

THE NATIVES OF GUAM.

BY ENSIGN C. L. POOR, U. S. N.

WHEN, under the most amusingly opera-bouffe conditions ever experienced in modern warfare, the United States steamship Charleston, on June 20, 1898, captured the beautiful but isolated and sleepy old Spanish island colony of Guam in the western Pacific, the place was governed by a lieutenant-colonel of the Spanish army, Don Juan Marina, supported by a staff of four army and one naval officers, and a garrison of fifty-four Spanish soldiers, with a native militia of fifty-four men, these latter being armed with old Remington rifles, and organized as artillery crews for four old brass field-guns.

Upon the departure of the Charleston the Spanish officers and soldiers were removed, and the island was left nominally in charge of its leading citizens and the native soldiery.

During all this time the native troops have maintained their organization and discipline, keeping their clothes and equipments clean and in order, posting their sentries, and carrying out their routine—all in a most praiseworthy manner. They are a soldierly, intelligent body of men, and will undoubtedly be a valuable auxiliary to the new marine garrison that has arrived on the United States steamship Yosemite. Their best sphere of usefulness would be as a police force and as rural guards in the outlying villages, thus relieving the marines of this isolated and monotonous duty. The natives of Guam are in pleasing contrast to the Filipinos. Though originally, in great part, from the same stock, they have inherited all of the virtues and few of the vices of these people. There is in the blood of these people a considerable proportion of Spanish, South American, and American stock, the last being due to the whaling-vessels that used to frequent the island in large numbers to obtain fresh water and to recuperate their crews. It is not at all unusual to hear English spoken, even in the interior of the island, and, in fact, it is quite as common as Spanish. In personal appearance the natives resemble the Filipinos, though of a greater stature and more robust, while the hair is not so bristling and porcupine-like, and brown or even blond hair is occasional evidence of the mixture of races. The intelligence, as indicated by their faces, is much more marked than in the natives of the Philippine is.

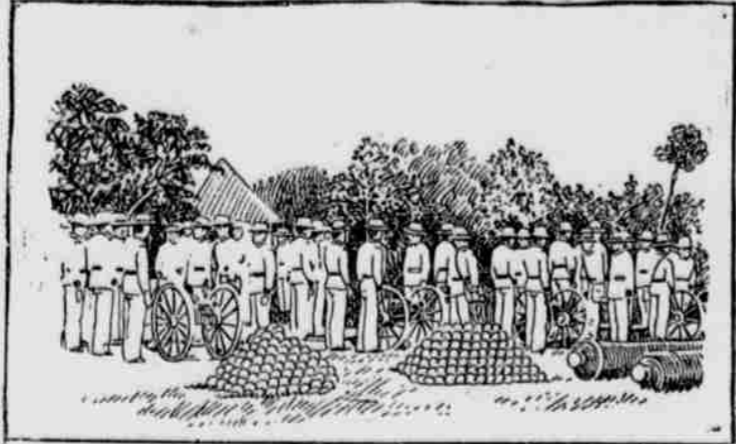


THE CHURCH AND BELFERY AT AGANA.

The women, when young, have well-rounded figures and an excellent carriage, which redeems to a great extent their shortness of stature and consequent tendency to dumpyness. In my long walks about Agana I have noticed many that were very comely and some that were decidedly pretty. As they age they do not become unduly fat, but later on repulsively haggard, as is the case with so many tropical natives.

Their dress is neat and clean, and

monial occasions it is embroidered around the neck and upon the sleeves, and is sometimes bordered with lace. It fits closely to the stayless figure. Upon occasions of the greatest importance an elaborate jacket of the beautiful and expensive juna cloth, with flowing sleeves and wide collar, is worn over the chemise. With this is worn a skirt of vari-colored calico or cotton stuff, generally of some bright hue. The feet are usually bare, small heelless slippers of colored leather being occasionally seen. The hair is drawn back from the forehead in a knot, and hats are never worn.



THE NATIVE TROOPS OF GUAM.

In church a white cloth is worn as a veil over the head.

The men dress simply and comfortably, generally in suits of white drilling, such as are common all through the East. The Filipino custom of wearing a white shirt with long and flowing tails is in favor among the poorer natives.



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, AGANA.

One of the first things evident to us is the decided antipathy of the natives for the Filipinos. There are few of them upon the island, and these are not at all regarded with favor. In truth, they seem to be quite as unruly here as they are in their home, and their qualities make them about the only disturbing element in this peaceful, well-disposed people. The only prisoner in the jail of the place was an ugly-looking Filipino, who had murdered a German trader about a year ago, and was sentenced to a long term of confinement.

