DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.



How the Transit is Aided by Ceremonies Among Mexican Indians - A Strange and Gruesome Sight to American Eyes - Celebrating All Saints' Day - A Royal Entertainer.

Special Correspondence. Tchucco, El Fuerte River, Nov. 8, 1900 .- The tribes of Indians from the Yaqui river to the Linaloa are all converted to Catholicism, but they retain much in their form of worship and ideas . of God that savors of their ancient heathenism. It has been some years since priests were among them, in fact in every town the churches are in ruins, and the doors are closed to service, and

24

VG NF

PORT.

a. m.

re, 31; inimun peratu enoim

degree?

eratura

precip

itation

M. TI

ake CI

sday;

san F

LIONE

ırē, W

s ap

nd Co

ire c

DOCE

1 Dire

ODA1

p. m.

Y

.28

Irsd

ant

90 9

Ci

STE

day.

and the doors are chosen on tread or speak Spanish it is little wonder that they soon degenerated, if indeed they ever comprehended the rites of the Catholie form of worship. The priest's days, however, are retained accurately whethform of observance is remem bered or not, and on All Saint's day, or on the eve of that day, we had the pleasure of witnessing the rites and ceremonies at Bacavachi, a liftle Indian town twenty miles from Navojoa.

PROMISED A GREAT SIGHT.

Our friends, a white Indian, in whose field we had camped by invitation, told us a few days before and several times every day until the feast came off, that it would be a great sight. There would be many people from the surrounding country; there would be much to eattomales, tortillas, sugar cane, fruits, carne, cakes, etc., and there would be a good opportunity for us to see the people, We determined to remain.

Early in the afternoon preparations were begun. In fact work in the grave yard had been done a few days before, by way of clearing and fixing the little mounds, sprinkling the graves with water to settle the dust, and clearing away the weeds. But all day cooking was going on, and towards evening was going began to gather in. Whole families would come dressed in their best, and bearing with them their basket or burro load of provisions.

CAME ALL WAYS.

Many came on foot, others on horse back or mule-back, others on burros. In some cases the mother and little children were riding while the father and older ones walked, some before and others behind the animals. Some came in wooden wheeled oxcarts drawn by a yoke of large poor-looking oxen, bear-ing their supplies with them. Several came as pligrims with nothing but a staff in hand and a handkerchief full of tortillas on their backs. One poor fellow had nothing to eat with him. He was deaf and dumb, and from his mo-tions we judged he was also hungry. Seeing our camp where dinner was in preparation he limped over, and by rollhis eyes, opening his mouth and stroking his abdomen, at the same time putting on a very hungry look, made out to us his needs. In fact, his lan-guagewas the most comprehensible we had met with for some time.

WAS A PICNIC, INDEED.

All the geople were happy, all were

boards, and around the graves, and on arches at the heads of the graves: The yard was full of people, men women and children of all ages, from the week-old to the sire who knew that before old to the sire who knew that before long he, too, would be a citizen of the silent city. The graves were cleaned and over many a white cloth was spread, on which, laid out as if for show, or sale were foods and fruits of different kinds. Where there was no the food was spread on the eloth. ground.

DECORATED GRAVES.

Some, the graves no doubt of the more wealthy, were beautifully decorwith foods and flowers and were lighted with numerous candles, e others, of the poorer people, were not covered with cloth and not so well Two little mounds, the resting place of orphan brothers, had but a single candle each, and an ear of corn uncooked. In the center of the yard was an arch four feet high and as wide, well lighted with numerous candles. It was a place where all evening ceremonies were being perormed.

FOOD FOR THE LIVING.

At first we understood that the foods and fruits were for the spirits of the departed, but not so. They were for the living, but for those who would kneel by the grave and offer a prayer, silent or spoken, in behalf of the dead. this ceremony soon began. Well dressed women, old men and young girls-we did not notice any young men- would pass from grave to grave, and, after kneeling at the foot and saying a few words of prayer, would receive from the rsons in attendance a portion of the food or fruit. The best supplied graves received the first and the most prayers; out we noticed that the watchers at the head would not always give the most desirable food first. Thus the ceremonies continued until all the foods were gone, the two little graves with the ears of core remaining till the last.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A PRAYER.

One man was able to repeat Latin prayers, and did a flourishing business at twenty-five cents a prayer. The man before the arch and the woman behind him who repeated occasionally in a half chant what he said, did also a good business at the same price. Two fiddlers, however, were in great-

est demand, and would pass from grave to grave by invitation, playing a few tunes before each, the number of tunes depending on the amount of pay, In the meantime fire crackers and sky rockets were in evidence, the loud ones eliciting from the people great applause and admiration

FROM PURGATORY TO PARADISE.

Thus the souls of the departed were assisted from purgatory to Paradise, and the living, especially the poor, in-cluding the dumb beggar, were supplied at least one meal of victuals, seemed to be no sorrow, no weap-

her, with the exception, I might say, of our party, who instinctively turned from the mockery we were interested in watching, and walked silently towards the prostrate girl. TURNED TO A DANCE.

