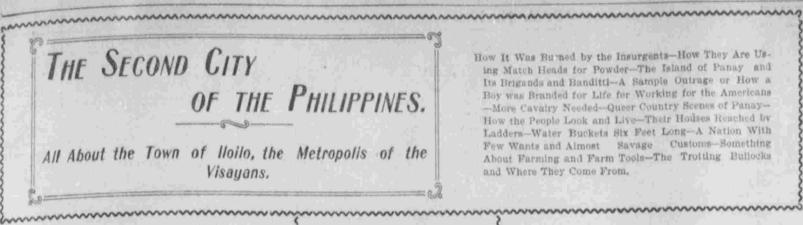
DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.

QUEER WATER BUCKETS.

HOW THE GIRLS DIVE.

of the Scriptures.

And Add



How It Was Burned by the Insurgents-How They Are Using Match Heads for Powder-The Island of Panay and Its Brigands and Banditti-A Sample Outrage or How a Boy was Branded for Life for Working for the Americana -More Cavalry Needed-Queer Country Scenes of Panay-How the People Look and Live-Their Houses Reached by Ladders-Water Buckets Six Feet Long-A Nation With Few Wants and Almost Savage Customs-Something About Farming and Farm Tools-The Trotting Bullocks and Where They Come From.

with the branches broken off six inches with the branches broken off six inches from the stem so that they acted as the teeth of the harrow. Several such sticks are laid parallel with one an-other in the shape of the ordinary American harrow and are thus dragged over the fields. They cannot do more than scratch the surface of the ground. The farm wagon of the Philippines is a sled which is dragged over the fields.

a sled which is dragged over the fields by buffaloes. In Luzon the sled has runners something like the rudest of our American sledges, but farther south you find only a framework of sticks. with the ends cut off at such an angle that they serve the purpose of runners that they serve the purpose of runners. The rice threshing machine is a flall, or more often a mortar, in which the paddy or grains with the hulls on them are put and pounded out by the women and servants dropping heavy wooden pesties on them. During the excursion which I made into the country near lioilo, I saw many scaffolds of bamboo pole work, raised high up in the air, and upon some of them men and wo-men treading out the grain from the chaff. As the grain fell from the plat-form to the ground the chaff was carried off by the wind. I visited a carriage factory. It had no inachinery whatever, and its build-

to inachinery whatever, and its building was a rule shed of bamboo. Nearing was a rule shed of bamboo. Near-by was a foundry where axes were be-ing made. The furnace was a clay barrel standing upright on the ground. It was not larger than a clder barrel, but from the molds standing about I could see that it must turn out a con-siderable product. The molds were like wafts from opening and shutting; they were lined with clay. Each mold had the imprint of an ax. had the imprint of an ax.

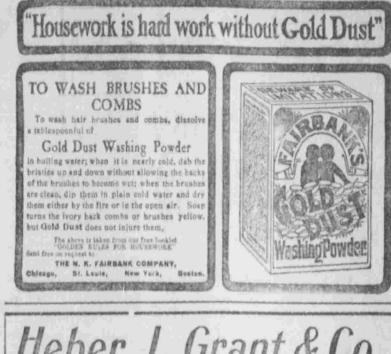
THE TROTTING BULLOCKS OF PANAY.

Here in light bullocks take, to a large extent, the places of horses and ponies. They are the riding and driving animals of the city and its surroundings. They are used in carriages, carts and al sorts of vehicles, and they can make good time when pushed. These trotting bolis are a cross of the sacred cows of the Hindoos with the cattle brought here from Australia. They are not so large as the pure Hindoo animals, but they have pronounced humps, and the same clean, well-formed limbs. They somewhat resemble the Jersey, online are much larger. They are har they are much marger. They are drain-nessed up with yokes and are driven with lines fastened to the horns and also to a ring in the nore. Much of the carrying of goods for the soldiers is done by them. They form the chief drays of the quartermasters, and are aven employed as mail wagons What would yop think of send-ing your daughter to the well with a water bucket taller than herself. I saw hundreds of girls carrying buckets of that length even employed as mail wagons

PEOPLE ARE HALF NAKED.