The population of Guam is about 7000, mostly of the Malay type. The principal town is Agana, with 5475 inhabitants. There are several Spanish families worth from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

As to the mental and moral characteristics of our new citizens, all that we know so far is of a favorable nature. They are cleanly, intelligent and peaceable. The great majority of them can read and write, and every village has its school for instruction in the elementary branches. They

is so provident, and so warm and smiling here, that little effort is required to support life and provide sustenance for the family. To pay a native by the day or in advance is a fatal error indeed, for he will work until he has accumulated a few dollars, then buy his wife a new skirt, lay in a supply of canned goods at the store, some tobacco and tuba (cocoanut rum), and then retire to a life of affluent ease for as many months as the money and supplies hold out.

Intoxication is very rare. Men and women alike smoke cigars and pipes, and nearly every one has the unsightly habit of chewing the betel-nut. The native cigar is an object of wonder to the new-comer. It is made from the whole leaf of the native tobacco, which is of most excellent flavor, but very strong and green, rolled into a cylinder about eight inches long, and wound about with threads of fibre to keep it from unwrapping.

With the example of American en-

ergy and industry; with advanced education, and with the influences of progress; with a strong and just government and purified religious example and instruction—there opens before the inhabitant of Guam a most promising future; and before us, whose duty it is to plant here a model colony, there lies a most interesting experience and labor, of the ultimate success of which there can be no possible doubt.

Captain Richard P. Leary, of the United States Navy, the naval Governor of the island, is a Baltimorean and a brother of Captain Peter Leary, Jr., of the Fourth United States Artillery, now at Fort McHenry. Captain Leary has had a long and honorable service in the navy. Several years ago the Legislature of Maryland presented him with a gold medal for his courageous service to the Government during the Samoan dispute. At



CAPTAIN RICHARD P. LEARY, NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

that time he was in command of the American man-of-war Adams. Captain Leary conveyed the New Orleans, purchased from Brazil, to this country. This ship was used during the war with Spain as a patrol for the New England coast. Although he did not do much damage to the Spaniards, Captain Leary's vessel had the distinction of being the last American boat to be fired upon.

Newsboys in New York City.
There are now a number of New York newsboys who, instead of walking from point to point, station themselves at some spot, and instead of walking about, hold that spot. A good illustration of this is seen in the City Hall park in the selling of afternoon papers to people going home to Brooklyn over the bridge, or uptown in Manhattan or the Bronx by way of the elevated railroad from the City Hall station. Many of these boys have regular customers who buy from them regularly.

Perhaps the latest development of specialization in selling newspapers in the street is at the doors of big wholesale houses down town. This is not new, but is done more than before. The boy takes his station outside the door, and if he succeeds he comes to have regular customers, who buy as they leave on their way home. The boy knows their paper and whips it out as they come along, and he may do better concentrating his attention on this stream, so to speak, than he would fishing for a chance fish to be taken between corners pre-empted by vendors making it their business to stand day after day on the same spot.

The Worst of All.
Willie—"Just see my new hobby-automobile."
Jack—"That's nothing! Look at this bladeless knife and triggerless rifle."
Alice—"But you should see my pointless story-book. What have you got, papa?"
Papa—"A penniless purse."—Life.

THE IRISH JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Maude Gonne Lecturing to Work Up a Boer Sentiment.

The Boer war is affecting Ireland socially, as many of the bravest officers who are prominent figures in that unfortunate campaign are members of Irish families, or else very well known



MISS MAUDE GONNE. (The Irish Joan of Arc.)

in Ireland. Colonel Pilcher, the hero of the raid on Douglas, married into an Anglo-Irish family, and perhaps it will be some indication of how people are divided, even in their family relationship, on this war, that his wife is the sister of Miss Maude Gonne—one of the most vehement opponents of the war.

I do not know what Mrs. Pilcher is like, but if she bear any resemblance to her sister she must be a woman of great attractions, for Miss Maude Gonne is one of the handsomest women in the world. Extremely tall for a woman—she must be at least six feet high—with a fine, beautifully proportioned figure, with regular features, lustrous black eyes and a delicate complexion. Miss Maude Gonne attracts attention wherever she goes.

She oscillates between Paris and Dublin, is called in the French capital the Joan of Arc of the Irish Revolution, makes hot and strong speeches in Ireland, is of the same stuff as produced the Madame Rolands of the French Revolution.

