

The Fair Filipina.

All About the Girls of Our New Pacific Islands.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Manila, July 19, 1890.—Come with me to the biggest theater of Manila and have a look at the girls. "The Cross and the Sword" is to be produced this afternoon. It is a Filipino love story, a play by a native Filipino, and a thousand or more will be present. We take a quick and go on the galleys to the docks. We pay \$1.50 for our seats in the boxes, and as we enter find that we are in the midst of almost an acre of women and men. There is a stage at one end, with a great pit in front of it. About the pit boxes rise one over the other almost to the ceiling. The seats are all full and there are two

time. Many of the Filipino faces are homely, but you will rarely see a young woman who is not straight and well formed. There are few skinny bodies, and the collar bones seldom show. The Filipino women have beautiful hands and perfectly shaped arms, with sweet little dimples at the elbows. Even in the country the poorest of the women are erect and well formed. Their erectness comes from their carrying burdens upon their heads and the fullness of the shoulders from pounding the rice, which exercises thoroughly develop the muscles of the upper part of the body.

PRETTY GIRLS WHO SMOKE.

But look again at the little beauty beside us! She has certainly forgotten she is in full dress at the theater. See, she is smoking! She has taken a cigarette from her pocket and lighted it, and is puffing out the white nicotine in

blood in their veins. Arguinaldo's wife is a mestiza, and Arguinaldo's mother has grandparents who were celestials. The Chinese features always show wherever there is Chinese blood. This is not always so with the Spanish, many of whom have intermarried with the natives, and it is doubtful whether it will be so with the Americans. For some reason or other the Chinese blood seems to be stronger than any other and it always makes itself visible.

THEY ARE FOND OF JEWELRY.

As we look again over the theater we notice that every girl has her jewelry. Even the poorest have earrings of gold, while many of the rich are blazing with diamonds. The Filipinos invest the most of their money in jewelry, and I venture that there are women in this house who have tens of thousands of dollars put away in precious stones.

the population. They have, if anything, more brains than the men and they are far the better financiers. No matter if a Filipino be rich or poor, it is his wife who carries the pocketbook and keeps the accounts. She does the buying for the family, and if the two have a store she does the selling. In the markets of the Philippine Islands nearly all the stalls are kept by women. They sell meat, vegetables and fruits. They also have booths in which they sell shoes, clothes and all kinds of merchandise. Many of them take their goods from their houses to the market every morning and bring them back at night. Business with them is largely a matter of bargaining, but the foreigner is indeed shrewd if he gets the better of the trade in such cases.

There is one street in Manila which is largely given up to native women who sell dress goods. They have little stores not more than six feet square. These

betel nut, and some have rice wrapped up in banana leaves and cakes of various kinds. They do the washing of the country, carrying the clothes to the streams and pounding the dirt out by slapping the wet garments on the stones. They do all their washing in cold water, using coconut oil soap to loosen the dirt. They iron the clothes with flat iron boxes, which have coals inside of them to keep them hot, never heating the irons on stoves, as we do. Many of the women are tailors and dressmakers. They do beautiful embroidery, and are excellent seamstresses. They usually sit on the ground when they sew, and where they have sewing machines they squat down on the ground and run them. This is possible here, because the sewing machines of the Philippines are hand machines, which have no tables connected with them. The average sewing machine costs \$25 in silver, or about half that amount in gold.

If Americans establish factories in the Philippines they will have to rely upon the women to do the work. The men are lazy and cannot be got to work for more than a few days at one time. There are now in the neighborhood of twenty thousand employees in the tobacco factories of Manila, and the great majority of these are women. They are expert at making cigars and cigarettes, and do their work more rapidly and skillfully than the men. It is the same in the cotton factory, and, in fact, everywhere.