As I go farther south I find the peop homes, and stranger still, most of them were carrying their buckets over their shoulders, just as you would carry a pole. The Visayan water bucket is from three to six feet deep and obly about three or four inches in diameter. It is merely a stick of bamboo, with the joints removed, except at the bottono, forming a wooden pipe of the above di-mensions. The water carrier takes it over her shoulder to the stream and usually wades cut far enough into the water to enable her to fill it by laying it down at an angle of forty-five degrees or less, or by slinking it. The greater part of the water used in this region is carried this way. year less and less clothes. Out in the The women usua wear but a single garment, consisti of a low-cui Mother Hubbard gow which is often remarkably short. Th men are in many cases bare to U men are in miny cases pare to the watst, and along the shore it is not un-common to see full grown men wearing nothing but breech cloths. Little boyn go about in short shirts and babies sit astride their mother's hip as naked as when they were form. It is indeed as strange part of the minute indeed a stranke part of the ani-low of Unele Sam's great circus this year 1909, and a part which wineed considerable training before 1 members can take their places in the ring to do the great trick act of Amer lean citizenship.





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FRANK G. CARPENTER Summummens

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Hollo, February 20, 1900 .- Hollo, which is pronounced as though It were spelled Elo-Elo, with the accent on the E's, is the second city of the philippines. From the way the town has been treated in the Associated Press and cable dispatches of the war correepondents I supposed it was a large city. I had heard that it had all the way from thirty thousand to three hundred thousand inhabitants, and that it was the center of the sugar and hemp trade of the islands. It is the chief city of the middle islands of the archipelago, the trade center of the Visayan group, and the capital of the Island of Panay, one of the largest and thriftlest of the philippines. Still it has, with its surrounding villages, not more than ten thousand people, and the city proper does not cover as much ground as the county seaf of an average Ohlo county, It is situated on both sides of the Ilono river, which is rather an arm of the eea than anything else. The ground about it is low and flat, running back behind the town for a distance of some weive miles or more before the moun-tains begin. The harbor is formed by the Bollo strait, a strip of water about is miles wide, running between the sing of Panay and that of Guimaras,

irnishing a safe and deep anchorage lowlands above and below Itollo are covered with cocoanut groves. There are millions upon millions of trees walling the shores of the western de of the island, so close to the water hat they seem to rise right up out of 1, forming a stockade of white poles el with green many miles long, of this stockade and rising out of it as you approach the city you see the spires and domes of churches, and later n, the walls of a great stone fort, and hen the town itself, a collection of low houses roofed with gray galvanized from. The most of the houses are of white-washed stucco, a few of wood painted white or in light colors, and nany are dilapidated and in ruins.

HOW THE INSURGENTS HAVE DE-STROYED ILOILO.

You see everywhere the desolation You see everywhere the desolation and destruction caused by the insur-gents. When they evacuated the city they set fire to it, saying that most of the property belonged to the English and the Chinese, and to burn it would not injure the natives, who lived chiefly in the adjoining villages of Molo and Harrow. So they soaked everything with even oil and row from house to house Harrow. So they soaked everything with coal oil and ran from house to house with torches before they left. The work was well done, and nearly every build-ing of value was more or less injured. The schools and hospital, as well as private dwellings and business property of all kinds, were fired, and in many cases burned to the ground. Some which had a first story of stone have since first story of stone have sinc

camps in the neighboring island of Cebu. He was a quiet little fellow, very anxious to get something to do. out their threat and killed him. I have heard of other instances of killing and torture both here and in and wanted only to be allowed to make a living. He was acting as a servant for one of our lieutenants, while his mother and sisters did washing for the mother and sisters did washing for the soldlers, and his father was employed on old jobs about the camp. He was warned that he should leave his place, but did not. A short time after this he disappeared for a week. At the end of that time he returned, dressed only in a shirt, with his throat badly ent, his arms gashed and torn and his face scratched and bistered. Upon his fore-head, tattooed in black letters in indeli-ble ink, were the words "Traidor a la scratched and blistered. Upon his fore-head, tattooed in black letters in indeli-ble ink, were the words "Traidor a la

GENERAL OTIS TO LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES.