At midnight the candles were all burnt out, the food all prayed for, in-luding the two ears of corn on the litle brothers' graves, and at the beating of a big drum, all went to a house near where the ground floor under bowery had been previously prepared, and joined in the dance, the two mu-sletans who had reaped a rich harvest in the grave yard, furnishing music, The dance continued all night. From Bacavachi on for two days we ound no feed for our animals, and but

water, and although we intended to go down to Aglavampo bay, and thence along the const, the reported drouth in that direction caused us to change our course and go towards the mountains.

AT SAN FRANCISCO RANCH. With the help of a Mexican guide we reached the San Francisco ranch Sun-day noon, tired ourselves, and with some of our animals, especially two horses almost worn out. An applica-tion for pasturage to Mr. Guerrero brought not only an affirmative reply, but a welcome we had hardly expected. Our camp was pitched under a shed, a

plece from the large house, our horses were given fodder and afterwards tak-en to a field, from which the crops were just harvested, while a bucket of milk and a pan of cheese administered to our wants.

After a short acquaintance, After a short acquaintance, Senor Guerrero invited us to stay with him a week, or a few days at least, stat-ing that our horses would have plenty and ourselves receive needed rest. "If you remain a while," says he, "I will furnish you fresh animals for these that our nearly when any t that are nearly given out."

ACCEPT CORDIAL HOSPITALITY. Seeing that the offer was real, and that the owner liked our company, and

that the owner liked our company, and wished us to stay, we accepted. Mr. Guerrero is about 35 years of age, well educated both in French and Spanish, and is a Mexican by birth and parentage. He inherited the San Fran-cisco ranch from his father, who in 1865 was killed by the Yaquis. The ranch contains about 27 square miles of land, and is stocked with 2000 head of ranch contains about 37 square intes of land, and is stocked with 7,000 head of horses, 3,000 head of cattle, and 1000 head of mules It produces also 1,000 fenegas of corn, besides garden prod-ucts in abundance each year. There tenegus of corn, besides garden prod-ucts in abundance each year. There are milked each day about 200 head of cows, the product being made into choese, which brings in no little reve-

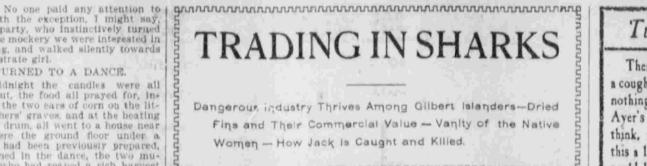
So Senor Guerrero lives in a princely style, surrounded with all the luxury and convenience the country affords,

IN PRINCELY STYLE.

and possessing a host of peons, little better than slaves, to do his hidding. He has the name of being liberal, and no one comes to him in want that goes away unsatisfied. He is much inter-ested in science, and was delighted to learn that our expedition was for sci entific purposes. When we left, h entific purposes. When we left, he presented our photographer, who had done some little work for him, with a horse, and exchanged for our worn-out

horses two fresh animals in good con-With little difficulty we reached our

Tomorrow Mr. Klenke and I start for a Mochis, where is located a colony of Americans, who some fourteen years ago came here on a socialistic experi-

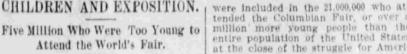


Special Correspondence.

Honolulu, Nov. 1.-Shark fishing is a dangerous business. To realize the risks continually encountered by those depending on the capture of the vicious fish for a livelihood one should see the natives of the Gilbert Islands as they

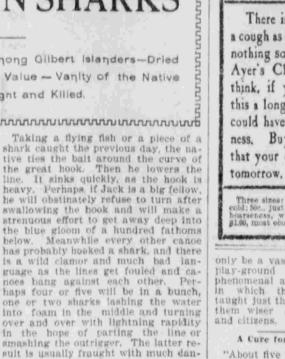
launch their frail canoes and paddle seaward in their quest. The shark, or Jack, as it is called by the natives, is valueless from a commercial point of view, but to these islanders he is the source of all, or nearly all, their income. 'The islander exchanges Jack's fins and tail with the trader for tobacco, calico, guns, ammunition and gin. The native's wife when she meets her brown skinned lord and master on gin. the beach as he returns from fishing looks anxiously into the blood stained cance to see how many kapakans, as fins are called, he has taken. Two or three dozen, when dried, mean to her a new hat, trimmed perhaps with a bright green ribbon on a red and yel-low background, that the trader show-ed her some time previous. Then she picks up the "take," puts it into a basket, and an hour later Jack's mo-tive power is suspended on a line between two cocoanut trees, drying for

market. Wonderfully constructed craft are their canoes. They are made of small strips of wood sewed together with a cocoanut twine called cinnet. Perhaps 20 or more cances go out together, There is no need to go far, Just outside the reef will answer. There Jack is waiting, accompanied by relatives of waiting, accompanied by relatives of many different sizes, male and female. Lying upon the grating of crossed sticks reaching from the outrigger of the cance to the gunwale is the tackle. Rude it is, but effective. It consists of a naturally formed wooden hook, cun-ningly trained, when it was a young tree root into the promer where and 40 tree root into the proper shape, and 40 fathoms of strong cocoanut fiber rope as thick as whale line and fully as strong.