The women do a vast amount of the farm work. They aid in planting the rice and in harvesting it. You see them everywhere in the fields, threshing, planting and harvesting, and you seldom pass a country house without finding a rice for the daily meal.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Courtship and marriage are carried on here in much the same way as it is in the Spanish countries, save that there is more freedom and people marry at an earlier age. According to an order issued by the military governor of the Philippines last December, boys may marry as soon as they reach the age of fourteen and girls may be married at twelve. This is an American law issued by an American governor, but it is merely a copy of the Spanish law which has been used for generations. A Filipino girl of twelve is often not bigger than an American girl of ten, and though in some cases the girls develop more rapidly than American girls do, they often do not. Until this order was issued all marriages had to be solemnized by the priest in order to be valid. Now any justice of the peace or judge can perform the marriage ceremony, and all that a man and woman need to do to become man and wife is to publicly say that they take each other as such and sign a certificate to this effect.

The ordinary custom of contracting marriage is for the parents of the bride and groom to get together and make the arrangements. There is less giving of money on the part of the bride's parents than in most Spanish countries, and, in fact, in some parts of the islands it is the custom for the young man to act as the provider for his father-in-law for several years previous to his marriage.

Many marriages are love matches. The young man meets his sweetheart at a ball or a reception and after that goes to call upon her, always being received in the presence of the parents or some of the older women of the family. The man may stand outside on the street and talk to the girl through the window, but it is not etiquette for him to go out with her without she is accompanied by a duenna.

After marriage the woman's property is kept separate and apart from that of the husband's. She has entire control of it. If she loans it to him to go into business and he fails she ranks as a creditor of the second class, and if she dies her money goes back to her family, he receiving only a small proportion of it. A man may have children who are very rich through their mother, and he himself be almost destitute.

WOMEN'S WORK.

There are women peddlers everywhere in the Philippine Islands. You see them sitting on the corners of the streets selling tobacco, fruit, vegetables and notions. Many of them peddle the

CHILDREN GUESS!

The population of Salt Lake—a new \$12.00 Standard Dictionary given the successful guesser. See the "News" advertisement.

KING OF KOREA.



Korea's king is vitally interested in the outcome of the situation at Peking. Already the Boxers have infested his dominion, and if they be not checked, it is certain the allies, after settling with China, will turn their punitive attention to his coffee-colored kingdom. This latest photograph of his majesty was taken in the royal palace at his capital, Seoul, not long ago.

HOW ROYALTY INSURES LIFE.

The late Duke of Edinburgh's life, says the London Mail, was insured for £200,000, and that huge sum will have to come out of the coffers of the insurance societies. Scarcely a single English insurance company was without some interest in Prince Alfred's life, but the critical state of his royal highness' health during the past few years had given the companies ample warning that the day of reckoning was approaching. They will not, in consequence, be heavily hit by the duke's sudden death, even though the sum is one of considerable magnitude for most of the firms had secured themselves with guarantee societies.

Royalties have ever been extensive insurers. Many of them, while they enjoy practically unlimited incomes during their lives, are unable to bequeath anything except to their eldest sons. Insurance gives them opportunity of making some provision for their younger sons and daughters. King Humbert of Italy was no exception to this rule among the royal houses, and his tragic death will make a heavy call upon some of the insurance companies, who will pay out considerable sums to Queen Margherita. London underwriters are appreciably affected by his death. Our own sovereign has been a small gold mine to the insurance companies, owing to her majesty's long life. Not only did the queen insure her own life, but hundreds of leases on the city expire with the queen, and the holders, in consequence, have all insured her majesty's life. The prince of Wales is similarly insured for large sums but there are not many large policies on Kaiser Wilhelm.

