DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.



The Town of Zamboanga and Its Curious Surroundings.

Our Moros and the Difficulty of Governing Them-Who They are and Where they Come from-Uncle Sam's Blg Government Farms in Mindanao-They Belonged to the Spaniards and Were Worked by Convicts-Harvesting Rice under Umbrellas-Why the Government Should Send Scientific Expeditions to the Philippines-Mindanao Cattle-Queer Features of Soldier Life on the Edge of the Equator.

so to some of our soldiers who were standing by: "I do it morely to try my knife."

THE MOROS AND THE SPANIARDS.

The Spaniards have never really con-quered the Mores. They have subdued them again and again, only to fight themselves with another war on their bands. The Mores were here at the time the Spaniards first came. They are not the abartisings but are enumer time the Spaniards first came. They are not the aborigines, but are supposed to be the descendants of the Dyaks of Forneo, who invaded this part of the world centuries ago. The Spaniards did not attempt to conquer them until about 100 years after Columbus discov-cred America. At that time a Portu-guese, who had made a fortune in the Philippines, proposed to the king of allippines, proposed to the king of win to make an expedition to Minda-to to subdue the Moros. He was allowed to subclue the motos. He was al-lowed to do so, and the result was that his head was cloven in two by one of these terrible knives. Shortly after this the Moros became famous as pirates. They organized fleets, and for more than 200 years were the terror of the seas of this part of the world. The illacked every peopled island, sacked he villagest and churches and killed he people. During the present cen-ary their war junks came into the har-bor of Manila, and there are white persons yet living in the Philippines who have been Moro slaves. This did not stop until 1860, when eighteen steam guaboats were sent out from Spain,and this part of Zamboanga made the cen-ter of operations. Since then there have been wars, but piracy has, to a large extent, stopped, although there is a chief now in the upper part of the castern end of the island who goes about n big barra large constitutions about in his barge levying contributions from the towns on the shore at the mouth of his cannon.

OUR POSTS ON MINDANAO.

Within the past month or so troops tave been stationed at all the ports of Mindanao. The Thirty-first infantry should also the thirty-first finantry was the first to arrive and it is scat-tered along the south and east coast. The Fortieth has garrisoned the ports of the north, but still more soldiers are needed. The Spaniards had to keep a large force on the island and they have constant becomes and force more rected barracks and forts in many

The fort here sovers about an acre of ground. It has walls twenty feet bigh and quarters enough to accommo-date a large number of men. In one of its walls an image of the Virgin has been carved, and below this is a lamp, which it is said hus been burning for more than 200 years. It is known as the Virgin of the Fort, and the Visayan-or Christian inhabitants of Zamboanga the Virgin of the Fort, and the Visayan or Christian inhabitants of Zamboauga go out regularly and kneel on the ground before it to pray. There is a story told of how a ghostly sheeted wo-man appeared one hight to one of the soldlers on guard and announced her-self as the Virgin, saying she would watch over her people, and how the next morning this figure was found miraculously carved upon the wall. FRANK G. CARPENTER.



ANOTHER GREAT EYE-OPENING AFFAIR

FRANK G. CARPENTER Summuns

anga, March 26 .- "So you are s to make some explorations around cangal Well, all I have to say is If you want to be sure of your you had better tie it on with a

words were uttered by Col. Jas. Pettit, the military governor, the who has charge of our troops in danso and in the Sulu islands her aff to the south of us. He has than a thousand soldiers scatat different stations about the en and eastern coast of this great ad and other troops occupy the leadorts of the morth.

aboanga has for several hundred been the chief garrison town of et of the world. The Spanlards headquarters of their army the south, and it occupies position today with the It is situated on the ex-hwestern end of Mindanao de but deep Basilan, through e vessels move going from Australia. It has a fairly per, but the ships have to it from the shore, and pas freight are brought ll boats. One of the translfteen days landing 700 tom The mule transport upon no had to send its wagons uts, and the mules wer Two steam bollers fo having been hermetically lugged up well, floated dava stuff which should d hours.

MOHAMMEDAN CAPITAL.

annot be called a Mo , for it is occupied only the Chinese and som ans. It is, however, th Mohammedan zone, and trolled the two or three and Moros who now Uncle Sam. There is a which has more people anga itself, on the shore t, and Moros by the huned in gay clothes and wear walk to and fro through

inding of the place, in resque. It looks more like garden with the accom-a midway plaisance than American garrison. Its ded with cocoanut trees, usile their leaves as you the streets, and all about t luxuriant of tropical ere are miles and miles res above and below it out into the country ntains which hang over are a hundred feet high

righted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpen- | two classes of people in this region. | only about eight inches of straw on | floored with mahogany boards, some ter. | There are the Moros and the Christians. | each stalk and tying the stalks up into | of which are two feet wide and twenty The Moros, according to their religion, are not permitted to drink, and the only Christians here who have money to spend are the soldiers. What you are asking is that I give you the permis-sion to sell bad whisky to my soldiers. Well, sir, you can't have it!" The Irishnan went away sorrowful.

UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST FARM.

One of the most curious duties that Colored the most curious duties that Colorel Petiti has is the acting as man-ager to the biggest farm which the United States owns. It is situated about fifteen miles from here and is so arge that a fast walker could not get round it in a day. It contains between around if in a duy. It contains between 30,000 and 40,000 acres, and netted the Spanlards, it is said, about \$75,000 a year. Within the past few months one of the Chinese capitalists here has affered to pay \$20,000 a year rental for it if the government will hand it over to him on lease, but as yet his proposition.

banana plantation I made a photograph to show the height of the stalks, stand-ing beside one of them as I did so. They are, I judge, at least fifteen feet high.

ameter.

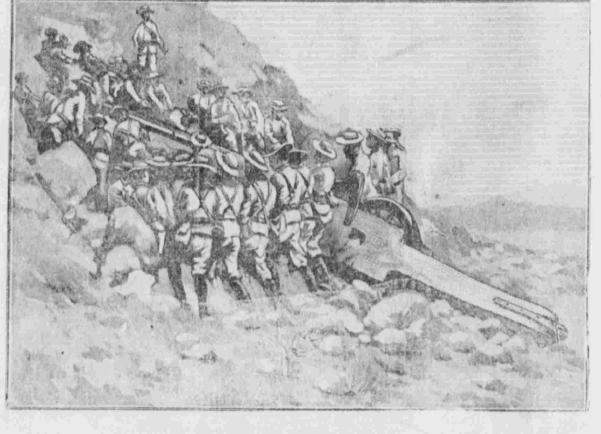
A CHANCE FOR OUR SCIENTISTS. These farms offer splendid opportunity to our agricultural department to establish an experiment station down has not been accepted. The farm con- | handling it should be tested at once. | fortable.

each stalk and tying the stalks up into sheaves from six to eight inches in di-feet long. Its cellings are from fifteen to twenty feet high. It is the beach, and it is a stiff sea br It is right on th threshing floors, each erected on a blows through H all day and all night framework of bamboo, so that it was. In the morning and evening we go ou almost as high up in the air as an American windmill. The rice is drawn up from the ground to the floor and trodden out by the feet, the wind car-rying away the chaff, while the grains of paddy fail to the ground. In the banana plantation I made a phatograph the floor and the ground in the sec. So the weather is guite as pleasant of any of our middle States in J July. We have an excellent me sided over by Major McMahon the floor as the breakfast nnid July. We have an excellent m sided over by Major McMahor the features of the breakfast glass of coccanut milk fresh trees in the yard. There a good quarters in different part city, but so far some of cers have not been able to ge and they have put up sheds of

and canvas on the parade ground far from headquarters. These have floors and walls of bainboo, their roofs are made of tents. They here on the edge of the equator. There is no richer soil in the world than that about Zamboanga, and the method of ground, and are by no means uncom-

Here and there over the farm were

ENGLAND'S INTREPID TARS UNDAUNTED BY ACCIDENT.



In the advance to Bloemfontein while ascending a kopje the gun carriage of a twelve pounder broke down

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nd there the varnished green the coffee bush. n Itself is a gem. It is com-

two streets running parallel a. The one nearest the water ain street. Its sides are lined at irees, the branches of which neet overhead, and under them nter of the street, flows a cana ators are as clear as crystal I is crossed here and there by tidges made of mahogany, teak hard woods. It is fed by a litr at the lower end of the town, are is a bridge over this which into the market and homes

the main street are the offices of r of the port, an Omaha h Swobe, and also the gen-The headquarters building structure with oyster shell d a great balcony looking sea. In it you find the is 31st regiment and his have the management of all re, both civil and military thants, for instance, are all but Colonel Petit regulates ses and they have to pay so nonth for the right to sell fixes the prices of things in es the prices of things in nd tells just how many sold for 10 cents. He laws by a stroke of the nuty announced that no d be sold in Zamboanga. Very disgusting to a little r, who wanted to open a whisky. To him the colo-ou know there are only who was the colo-sold to represent the rice stalk by stalk as is the custom here, leaving the work in the rice fields har-very disgusting to a little shade. They were working away under umbrel-ins. They had put up white cotton upon a rufe framework and this was at-tached to a pole which was stuck up-right in the ground so that they could work away under it and be in the shade. They were cuiting the rice stalk by stalk as is the custom here, leaving and tells just how many be sold for 10 cents. He You know there are only by stalk as is the custom here, leaving

ON THE WAY TO THE BOERS' CAPITAL.

