall. Different tribes have their own ways of cutting off human indicated when them the interval to the several heads have the interval of the several heads have the interval of the several heads have the several heads heads have the several heads ha others the people file the teeth off square, while in other tribes the most approved method is to hollow them at the front, making them look like a hollow-ground razor. This is a favorite tacking among the Moree Our soldiers have recently discovered tribes in interior Mindanao who wear corsets of rattan bands about their waists and breasts. This custom comes irom Borneo. The Dyak women wear corsets and have been wearing them from time immemorial. They string rings of brass or lead on strips of bamboo cane or rattan and then wind them about their bodies from the arm-pits to below the thighs. A woman fixed up this way looks very much like a barrel walking off on legs, with a head and arms sticking out of the top of the barrel. Sometimes the corset is smaller, consisting only of a score of Our soldiers have recently discovered their own ways of cutting of human heads and curing them. In Mindanao the Moros use a knife called the cam-pilan for their public executions. It probably originated in Borneo. It is a long, straight sword as sharp as a a long, straight sword as sharp as a razor, with which you can slice off a head at one stroke. The Sea Dyaks have one something like it. They sev-er the head at the neck, being partic-ular to keep the jaws perfect. They take out the brains through the nosconsisting only of a score of ment rings about the waist; sometimes it is very heavy, the whole weighing as much as fifteen pounds. The brass 1.ngs are often highly polished, so that smaller. the girl walks about in a coat of bright

It does not cost much to build a house either in Mindanao or in Borner. Here is a description of a Moro house, which I medo while sitting before it in the vil-inge of Datto Mandi in Mindanao. The house is a bamboo hut, which tooks for all the world like a straw stack about twenty first square, raised upon poles as high as my waist. Its walls are of bam-boo poles and the roof is of Nioa palm leaves. The leaves are wide and fin-like. They are woven in sheets and laid on to that they overlap one another like the shingles of a house. They are perfectly waterproof and withstand the floods of the rainy season. The walls floods of the rainy season. The ware made much the same way, The wall leaves being laid on the poles, over-lapping one another like weather boarding. The floor is of split bamboo poles, laid upon bamboo studding, and tied there with ration strips.

The roof is sewed together with rat-tan. There is not a null in the house and everything is done by sewing and tying. The house has thousands of stitches in it, but it can be made so repidly that it could be built by three men in one week. I ask as to the cost and am told that it was about \$20 in

and am told that it was about \$20 m silver or about \$10 in gold. The door to this house is a hole large enough for a man to stand erect within it. It is closed by a framework of bamboo and is reached by a ladder of bamboo poles a yard wide. The ladder has four rungs, each as big around as your state and on the middle rung your wrist, and on the middle rung three bright-eyed, half-naked little Moro children are sitting. Their eyes laugh and their teeth shine as I write. rise and go to the door hole and look in. The house consists of one large room, and it has no furniture, but some boxes and mats. From the rafters hang the clothes of the family. The people sleep on the floor, men, women and chil-dren lying together. At the back of the house is a ledge or platform with some earth upon it. That is the kitchen, and the earth is used to keep the fire from burning the floor. The owner of the house has several slaves and several wives, one of whom came from a hill tribe in the interior.

WHERE OUR MOROS GET THEIR WIVES.

Many of the Moros get their wives from the hill tribes. They are Moham-medans and some of them have more than one wife. In the past their war-riors have captured Visayan, Tagalo and even Spanish women, and in Min-

and even Spanish women, and in Min-danao they have taken their wives from the savages of the interior. As to slaves, they get them from the same source, and they treat their slaves just about the same as the Borneo savages do theirs. In Borneo the slaves usually live with their mas-ters and base about considters, and have about as much consid-eration as the rest of the family. Slaves there are acquired by war, by purchase and by the non-payment of debts. They have fixed rights and those of the same master may marry among themselves The practice of slave owning is discouraged by the Dutch in the contral and southern parts of the island, and also by the English in the northern part. In the Spanish time the Sulu slave markets for Bor lands eo, and today slaves are taken from the Sulus to Borneo.