One of the heaviest insured men in the world is F. H. Peavey, who has recently taken out a policy of £200,000 with an American company. For this he pays an annual premium of £250 for the rest of his days. During six months he had competent authorities at work making inquiries about the various insurance societies

JUDGE CANTY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The New York Evening Post says that Judge Canty, of Minneapolis, is considered one of the ablest jurists in Minnesota, and enjoys the respect of all parties. The judge has been in the Philippines to buy hemp for the tobacco factory of the Minnesota State prison. Our military prospects in the Philippines do not seem bright to him. He says it would take half a million men to put down the insurgents, and that then it would not stay put. He says the Filipinos hate us, and that it is impossible to pacify them. He would have our troops withdrawn from the interior of the islands and occupation confined to the seaports. He thinks we should control the customs and all the foreign relations of the islands, but should encourage the natives in the interior to set up local governments for themselves, agreeing to let them alone as long as they kept order. He thinks we should recognize the scraps we are in, give up the impossible, and make the best of a bad job.—Harper's Weekly.

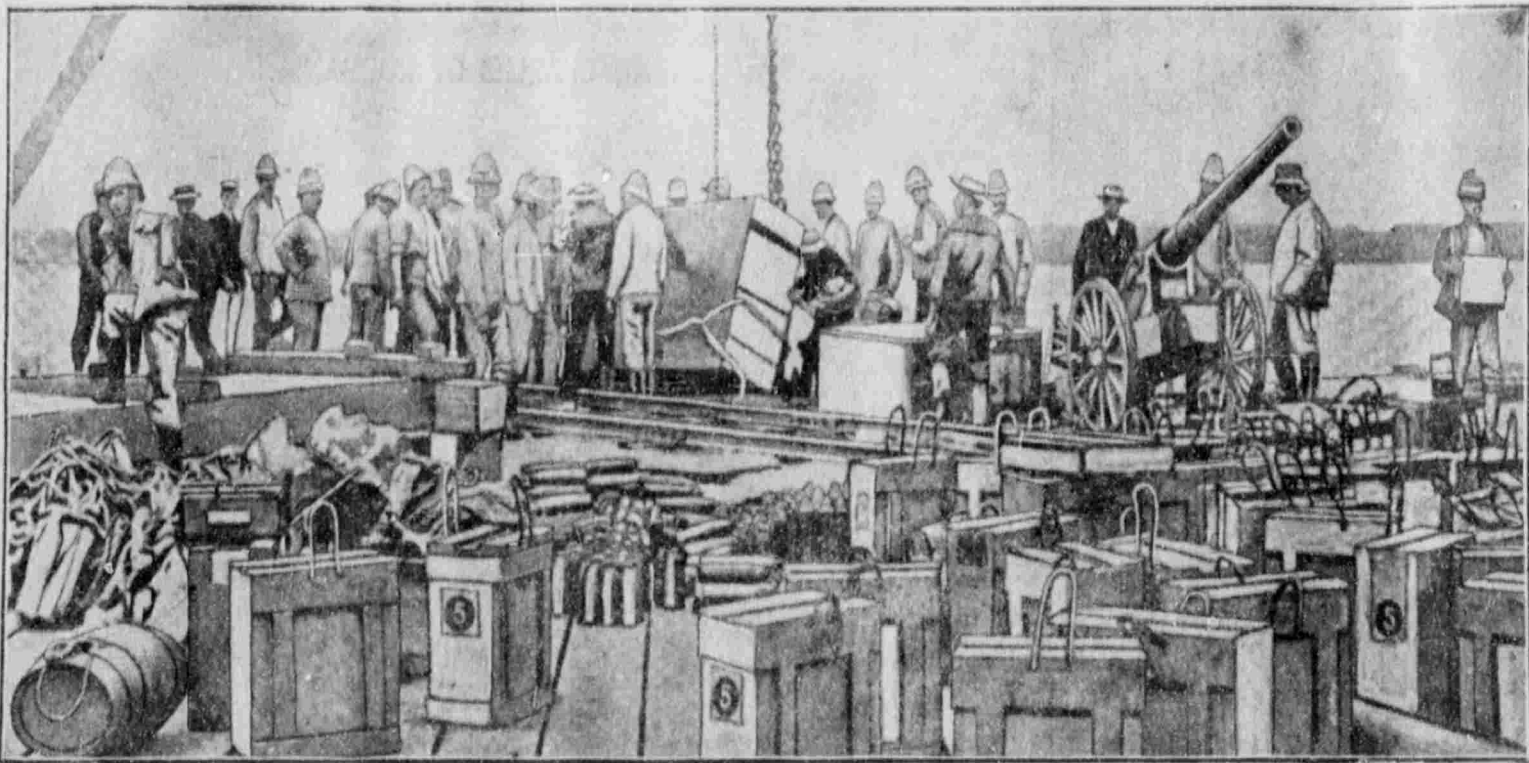
PREACHING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Of the 5,000 copies of this popular book published last year only three or four hundred remain and the publisher has decided to sell these through the ordinary agencies for Church publications. Your local agent will order the book for you or it will be sent postpaid from the Deseret News Office. Cloth, \$1.50; Half Morocco, \$2.00.