At present she is in the United States lecturing in favor of the Boers. In regard to her mission here she said, recently: "I came to America to lecture in behalf of the Boers and to stir up if possible a pro-Boer sentiment among the Americans. At least, such was my idea when I left the other side, for the English papers had led me to believe that America was wholly with the English in the present conflict, but from what I have seen and heard since my arrival, I have come to the conclusion that America is in sympathy with the Boers. The English press has a great habit of suppressing news that they regard as unfavorable to England, and this false report of the public sentiment of America is only another instance of it. The sympathy of Ireland is wholly with the Boers in their present struggle for liberty, and it warms our hearts to know that this little people is so bravely and gallantly struggling for its rights."

No one would ever have predicted from the parentage and surroundings of Miss Gonne in early life that she would fill such a place in the world as she does, or even that her views could possibly be what they are. Her father was an Irish colonel in the British army, classed as an Orangeman, aristocratic and conservative. Her people belonged to the viceregal circle, and from the time of her entering society she was reigning belle at the Dublin court.

Americans Live Well.
An American spends on an average \$50 a year on food, a Frenchman \$18, a German \$15, a Spaniard \$33, an Italian \$24, and a Russian \$40. The American eats 109 pounds of meat a year, the Frenchman eighty-seven pounds, the German sixty-four pounds, the Italian twenty-eight pounds and the Russian fifty-one pounds. Of bread the American consumes 380 pounds, the Frenchman 540 pounds, the German 560 pounds, the Spaniard 480 pounds, the Italian 400 pounds and the Russian 655 pounds.

South African Cattle Food.
The accompanying photo, shows a field of "karkoeren" on a farm near Bloemfontein, Orange Free State. This fruit is very similar to the ordinary water-melon, but has a very bitter taste. The inside consists of pulp and a large quantity of liquid, and it is this which makes it so much sought after by cattle. The field seen in our photo, about forty-six acres in extent, is carefully inclosed, and when the



FORTY-SIX ACRES OF STRANGE CATTLE FOOD IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE. THE CATTLE BREAK OPEN THE MELONS WITH THEIR HOOPS.

fruit is ripe the cattle are driven into it for about an hour a day. They break the "karkoeren" with their horns, and so manage to get at the juicy interior.

The cemeteries around London cover 2000 acres, and the land they occupy represents a capital of \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—The newest head-dresses add not height but breadth to the wearer. In consequence, they are not so generally be-



SMART HEAD DRESSES.

coming, but a change is what fashion is ever after, even if it be a change for the worse. The upstanding sprigs of maidenhair and ivy in green velvet, so novel but a few weeks ago, now find themselves displaced by the regulation classic chaplet of ivy, such as bound the head of the victor in the Olympian games or the winner of the prize in a poem-contest. Rose and geranium leaves also appear in this same chaplet fashion, and one merit of the wreaths is that they may be worn with the hair dressed either in Grecian or up-to-date Parisian mode. The first figure in the cut shows the effect of this broad head-dress. Upon

about once a month to keep pace with Dame Fashion, theirs were some time in becoming passe. And the tight sleeves, thank their happy little stars, they can never have in entire discomfort, for any healthy child who took the proper amount of exercise would wear out a pair of the sleeves, which do not allow the arm to be raised, in about five hours.

The party dress is just as important, if not quite so elaborate, to Little Sister as it is to Big Sister. The double-column sketch shows two pretty models, which can readily be utilized also in the summer dressmaking. The first is in cream ponge silk, with insertion and lace, and is worn over a colored silk; the other is in white silk trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Mitten Sleeves.
Mitten sleeves have undergone several interesting variations since last season. For instance, one of the newest mitten sleeves reaches from the thumbs to elbows, and is fastened to the shoulder by a lattice work of velvet ribbons. Another sleeve, that only the girls with perfect arms should attempt, reaches midway to the elbow. A second sleeve half covers the hand and forearm. Upper and lower sleeves are connected with a lattice work of velvet ribbon. On a perfect arm this sleeve is beautiful, but unless the elbow is dimpled and the upper and lower arm in perfect proportion, it is



PARTY DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

the very tall girls that seem to tower above the rest of us in such numbers nowadays it is especially becoming. A chic, if less novel head-dress has a circlet of plaited ribbon in any color to suit the costume, white preferred. The circlet is finished with a small bow and ends and a single jeweled ostrich tip in white. This ornament may be worn so that the plume rises directly in the front or at the side. It requires high hair, however.

very ugly. Another pretty sleeve that is being used on many of the newest dinner gowns is lace on the under side, the edges strapped together with narrow bands of velvet ribbon, pulled through jeweled buckles.

For Spring Millinery.
A basic fact of importance in the millinery line is the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that the new hats will be higher in price than ever, owing to the increased cost of everything employed in their making. That flowers are to prevail in hat trimming seems assured. Some Paris models are made wholly of the smaller blossoms. A Spanish turban, for instance, is all of violets, with the stems drawn over the edges to form a facing. The crown is of violet leaves with a drapery of lace around it. The brim is wide in front and narrow at the back.