Beauty's Blood Deep

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trils and hang the head up over the fire to smoke and dry. They use a net for this purpose and are careful They use in dressing the heads for the fire. They understand so well how to cure heads that their heads will last for ages, and a had once taken is considered an hericom of the family. It is willed to the children, and the latter are very proud of such possessions. When a ng Sea Dyak has a fight with one of his fellows he frequently tauntingly tells him that he does not amount to much, and asks him how many heads his father or his grandfather took. Among some tribes it is a matter of honor to gather the heads of men only, and they prize those taken in battle more than those captured on the siy.

# KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Others of the Borneo Dyaks are not particular in their head hunting All heads are heads that come into their net. They lie in wait for the Chinese working on the plantations and kill them if they can catch them They alone or in small parties. even capture women and children to butcher them for their heads, and some times buy slaves that they may cut off their heads. Indeed, it is said that a slave condemned to death by the Dy-aks will bring more at auction, because he can be executed by the man who buys him, and his head be thereby added to the family treasures. Some years ago there was a famine in the Sulu islands. The people died in large numbers, and at one time about 4,000 were carried to Borneo to be sold as slaves. It is said that the chief pur-pose of the purchasers was to acquire slaves. the heads of the Sulus, whom they killed on this account.

WHERE THE CUSTOM ORIGIN-ATED.

No one knows whence head hunting came. The custom has been contained and Borneo for ages and the natives can-The custom has been common in not give any information as to its origin. It is largely connected with religious superstition. Some of the tribes say that the persons whose heads they take will become their salves in the next world, and others that the acceson of a fresh human head means prosperity to the family by which it |

mail. The corsets often fit tightly and are so difficult to put off and on that they are worn a long time. When food is the word a long time. When food is plenty the owner has great trouble in removing her corset. One method of doing this is for the subject to hang by fer arms to the limb of a tree while her friends, having given her body a ccat of oil, pull the corset up inch by inch until it is finally squeezed off over the arms. Below this corset the wo-men wear skirts. Among some tribes they are almost naked.

Many of the Borneo men dress as lightly as our savages of the Philip-pines. They wear practically nothing but a breech cloth. Others wear pad-plucked out at the age of fifteen and ded fighting jackets. The costumes of those living along the coast of the northern parts of the island are not unlike those of the Moros.

EARRINGS AND EAR PLUGS. I have described the enormous car-rings and ear plugs worn by the wild men I met in Mindanao. It is probable that they get this custom from their Borneo ancestors. Many of the savages of Borneo have enormous holes in their cars. The lobes are stretched so that the holes in them are as big around as a napkin ring. Women often carry cigars in their ears, and you frequently see ear holes through which you could thrust your four fingers. One Borneo traveler says he measured : woman's ear which had a hole in the

woman's ear which had a hole in the lobe seven inches long. The making such holes is begun in infancy. The ear is pierced at six months of age. Only a small hole is made at first, but this is increased by inserting larger and larger plugs, so that when the child is full grown it has a loop in its over from one to four inches long. ear from one to four inches long. should be inclined to doubt such state ments had I not seen similar holes in the ears of the women of India and Burmah. In the latter country the women all wear ear plugs, and the holes of some ears are enormous. Our Moros blacken their teeth and lying outside.

cine enough."

The filing of usually begun when they reach marriageable age. A new filing must be repeated every ten years in order to mouth preserve the favorite the fashionable cut.

among their cousins of Borneo. Both sexes there chew the betel and both consider black teeth the most fashion-able article of the kind. They laugh at

the long teeth of foreigners and com-pare our white teeth to dog teeth. They

file their teeth among some tribes al-most to the gums and shape them in

different ways. In some tribes the fav-orite tooth fashion is that of a saw. In

WHY THE MOROS HAVE NO BEARDS.