Reports show that more than 21,000,. 600 paid admissions were recorded during the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Upon this fact Mr. Charles H. Webster, the well known life insurance expert, bases some interesting vital statistics, applicable to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, which opens on May 1st next. In the hard-pan estimation of coldly practical men, most competent to judge, the attendance at the Pan-American will fully equal, and probably exceed the World's Fair record. Counting each paid admission as that

of a separate person, it is approximate-by figured that during the period of



After the lapse of considerable time the natives who are fast to the largest shark may possibly call to their comrades that the fish is too powerful to bring alongside and kill and will ask for an implement known to whalers as a drogue-a flat piece of wood which, attached to the end of a line, gives attached to the end of a line, gives such resisting power that the shark or whale dragging it behind is soon ex-hausted. The drogue is passed along from some other cance and then made fast to the end of a small but strong line. At the loose end of the line is a noose, and as Jack lifts his tail out of the water the steersman slips it over from it since." and away so the line and drogue, the man who is holding on to the main line casting all of the slack overboard, so

I. Drug Dept.

as to give the shark plenty of room in which to exhaust himself. Another method employed by these islanders in killing sharks is to swim about in the infested waters with a knife clutched betwen the teeth, and when Jack approaches the swimmer grasps the knife in his hand and thrusts it to the hilt into the shark's stomach. This is a very bazardous

tive, it is not at all popular.

tended the Columbian Fair, or over a million more young people than the entire population of the United States at the close of the struggle for Ameriat the close of the struggle for Ameri-can independence. One may reasonably anticipate that some five millions of the bright and inquisitive youth of the New World will visit Buffalo during the six months of the Pan-American. These five millions will be persons who were under the age of twelve years at the time of the World's Fair, at Chi-cago and therefore too young to have a clear remembrance of its features. The unusual and beautiful object lessons which will impress themselves upon their curious, receptive and plastic minds will remain with them through life, making them more pa-triotic, cosmopolitan, intelligent and progressive; giving them a better idea

L. S. HILLS, President, MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President, H. S. YOUNG, Cashler Two Nothings U. S. DEPOSITORY. There is nothing so had for a cough as coughing : and there's DESERET NATIONAL BANK, nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Just think, if you had only known SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. this a long time ago, how you could have saved that long ill-CAPITAL. BURPLUS Safety Deposit Boxes for Bens. ness. Buy a bottle today, so ···\$210,00 that your cough will be better The State Bank of Utah. Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold, 50c., just right for asthma, brouchtis, hearseness, wheoping cough, bard colds; g1.00, most economical for chronic cases. SALT LAKE CITY. HEBER J. GRANT. WM. IL PRESTON. HEBER M. WELLS. CHAS. & BURTON. Assistant Cashier only be a vast and veritable fairyland play-ground for the children, but a phenomenal and perfect kindergarten, in which they will be delightfully taught just the kind of lessons to make DIRECTORS! Heber J. Grant, Joseph F. Smith Hotser M. Walls. F.T. Farnsworth Isaac Barton. them wiser and better men, women Wm. B. Preston, Fin. B. Preston, A. W. Carlson,
Commercial Banking in all its Branches, ACCOUNTS SOLICITED,
Special attention given to count, y train A Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea. "About five years ago I was troubled ith catarrh of the lower bowels," says NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC C. T. Chisholm, 484 Dearborn Ave., Chi-cago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in U. S. DEPOSITORY. Farnk Knox, Prest., Geo. A. Lowe, V. Press, Ed. W. Duncau, Cashler, any way relieve me, and the trouble al-most became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most accessible and CAPITAL PAID IN - K) 8303 pps Banking in all its branches tratestate Exchange drawn on the principal willow of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits. you that I was most agreeably sur-prised to find after taking two doses THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK of the remedy that I was completely re-lleved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance Lam DIRECTORS: thankful to say that I have not suffered W. W. Riter, President, Moses Thatcher, Vice President, Elias A. Smith, Cashier, James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John G. Cutler, David Eccles, A. W. Carisse, George Romney, John R. Winder, D. H. Perry, E. R. Eldredge, W. F. James, Four per cent interest paid on savings Praise the bridge that carries you over either a flood or cough. BAL-LARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP has brought so many over throat and lung troubles, such as coughs, colds, bron-chitis, etc., that its praises are sung everywhere. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,66) Disease and danger lurk in the vital organs. The blood becomes vitlated General Banking in all its Braumen, Directors-Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J Daly, O J. Saltsbury, Moylan C. Por, Thomas Murshall, W. P. Noble, George M Downey, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden, and the general health is undermined whenever the stomach and liver fail to perform their functions as nature in-tended. HERBINE will tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, where other





undertaking, however, and, as it fre-quently results in the death of the na-

