

THE WILD TRIBES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Poisoned Arrows and Murderous Daggers Among the Weapons Used by the Native Islanders.

The native inhabitants of the Philippines can be conveniently divided into four groups: the civilized Indians, the Mohammedans, the wild Indians and the Negritos or Attas. These same divisions existed at the coming of the Spanish in 1519, though their relative numbers, location and other conditions must have changed greatly since that time.

The uncivilized Indian tribes occupy



PHILIPPINE ABORIGINES.

much of the interior and mountainous parts of all the large islands of the group, except Cebu and Bohol, in which they have either been Christianized and merged with the civilized Indians or have been driven out. They still occupy nearly all the territory of the great islands of Mindoro and Palawan. Their number, according to Spanish estimates, some three or four hundred thousand, belonging to over fifty different tribes.

They are shut off from the sea and means of communicating with one another and the outside world by the civilized Indians about them, and probably remain in much the same condition of savagery as when first observed by the Spanish.

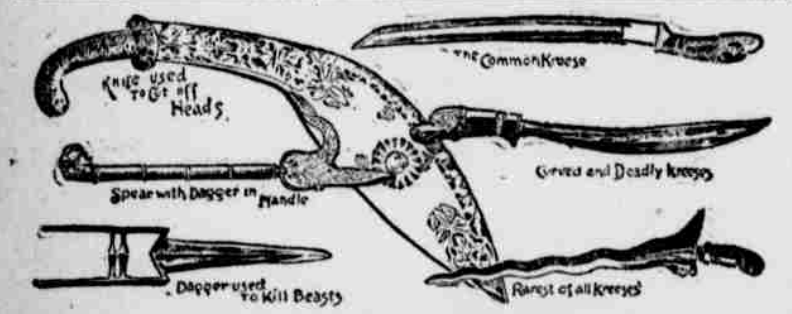
Like the civilized Indians, the savages are brown in color, with coarse,

Their clothing usually consists solely of the taparabo, or breech clout, all else generally being in the nature of ornament and consisting of beads about the neck and head and arms, and anklets or leglets of boar's bristles, and frequently with bright colored pearl shells hanging upon the back or breast. The Spanish authorities do not allow the savages to enter the towns in their ordinary state of nakedness, which accounts for the unusual amount of clothing shown in the accompanying photographs. They frequently blacken the teeth, and in some cases file them to a point.

Some of the wilder tribes of North Luzon are said still to hunt the heads of their enemies with which to ornament their dwellings, like the head-hunting savages of Formosa and the Dyaks of Borneo, but the tribes in contact with the Christian Indians content themselves with hanging the skulls of monkeys, deer, wild boar and buffaloes about their doors.

The weapons used by savages in the interior of Luzon, Mindanao and the smaller Philippine Islands are perhaps more deadly than those of any other race. The quaint and curious shapes of their daggers and spears lend to them a distinct peculiarity not found in the weapons of other races. Small in size, skillfully carved and pointed, they can be handled with great effect, and in most instances a single thrust is sufficient to do the work. Like the Indian arrow heads some of them are poisoned at the point, which means sure death once a wound is inflicted.

Perhaps the most deadly of all the Philippine weapons are the daggers carried by the chiefs. These are made of iron, mostly of a poor quality, and are about eighteen inches long. They are crooked or wavering in shape, with a rough, uneven surface. The edges are as sharp as a razor, the point almost like that of a needle, and they are carried in a case which fits the blade to perfection. The cases are made of hard wood, the handles bearing beautifully carved inscriptions, representing the name of the chief and tribe. These crooked daggers are carried exclusively by the chiefs, the right to possess them being considered a great honor.



UGLY WEAPONS USED BY PHILIPPINE SAVAGES.

straight black hair and little beard. They seem to be somewhat smaller and slighter of figure than their Christian neighbors.