Ostrich plumes are to be used in combination with flowers of the larger varieties. A toque of white tulle, with crown of creamy Irish lace, has lace of the same design twined in the brim, which is caught back at the left front by a knot of dahlia purple panne velvet, held by a rhinestone ornament. From under this knot a single white ostrich plume sweeps over the left side of the crown to the back.



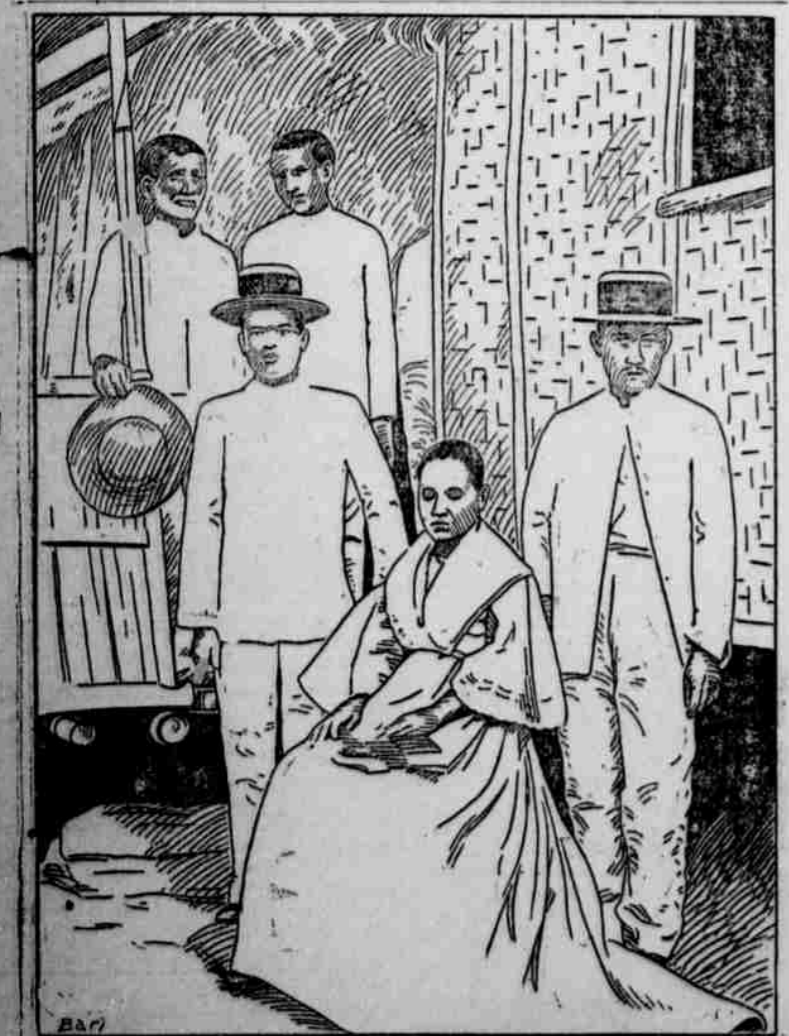
TWO WAYS OF WEARING THE OSPREY.

Many heads appear dressed for evening with no other ornament than a single long osprey in the dominant color of the costume, set at one side and curving over the middle coil of hair most gracefully. The osprey starts from a tiny rosette in bebb ribbon the same color as the osprey, or sometimes a jeweled clasp or buckle holds the plume in place. This is one of the most effective because most simple modes of adorning coiffure. To give that breadth to the coiffure that the latest dictates decrees, the osprey is set at one side of the coil and extends out instead of up. With the hair parted in front this way of dressing the head is a decided change from the long dominant pompadour and its nigrette that towers straight aloft.

Two Pretty Models.
Children are keenly sensitive on the subject of their attire and its fashion, but, luckily for them, they share one favor in common with men: their frowns do not go out of style quickly. Altho many of the models for their dresses follow closely those of their elders, yet they never go to the same extremes, consequently when the pendulum swings back it has not so far to go and does not hurry madly. When we wore balloons for sleeves they wore large ones, of course, but not monsters, consequently, while we had to cut ours down



SAILOR FOR SPRING WEAR.



A FAMILY GROUP AT AGANA, GUAM.

to their personal habits they are modest and tidy. For the women the costume is a short chemise, or jacket, with low neck and short sleeves. This is made of white material of varying degrees of fineness. For more cere-

are modest and very courteous in their deportment, and invariably touch their hats to us when we pass them, and are most generous to visitors. The worst trait, however, of the citizen of Guam is indolence. Nature