CHILDREN GUESS!

The population of Salt Lake—a new \$12.00 Standard Dictionary given the successful guesser. See the "News" advertisement.

BRITISH BATTERYMEN NOW ON THEIR WAY TO REINFORCE THE ALLIES AT CHINA'S CAPITAL.



China, the sleeping giant of the Orient, gradually is being aroused to a sense of its peril when such scenes as the above are of daily occurrence at its principal ports. This picture shows a detachment of English artillerymen, aided by sailors and marines, debarking the guns of her Britannic majesty's warship Terrible at Taku, just before starting to strengthen the foreign forces at Peking.

thousand dark-skinned men and women, dressed in their best, in the boxes and pit. There are Filipino ladies of all conditions and ages, on all sides of us, and we can get a fair idea of Filipino femininity.

A FILIPINO TIGER LILY.

Glance for an instant at this girl at my side, I pretend to take notes of the play as I write this description, and as the little lady cannot read English she does not object. What a pretty girl she is! If she were white you would call her a daisy, but as she is brown the name "tiger lily" will fit her much better. She is a plump, petite little woman, with liquid black eyes, a face like a doll and a skin as soft as rich Jersey cream. She has luxuriant black hair, put up in a pompadour, in a Psyche knot just back of her crown, held there by a great comb of gold set with diamonds, each as big as the end of your thumb. Sneak a look out of the tail of your eye at her little brown ears, with the big diamond rings in their lobes, and at the same time notice that gold chain, with the diamond locket attached, which is wound round her neck. I venture you have thought that all Filipino girls are savage, dirty, ragged and poor. This girl, at least, must be rich, and there are scores just like her all over the house.

Look again at that neck! Isn't it pretty! And how well the black gauze dress shows off its beauty! Her costume consists of a low-necked jacket, with great bell-like sleeves, which stand wide out from the arms and stop at the elbows. She has an embroidered undergown, which is also cut low at the neck, and over this a long skirt with a train. About her bare shoulders a kerchief is pinned. I say her shoulders are bare, for the kerchief and jacket are of the finest gauze, so woven that through the meshes you can see the plump, dimpled shoulders and arms.

A LAND OF BEAUTIFUL NECKS.

This is the case with almost every girl in the house. I venture you never saw so many beautiful arms and necks at one

long, slender wreaths. Now she has become interested in the play, and as her mouth is closed, the smoke is rolling out through her nostrils. Look around over the theater. Nearly every woman has a cigarette in either her hand or her mouth, and in the cheaper seats you now and then see one smoking a cigar. This would look disgusting at home. It is far different here, where men, women and children smoke from morning till night, where you take a cigarette when you get up in the morning, smoke everywhere, and even put away between the courses of dinner. The Filipino women smoke fully as much, if not more, than the men. You see them on every block going along with cigars or cigarettes in their mouths, and the moment you enter a house you are offered a smoke. Little girls are taught to smoke almost as soon as they are weaned, and I have seen many a child too young or too poor to wear clothes who was smoking tobacco.

MESTIZAS.