Their languages show close kinship to those of the civilized tribes adjacent and also as close to those of the savages of Formosa. Few of the tribes possess lands fit for the cultivation of lowland rice, and fewer still have the necessary skill and implements and plow beasts (buffaloes) for cultivating such lands. Their recourse is the common one of savages nearly the world round—they cut off small portions of the forest during the dry season, and after burning this over, they plant, at the beginning of the rainy season, upland rice, maize, sweet potatoes, etc., among the blackened logs and stumps. The supply of food thus gained is usually insufficient, and after it is eaten up they lead a miserable



NATIVES OF ABRA.

ance, scouring the woods for wild fruit and going to the wherever they can reach it and other food. Their cultivation compels congregate of place. Their houses are usually built after plan of those of the civilized Indians—a basket-like structure of bamboo and palm leaves raised upon posts above the ground, but they are not so built and are occupied but for a few years. They are not built into compact villages, but a few scattered huts are formed without streets, near enough to be within call, necessarily, what can be said of such multitude of detached tribes in regard to their clothing, arms, religion, must be of the most general character.

The kreesse, though, is the most important of all Philippine weapons. The more savage tribes lasso the foe and cut off his head with the kreesse. Others steal up behind the foe and aiming a little below the base of the brain decapitate him with a single blow.

The Medical News publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Manila, describing the plan pursued by the Philippine natives to poison arrows and their dexterity in inflicting barbarous punishment upon their enemies with daggers. He says: It will have to be taken into consideration that most of the Philippine Islanders are savages who fight with lances and poisoned arrows. I once had the privilege of witnessing the preparation of a number of these poisoned weapons, and as nearly as I can remember the process was about as follows:

"The poison was made from the bark of two different trees, the names of which I have forgotten. One of the pieces of bark was beaten almost to a jelly, pressed and dried, then moistened and again pressed. Though the man used his bare hands in doing this, he apparently was not injured in any way by contact with the poison. The juice of the bark thus extracted looked very much like pea soup as it simmered in an earthen vessel over a slow fire. When it had reached the consistency of a syrup a quantity of pulp from the second piece of bark was scraped off and the juice of this squeezed into the syrup over the fire.

"The juice of the second piece of bark was dark brown in color, and the liquid in the vessel was darkened and changed as soon as the new ingredient was stirred into it. The mixture was then allowed to simmer for some time, until it had attained the consistency of jelly, when it was scraped out of the vessel with a chip and put on a large leaf which had been plentifully sprinkled with ashes. This preparation can be kept a long time without losing any of its strength. To poison an arrowhead a piece of this jelly-like substance about the size of a hickory nut is warmed and rubbed all over the point, which can be used repeatedly without the poison losing its virtue.

"The natives also have daggers with sharp-pointed blades about four inches wide and a foot long, which they call bararas. They are very dexterous in the use of this weapon, and if they can lay hold of an adversary by the hair, they cut off his head with one sweep of the arm and carry it home as a trophy of the war."

EMPRESS TUEN OF CHINA.

Her Extraordinary Career From Slavery to Supreme Power.

The true story of the woman who is at the head of the Chinese Empire, and who has just summoned Li Hung Chang back to power, is of extraordinary significance as well as interest. It has been told how, disappointed with her son's weak and characterless rule, she has again taken into her own hands, openly, the reins of power which she has held in truth for a generation. This monarch, who is comparable to Catharine of Russia in her sagacity and shrewdness and judicial wisdom, was once a slave. When a little girl, she was sold by her father to be a slave in the family of a viceroy in a remote province of China. Her father was of Tartar blood, and one of those who could read, and he would not have thought of selling his child, although she was "nothing but a girl," but, as the family had become destitute in a rebellion, the little girl of eleven suggested this means of getting bread for her mother and little brother and her father. Then served the viceroy's wife and mother-in-law, and was taught spinning and other useful arts by their maids. When she was twelve she embroidered a beautiful tunic for the viceroy, and he was delighted with it that he offered the little slave what she wished most. Then Tuen fell on her knees and declared her heart's desire. She wanted to learn to read like her dear father!