It is rare to find a Moro with a beard. The same condition prevails among the Borneo savages. The people have na-turally but little hair on their faces, but what they have they pull out with nippers or tweezers. I met Moros in the Sulus who carried silver nippers with them and plucked out every stray hair as soon as it appeared. Among some Borneo tribes the eyebrows are shaved and the eye lashes plucked out. Others of the savages rub quick lime into the plucked out at the age of fifteen, and the lack of hair is the sign of manhood

### HOW THE DYAKS LIVE.

or womanhood.

There is a great similarity between the homes of the Sea Dyaks and the Moros, and the hill tribes of Borneo have homes much like those of the hill tribes of Mindanao. The towns along the shores of North Borneo are like those of the Sulu Islands. They are made up of huts of bamboo thatched with Nipa palm and erected on piles. Many of the towns are built out in the water, the houses being reached by bamboo walks and having bamboo plat-forms between the huts. Maibun, the capital of the sultan of Jolo, is of this nature, and so is Bus Bus, in the other side of the seland.

hature, and so is bus bus, in the other side of the island. Brunei is built upon piles, as are also Danijermassin and other towns in Borneo Ever in the interior the Dyaks build their houses in the interior the Dynks build their houses in the streams or near them. They often have watch towers and drums to alarm the vil-lagers at the approach of a stranger. I met soldiers at Davao in the southern part of the Philippines, who found sim-ilar villages in that region. The Borneo villages are often walled with bamboo hedges and some have boats about hem, the farming lands of the village

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and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.

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haps you will remember Mrs. W. H. Jones who wrote to you six months ago asking for advice which

you so kindly gave her. I never will be able to thank you enough for it. I suffered terribly at my monthly periods for three years. I would sometimes go for seven months with no flow at all. Now I have my health back again and am expecting to be confined in January. I cannot praise your medi-

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has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy and gives women relief from the terrible aches and pains that blight so many homes. The only thing necessary is to seek relief—to go to a drug store and get a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui and take the medicine in the privacy of your own home.

I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my dety to say that you have a wonderful medicine. Mrs. M. A. YOUNT.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Greenwood, La., October 14, 1900.

## A LAND OF BIG GAME .

I hear everywhere stories of the big game to be had in Borneo. The North Borneo company is encouraging hunting. It has recently issued laws which regulate the season for shooting big game, but at the proper time the plant. ers are ready to get up a hunt for any stranger who comes properly intro-duced. Some of our soldiers have been over to Sandaken, and there are oth-ers who are planning to go to shoot the elephants and rhinoceroses which can be found there. There are also wild buffaloes, wild pigs, deer and bear, as well as plenty of crocodiles.

The best crocodile hunting is with a dead monkey for bait. A tough stick, to the center of which a rattan rope is fastened, is concealed in the body of the monkey, the other end of the rope being tied to a float. The crocodile swallows the monkey, and at the same time the stick, which goes down easily, but which once inside of the crocodile, the monkey flesh being digest. ed, turns crosswise of the throat. The ed, turns closswise of the throat. The stick has sharp points, and the more the reptile tries to get rid of it the more firmly it becomes fastened in his flesh. He jerks the float this way and that ,and the hunters, who are watch-ing, catch hold of it and drag him to the description he is described with the shore, where he is decapitated with an ax.

Among other things shot are keys, of which there are many kinds, including the orang-outang.

The orang-outang is often very dangerous and when angry it will not outang of Borneo is exceeded in size otuang of Borneo is exceeded in size only by the gorilla. It is as large as a man and has arms of enormous length. It can jump from limb to limb, catch-ing hold of the branches by its hands. It has strong teeth with which it tears the fiesh of its victims.

## MEN WITH TAILS.

The orang-outang/is the next step to Darwin's connecting link, and there are traditions that the real connecting link exists in Borneo. Indeed, I have



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