Turn around and look at that maiden over there at the right. She wears the same gauzy costume as the girl who is smoking, but its color is Indian red. There are girls with lavender dresses, yellow dresses, white, green and blue dresses all about us. Every one has her own taste, but the gowns are all of this same gauzy texture, and all cut the same way. The girl in the red has a lighter complexion than most of the women about us. Her eyes are slanting and her features resemble somewhat those of that Chinaman down in the pit. That girl is a Chinese mestiza. Her mother is a Filipino, and her father is one of the richest Chinese merchants of Manila. She is his favorite daughter, and he may leave her a fortune some day. She is a type of hundreds of girls you may see in Manila. There are 35,000 Chinese men in the city and not 150 pure Chinese women. The men have taken Filipino wives, and the mestiza girls are their children. Some of the most famous women of the country have Chinese

Jewels. In fact, are the savings banks of the people. When a girl gets a little ahead she buys a new ring, and later on she may turn a dozen rings into a diamond.

I am told that the women understand the value of diamonds. They can tell whether a stone is of the first or second grade and can estimate its value closely as to its price. Some of the largest stores in Manila are jewelry stores and there are small booths at which gold, silver and diamonds are sold. You will see women in black sitting upon the streets with cases of earrings and combs before them. Combs are their favorite decorations. The women wear many gold combs, some set with diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds.

It is whispered that there are many Filipino jewels in the hands of American soldiers. During the first days of the war the people left their houses in Manila and the soldiers going through them now and then picked up a diamond comb, a bracelet or an earring. I have heard it said that one piece of jewelry was sent to the United States which was worth \$10,000. It was a gold comb set with diamonds.

MORE ABOUT DRESS.

The Filipino costume is a very pretty one. It is by no means inexpensive. Many of the gowns worn at the theater or at balls by the better classes would be looked upon as one anywhere. They are made of fine cloth, a material woven from the fiber of the pineapple. It is softer than silk and the strands are as fine as the hair of your baby. Some of the best pins cost \$25 in gold a yard, and I have sold a woman three months of constant work to make one yard of this quality. There is, of course, a great deal that is much cheaper, some costing not more than a dollar a yard. There are other cloths made of silk and silk, some made of hemp and some of other fibers, which have the same gauzy appearance, but nothing can equal the pina.

I have asked some of my lady friends to tell me just what the Filipino costume consists of. The women of the upper classes wear, in the first place, a long chemise cut rather low in the neck and reaching almost to the feet. This chemise is edged with embroidery at the neck, and it also has a wide strip of embroidery at the bottom. It is rather full, but it is clasped tightly about the body at the waist by a band of stiff cloth, which takes the place of the corset. Very few of the ladies wear corsets, and of the poorer women none. Over the chemise comes the jacket, which I have already described. This is very short, extending about half way down to the waist. About the waist and falling to the feet there is a skirt of silk or some other rich material, with a long train, which is shaped much like a beaver's tail. This train is worn to the house and out. It is worn upon the streets, the woman usually carrying it over her arm, raising it high enough so that the beautiful hem of her chemise can be seen. In addition to this skirt many of the women wear a wide cloth about the waist extending a little below the knees. A pair of beaded slippers usually completes the costume.

Only the ladies wear stockings, and that only on full-dress occasions. Such things as drawers and union suits of underclothing are altogether unknown. As to stockings, there are about 4,000,000 females in the Philippine Islands, and I venture there is not one girl in a thousand who has ever had on a stocking or a corset. Many of the peasant women do not even wear the chemise; they have on only the gauzy jacket and a skirt, and the jacket is usually so short that a strip of bare brown skin shows out at the waist between the jacket and the skirt.

And still the women are very modest in their way. They think of showing a shoulder or a section of bare brown leg as high as the knee, but they resent the slightest attempt at familiarity, and are as a rule virtuous and good.

THE BUSINESS WOMEN.

The women do the business of the Philippines. They are, in fact, the working and the moneymaking part of



This is the latest photograph of Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Richards, adjutant general to the division of Cuba, who may be ordered to China. He is an officer with a brilliant record. Even the field and line like him.

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