It was indeed an extraordinary request. The viceroy told her that girls could not learn such a thing, but Tuen told him she was not to blame that the gods had made her a girl, and she could not help longing to know how to



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

read. So her master had her taught, and his own daughter dying after a time, she was adopted as a daughter of the house. Later the viceroy received some political honor from the Emperor of China, and, being desirous to give him a beautiful and worthy present in token of acknowledgment, he followed the artless Oriental custom and sent Tuen to Pekin. The girl's feet had never been bound, of course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind was developed beyond that of most Chinese women. The favorite slave of the Emperor of China became the favorite wife, and when the Empress consort died, she became Empress of China. On the journey by river to Pekin, with servants sent with her by the viceroy, she had given a ring to a young lad who saved a man from drowning in the river. She had promised the ring to any one who would save the drowning man. The youth to whom she gave the ring had an intelligent face; he was a sailor, in the coarse clothes of the lower class. That was Li Hung Chang.

During her son's minority, Tuen was regent, and now, as Empress Dowager, she again assumes command. The Emperor is about twenty-four; the Empress is sixty. Bishop Galway says that her birthday was to have been celebrated with great pomp, but the Chinese-Japanese war prevented. He says truly that it is significant that in China, "where women are at a discount, are secluded and kept in ignorance, are protested against at birth, and regarded as a calamity in youth, the ruling spirit in all national affairs is a woman."

New Suit For Divers.

A new diving outfit has been on exhibition in Berlin and attracted a great deal of attention. It is much lighter than the old one with which the search-



THIS GIVES DIVERS GREATER FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

ers of the sea used to hamper themselves.

It allows the arms and legs greater freedom, and in it the diver can stay under water longer.

Religion in Japan.

The Japanese religion demands that a man must worship on the soil every day. Princes and rich men evade this by sprinkling a little dirt in one corner of the room, on a square of osment made for the purpose.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

An Indispensable Garment.

Hunting-red cloth makes this smart little reefer, black braid in scroll rows and scroll design with gilt military buttons adding much to its up-to-date



CHILD'S REEFER JACKET.

style. This style of jacket retains its well-merited popularity, no child's wardrobe being complete without it. The stylish cape collar closing at the neck affords just the protection most necessary when a jacket is required at all. The simple shaping includes under-arm gores, shoulder and centre-back seams, extra fullness being disposed in an underlying box pleat below the waist line in centre-back. The neck is finished with a rolling

quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide. To make the skirt will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

The Gored Skirt.

The skirt models cut with five or seven gores gain rather than lose in favor. The five-gored shape has a rather wide side breadth. The popularity of the seven-piece suit is largely due to the fact that it is a moderate style—neither too full nor too scant in breadth—and also to its general contour and effect; it proves alike becoming to stout as to slender figures, to women tall or short, and is an excellent model for either silk or wool material.

For Street Costumes.

Ladies' cloth will be much used in making street and calling costumes.

One of the Smart Wraps.

This handsome cape has the charm of novelty, and is one of the smartest wraps seen this season. Gray broadcloth is represented, with black silk applique embroidery, pleated in-wide black satin ribbon adding greatly to the stylish decoration, and the lining of rich red satin gives warmth to the coloring. The hat is of gray felt, with facing of black velvet, red satin loops and rosette and jet-black wings. The close adjustment at the shoulders is secured by short darts, and the cape flares slightly at the



WOMAN'S COAT OR CIRCULAR SKIRT.

collar trimmed on its free edges to match the cape collar. The two seamed sleeves are of fashionable shape, with modified fullness at the top, and the wrists are decorated to match the collars. Serge in blue, tan or cream, pique, duck crash, as well as faced cloth, are all used to make jackets in this style. The collar can be of white pique trimmed with embroidered frills and finished separately, so as to launder when necessary.

To make this jacket for a girl of six years of age one yard of material fifty-four inches wide will be required.

A Seasonable Costume.