When the transport Hancock sails from Manila in the early part of June she will carry among her passengers Major General Offis. It is partly on account of his health that General Otis is being relieved. Aside from this, the government considers that he has performed his share of the hard work in the Philippines. In administration circles great satisfaction is expressed over the manner in which General Otls has performed his duties.

MILITARY COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Luzon, instances which go to show that there are no more cruel and bloodthirsty people anywhere than the Fili-pinos, instances which show that they have the lowest ideas of life and civilhave the lowest ideas of fite and civit-ization, and also that with all their so-called bravery they are really cowards at heart, who will only attack in the dark and when they know they are comparatively safe. It would, I doubt not, he safe for ten or twelve Ameri-ores to travel almost anywhere on this

curved side upwards. There are cracku between the strips, so that the average housewife does not need to sweep, for the dirt fails through the floor. These houses have no windows. Holes in the wails about a yard square take their places. Sometimes there is a thatched shutter which may be fitted into the hole in time of rain, and in some cases there are doors of thatch which may close the opening reached by the stalt indder, but often there are neither win. dows nor doors. This, you see, relieves the Filipino of many of the troubles of the American housewife. She has no windows to wash and no doors which windows to wash and no doors which keep flying open. She has no trouble about her stove drawing, for she has no stove in our sense of the word. She no stove in our sense of the word. She cooks in a box of ashes or in a little clay pot, using some chips or sticks for fuel. In most cases, remember, I am speaking of the poor. There are no knives or forks to wash, for the people eat with their fingers, dipping into the common bowl of rice, about which they squat, and conveying the stuff from it directly to their mouths. There are but few cooking utensils to clean and wash day has no terrors for the hus-band, because the clothes are usually taken to the well or the nearest stream and the dirt pounded out with the bund

been rebuilt. THE CONDITION OF PANAY.

Similar burning has gone on in most similar burning has gone on in most para of the Island of Panay, and al-though is is norminally conquered it will be a long time before its peaceful pos-session can be assured. The country is full of bandlin and thieves, and there are bands of guerrillas who are travel-ies from place to place making loading are bands of guerrillas who are travel-ing from place to place making looting and robbery their business. These men do not respect the rights of property of the natives any more than those of the fordgners. They levy their contribu-tions on all, perpetraing the most hor-rible murders and other crimes. Those who show any sympathy for us are singled out for death or forture, their houses are burned and their families murdered. Many of the natives would gladly adopt the American governsladly adopt the American governafraid of their lives, and such officials as are appointed by us have to be pro-tected in the exercise of their offices. necessitate the garrisoning of the island for a long time to come. In-deed, it seems to me that there will have to be a large American army kept in the Philippines for years in order to in-sure the progress and quiet which must be had if the islands are to be Ameri-

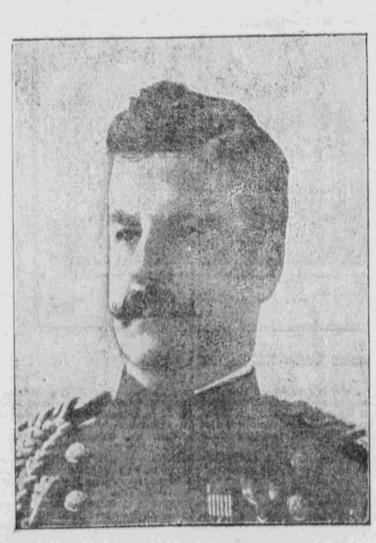
NEED CAVALRY.