officials



In splite of loss of comrades, danger from an alert and wily foe, and the the of contracting the deadly fevers of South Africa, Tommy Atkins keeps his spirits up. The greatest enthusiasm prevails when two regiments that vers neighbors at home meet smill the dangers of conflict. For a moment discipites is relaxed and the soldier becomes an excited, wildly cheering mad-

and seemed to have ended its usefulness. But the members of the naval brigade rigged a contrivance without delay, by which they were enabled to carry the gun into the desired position and to work it successfully until repairs could be made.

table large hemp plantations, and it is said that there is \$20,000 worth of hemp now stacked up on it ready for shipment. It has tens of thousands of uable timber. There is a saw mill upon it, but the machinery of this is out of order. The farm was operated by the uable timber. There is a saw mill upon it, but the machinery of this is out of order. The farm was operated by the with plantations of coffee and tea. The climate is very similar to that of Java and Ceylon, and the soll fully as rich. All kinds of tropical fruits can be grown. In the market today I picked up some green leaves, and, wondering what they might be, began to chew them. They burnt my lips, and I found that they were from the cinnamon free which grows wild in the forests. The banances here have a flavor such as you order. The farm was operated by the Spaniards as a penal settlement, and in-asmuch as it belonged to the govern-ment it naturally becomes the property of the United States. The Spaniards worked several hundred convicts upon it, and the most of the revenues of it probably went into the pockets of the officials. Uncle Sam has two other farms just outside of Zamboanga, which came to him in the same way. They embrace some fine rice lands and a large banana plantation. They are right on the edge of the lown, and it was in company with the presidente, or mayor, and Quartermaster Sharpley, that I drove out to see it. bananas here have a flavor such as you will not find in those of Cuba or Porto

Rico. There are many varieties, es-pecially of white, yellow and green. The green banana has a yellow flesh, and its flavor is delicious. Then there is the durian, a fruit which smells like Limburger cheese, but which is so de-licious that you get it discovering the licious that you eat it, disregarding the odor. The mangostin is another de-licious fruit, and in addition there are oranges and lemons, the breadfruits, and the papaya, nearly all of which grow wild.

THE CATTLE OF MINDANAO.

On these farms Uncle Sam should make some experiments in cattle rais-ing. This is one of the chief stock re-gions of the Philippines, but the ani-mals are small and no attention has been paid to breeding. The cattle look somewhat like Jerseys, but here and there you see a trace of a hump on the back. They are said to be a cross be-tween the Indian and the Australian cattle. They seldom dress more than 250 pounds, but they are so scarce that cows bring more than 250 points. cows bring more than \$15 or \$20 gold apiece, and bullocks more. The catile are chiefly owned by the Moros, who ask all kinds of prices, and usually take ask all kinds of prices, and usually take much less than they ask. The animals are all grass fed and the meat is ex-cellent. The cattle are raised chiefly for beef all over the Philippines, al-though in some islands, such as Panay, they are employed as carriage and draff animals. The natives, as a rule, use no butter, and outside of the towns but lit-tia milk. The result is that there are but few good milch cows, although it is believed that such could be bred.

NOW THE TIME FOR EXPLORA-TION.

Not only the agricultural department, but also the geological survey and the Smithsoniar. Institution, should send parties to the Philippines in the near future. The islands, as I have said, have not been explored, and a scientific in-vestigation should be made of them at vestigation should be made of them at the earliest moment. The scientists should be here at the present time, when there are plenty of soldiers to protect them, and when they can easily get a guard to accompany them to any place they wish to go. This will make them safe from the savages of the mountains and will another them to any descent and will enable them to undertake jour-neys which, in the times of an ordinforce, might be dangerous to say least.

This is especially so in Mindanao, where the land, as I have said, belongs almost entirely to the government.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS LIVE NEAR THE EQUATOR.

I am living with the soldiers here at Zamboanga, and I suppose the average man will pity me as he reads this. He can save his pity for himself. With a good mosquito netting to protect one at night you can get along as comfort-

Zamboanga, like most of the Philip-plue towns, is under martial law. The Moros are not allowed to bring their knives into the city, and no one can be on the streets after dark without giving an account of himself. There are sent nels posted on every block, and all night long these sentinels call out the hours. They awakened me with ev-ery call during my first night or so here. The man under the ragimental

ery call during my first night or so here. The man under the ragimental headquarters had a voice like the tra-ditional buil of Bashan. He was number 4. and I could hear his heavy tones ringing out upon the night air. "Number 4! One o'clock! All is well." This sound would hardly die away be-fore number 5 would break out 5n a shrill troble: "Number 5! One o'clock! All is well," and then number 6 would go it on another key, and so on until number 12, and even the unlucky num-ber 13. One night I heard the succes-sive hours from 19 until 5 called, with numerous commands to halt between

numerous commands to halt between time, and warnings to the passerby to stand up and be recognized. This call-ing of the hours is done at all of the posts of this part of the world, and the utmost vigilance is kept to guard against surprise. against surprise.

AMONG OUR MOHAMMEDAN BROTHERS.

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