Smooth-faced cloth in dark hunter's green is the material chosen for the stylish "May Manton" coat, shown in the large engraving, which is one of the newest this season. Large bone buttons close the fronts in double-breasted style, and machine stitching gives the correct finish. The body is closely fitted with single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, the seam in centre-back curving stylishly above the deep coat laps just below the waist-line. Deep skirt portions are joined in cross-hip seams to the body portion, coat pleats being formed where they join the back, a large button marking the top. These skirt portions may lap with the fronts or be cut off and finished in centre with round or square lower corners. The fronts are faced, and roll back in wide lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. Large pocket flaps are included in the hip seams and give a jaunty air to the coat. The two-seamed sleeves may be pleated, gathered or dart fitted at the top. For coats in this style, plain faced cloth in shades of blue, brown, tan, green gray and mode is mostly chosen, braid or stitch straps being appropriate decorations. A tailor finish or machine stitching is always correct and in good taste.

To make this coat for a woman of medium size will require two and one-

lower edge, where it droops in back and rounds up to the neck in front. The circular flounce is joined to its lower edge and continues on each front, where it is arranged to fall softly in jabot effect over the closing in the centre. The seam is hidden by a band of embroidery. The neck is finished with a sectional collar that flares becomingly at the upper edge, a lace-edged circular ruffle or frill of lace placed inside giving a dainty completion.

For dressy wear rich silk, satin and velvet are chosen for capes in this style, but no material is more satisfactory for ordinary purposes than good broadcloth, covert, whipcord, camel's-hair or any good material made on costume. A pretty lining is a necessary accompaniment, and ribbon or velvet, plain or ruffled, braid



WOMAN'S CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE

or bands of the cloth, can be used for decoration.

To make this cape for a woman of medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of fifty-four-inch material.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

DEWEY SENDS THANKS.

The Admiral Acknowledges the Honor Bestowed by the Western University of Pennsylvania.

The Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey. In acknowledgment of a letter sent last June, notifying the Admiral that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him:

"Flagship Olympia, "Manila, P. I., Sept. 26, 1898. "To W. J. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania: "Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of June 9th, conveying the pleasant intelligence of the action of the trustees and faculty of the Western University of Pennsylvania in conferring upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. While I have received many evidences of the appreciation in which my countrymen hold my efforts to break the power of Spain in the far East, yet no act of individual or corporation has given me more unqualified pleasure than this one of this great university. Will you do me the honor to accept for yourself and for the trustees and faculty my warmest thanks, and believe that I have the highest appreciation of this noble distinction.

"I am, sir, with very great respect,

"Very sincerely,

"(Signed) GEORGE DEWEY."

The following pensions were issued last week: John W. Brown, Blue Ridge Summit, Franklin, \$8; William D. Jones, Parkers Landing, Armstrong, \$8; Joseph J. Culver, Deep Valley, Greene, \$6 to \$8; Maria Standinger, Pittsburgh, \$8; Annie Lang, Barabara Blair, \$8; Margaret Ryan, mother, Canton, Bradford, \$12; Jacob Lander, Erie, \$6; Archibald Dickson, Stoops, Allegheny, \$6; Oliver Shane, Hoboken, \$6 to \$12; Morrison Snyder, Westfield, Tioga, \$12 to \$17; Isiah McElfresh, Murraysville, \$6 to \$10; Simon Nixon, Edmond, Armstrong, \$8 to \$10; Cornelius Vansey, DuBois, \$6 to \$8; Martin V. B. West, Chambersburg, \$6 to \$12; Mattida Knight, Kendall Creek, McKean, \$8; Horace Kiskadden, Dixonburg, Crawford, \$10; Thomas Golden, Pittsburgh, \$6; John Logue, Lock Haven, \$6; Conrad Peterson, Fleetwood, \$6; Elias Fisher, Fleetwood, \$6 to \$8; Hugh S. Pollock, Rochester Mills, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; Joseph Drummond, North Clarendon, \$8 to \$12; Thomas J. Gillespie, Sharon, \$10; Robert Allen, Breman, Washington, \$10; James F. McNutt, Ford City, \$11 to \$15; William Shields, Edenville, Franklin, \$8; Jacob A. Peters, Kittanning, \$6; Joseph Gessler, Island, Clinton, \$6; James Alexander Streams, Georgeville, Indiana, \$10; George W. Koch, Center Hall, \$6; John Eckley, Wallaceport, Clearfield, \$8; John Ross, Mountain, Butler, \$6; T. M. Rutter, Reynoldsville, \$6 to \$8; William Murphy, Pittsburgh, \$6 to \$8; Lewis M. McDermott, Pittsburgh, \$8 to \$12; James H. Johnson, Ohioville, Beaver, \$14 to \$17; David Hughes, No. 2 Indiana, \$12 to \$14; Martha Stockwell, dead, Blooming Valley, Crawford, \$8 to \$14; minors of Samuel Stutzman, Johnstown, \$14; Minnie Sharoyer, Altoona, \$8; Eunice B. Perry, Potter Brook, Tioga, \$8; Annie E. Neff, Tyrone, \$8; minors of Robert Gorrie, Pittsburgh, \$16; minor of Leonard Stockwell, Blooming Valley, \$10.