I heard today from an old English resident here what seems to me a very sensible suggestion. This was that the chief roads of the island should be patrolled by cavalry. Five hundred men, properly mounted, could protect the main roads and crush every band as it omes forth from the mountains. The insurgents are cowards and they will run if attacked by a force of any size. With such protection the people could safely go on with their work on their plantations, and the banditti, confined to the mountainty particle banditti, confined safely mountains, would soon be

starved out and disappear. One source of the robber bands comes he native soldiers who were employed in the Spanish army. There were about three thousand of these. When we took possession instead of making them part of our forces, as was, I am fold, entirely feasible at the time, we discharged them and ordered them to the back to their promes. They had back to their homes. They had the trade of war to that of agriculture. They formed bands of guerrillas and since then have been working with the insurgents and independently raising trouble everywhere.

MATCH HEAD CARTRIDGES.

Panay , and especially Hoilo, have then the centers of plotting and schem-ing against the Americans. All kinds of plots have been hatched up here and all sorts of means tried to smuggle in arms and ammunition. One of the most ingest and ammunition of the most sections devices was the importing of panese matches in order to use the for recharging Mauser cartridges. hirty million boxes of these matches made through the custom house here likin a month before our officials sus-been what was being done. It was not use so many matches legitimately bid it was discovered that they were itting off the heads and using them r powder. A number of their cart-dress as charged were captured and sted. It was found that the match adds had more explosive power than a equal amount of powder. They sent he halls forth with such force that they were changed into slugs upon striking million boxes of these matches the balls forth with such force that they is were changed into slugs upon striking the and, whereas the ordinary cart-fidge, charged with powder, gave the balls as mushroom shape. Upon reduc-ing the amount of match heads one-third the effect produced was the same as that of the usual powder charged cartridge. The insurgents had also re-filled the old cartridges with the ordi-nary amount of fulminating powder.



The Philippine archipelago is a military division, according to regulations of the United States war department, called the division of the Pacific. It is subdivided into four departments. General MacArthur, under whose command Utah batterymen served, will be at the head of the entire division after May 1st, when he succeeds General Otis, by orders of the war department. General Otis has been asked to name a successor to General MacArthur as commander of one of the four departments in the Philippines, that of Northern Luzon.

Patria," and on his chin, pricked in would take their lives into their hands. Patria," and on his chin, pricked in with the same link, was "Amen." The boy cried bitterly as he told his story, begging the Americans to protect him and his father. He said he had been told by some of his acquaintances that there was a party of Americans to be mountains who had sent for him. Here in Iloilo every one seems kindly disposed, and you would not suppose that there was anything like war going COUNTRY SCENES IN PANAY.

in the mountains who had sent for him. The men told him that if he would go I made an excursion with Lieut, Van Deman of Gen. Hughes' staff out into with them they would guide him to the place. He went. On arriving at the foothills he found himself surrounded by a party of the insurgents of his own the country near field yesterday. Very little of the region near here has been opened up, but we find the people at work in their fields and I had a chance to see something of rural life in this strange part of our new possessions. The houses are much like the country houses of Luzon. They are thatched town, including its former president. He was at once seized, and the president fold him they had entired him to that place to make an example of him. This man then ordered that the boy be tied up and tattooed. He was placed with his back against a tree. His arms were houses of Luzon. They are thatched huts built high up upon posts, with a place under each hut for the chickens and pigs, and also for the farming tools, tied above the elbows with ropes and he was raised by these so that his feet if the owner is so fortunate as to pos-sess any. Most of the houses are near he was raised by these so that his feet were off the ground. Another rope was tled about his neck, binding it tight to the trunk of the tree, and a third around his forehead. In this position he could not move his head, and so sees any. Most of the houses are near the roads, but some are off in cocoa-nut groves at the sides. The people live in most cases high up and the average hut is reached by a ladder of bamboo poles. The ladders slope upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. They usually corneist of basis aida please and The amount of match heads one-third the effect produced was the same as that of the usual powder-charged cartridge. The insurgents had also re-filled the old cartridges with the ordi-nary amount of fulminating powder. A SAMPLE OUTRAGE. Speaking of the terror inspired by the banditti, incidents happen every week which show that it is well founded. Take, for instance, the case of a boy