The cause of the death of many pupils of No. 28 school in Scranton is at last solved through the discovery of an ignorantly performed act of workmen in tapping a sewer pipe, allowing gas to escape into the air pipe, thence into the schoolroom. For several weeks past the children have been infected with diphtheria, and up to the present time between 20 and 25 have died, while many more are dangerously ill. Threats were made against Professor Bardic's life, as some of the afflicted ones held him responsible.

On Saturday night at Jannette, D. A. Hartley was robbed and murdered, and David E. Miller was held up and robbed. Now it is learned that James McClintock, formerly of Pittsburgh, a popular baseball player, while returning from a dance at a lonely point was pounced upon, and because he did not have enough money to satisfy the thieves was knocked down, kicked and cut and left unconscious. The description of the thieves given by Miller and McClintock tallies in every particular.

The upsetting of a lamp at a Slav bell at the mining village of Export, the other morning caused a bad fire. The blaze started in Steve Rutusky's house and spread to the adjacent buildings which were occupied by Steve Moreuns, John Restero, Mrs. John Haley and two Italian families. The loss will reach about \$5,000. Rutusky and Moreuns have a small insurance.

Frank Lossee, J. M. Tidd and Frank Reed, of Greenville, who are in the Klondike representing a Kinsman (O.) company, write that each pay claim has been found on three of their claims. Mr. Lippy, also of Kinsman, cleaned up \$60,000 last year in the same territory. Lossee sent home the claws of a huge cinnamon bear, one of a batch which the party killed recently.

At the home of J. S. Brewster, near Stoneboro, last week, his twin daughters, Nata and Nalda, were married to R. S. and R. B. Lowden of Twin Falls, Wis. The gentlemen are also twins, and only recently returned from Cuba, where they have been as privates in a western regiment. The young people met two years ago at school in Chicago.

Frank Creek of Company K of the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, who was left behind at San Francisco on account of illness, has about recovered. He has returned to Washington on a 20 days' furlough, which expires November 6. He expects to go to Manila with the recruits.

While J. O. Bunnell, of Springboro, was splitting wood in his yard his small son, Fay, came up behind him and received the full force of a blow as the father swung the ax back over his head. The blade entered the child's face, inflicting a wound that will prove fatal.

Before Judge Arnold recently at Philadelphia, Harry A. Helster, treasurer of the Junior American Mechanics funeral benefit association, pleaded guilty to having embezzled \$3,000. He assigned business reverses and needs of his family as the motive of the crime. He will be sentenced later.

Lewis Young, a boss blaster in the employ of Thomas M. Lasher & Son, of Easton, Pa., contractors, was killed last Thursday by a premature explosion. Young was hurled over the top of a lot of telephone wires and his body landed 100 feet from the quarry. The top of his head was torn away.

Mrs. W. Eachman died the other morning at Siegfrieds, six miles from Allentown, from injuries inflicted by burglars Sunday afternoon. She was alone at home when three men entered the house. They beat her on the head, causing concussion of the brain.

In the Chauncey mine, Luzerne county, Edward Buckley was kicked to death by a mule.