# The Second City of the Philippines

the middle islands of the archipelago, the gave the balls a mushroom shape. proper does not cover as much ground as fulminating powder. the county seat of an average Ohio county.

It is situated on both sides of the Ilollo river, which is rather an arm of the sea banditti, incidents happen every week which than anything else. The ground about it is law and flat, running back behind the town for a distaice of some twelve miles or more before the mountains begin. The barbor is formed by the Iloilo strait, a strip of water about six miles wide, running between the island of Panay and that of Guimaras, furnishing a safe and deep anchorage for ships.

The lowlands above and below Iloilo are covered with cocoanut groves. There are millions upon millions of trees walling the shores of the western side of the island, so close to the water that they seem to rise right up out of it, forming a stockade of white poles topped with green many miles long. Back of this stockade and rising out of it as you approach the city you see the spires and domes of churches and later on the walls of a great stone fort, and then the town itself, a collection of low houses roofed with gray galvanized iron. The most of the houses are of whitewashed stucco, a few of wood painted white or in light colors and many are dilapidated and in ruins.

You see everywhere the desolation and destruction caused by the insurgents. 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 show that it is well founded. Take, for in- the cords cutting into the flesh of his arms ground. Some which had a first story of stone have since been rebuilt.

Condition of Panny.

ing looting and robbery their business. These men do not respect the rights of burned and their families murdered. Many they would guide him to the place. American government and join with us were himself surrounded by a party of the inthey not afraid of their lives, and such surgents of his own town, including its Deman of General Hughes' staff out into the it by laying it down at an angle of 45 balance? If so, send 10 in officials as are appointed by us have to be former president. He was at once seized, country near Hollo yesterday. Very little degrees or less, or by sinking it. The the islands are to be Americanized.

resident here what seems to me a very of the tree, and a third around his fore- owner is so fortunate as to possess any. sensible suggestion. This was that the chief head. In this position he could not move Most of the houses are near the roads, but roads of the island should be patrolled by his head, and, so tied, the tattooing was some are off in cocoanut groves at the sides. cavalry. Five hundred men, properly done. mounted, c uld protect the main roads and The insurgents are mountains. 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 plantati ns, and the banditti, confined to the mountains, would soon be starved out and disappear.

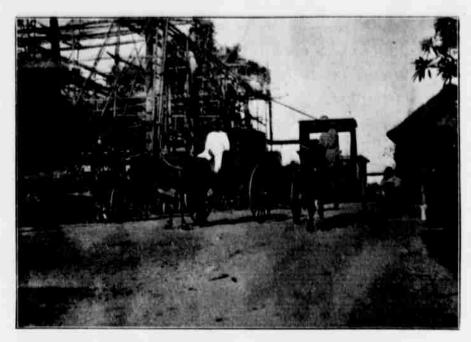
One source of the robber bands comes from the native soldiers who were employed in the Spanish army. There were about 3,000 of these. When we took possession, instead of making them part of our forces, as was, I am told, entirely feasible at the time, we discharged them and ordered them to go back to their homes. They had been serving some time and preferred 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-Hend Cartridges.

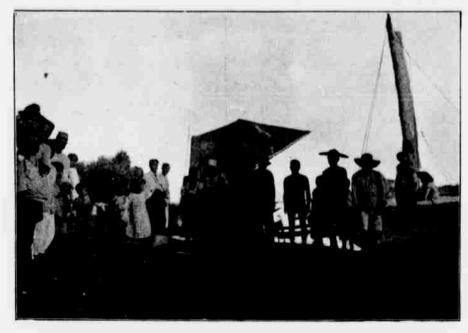
Panay, and especially Hoilo, have been the centers of plotting and scheming against the Americans. All kinds of plots have been hatched up here and all sorts of means tried to smuggle in arms and ammunition. One of the most ingenious devices was the importing of Japanese matches in order to use the heads for recharging Mauser cartridges. Thirty million boxes of these matches passed through the custom house here within a month be-

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) fore our officials suspected what was being ILOILO, Feb. 20, 1900.—(Special Cor- done. .It was then suggested that the respondence of The Bee.)-Hollo, which is natives could not use so many matches pronounced as though it were spelled Elo- legitimately and it was discovered that they Elo, with the accent on the E's, is the were cutting off the heads and using them second city of the Philippines. From the for powder. A number of their cartridges way the town has been treated in the As- so charged were captured and tested. It sociated Press and cable dispatches of the was found that the match heads had more war correspondents I supp sed it was a explosive power than an equal amount of large city. I had heard that it had all the powder. They sent the balls forth with way from 30,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, and such force that they were changed into that it was the center of the sugar and hemp slugs upon striking the sand, whereas the trade of the islands. It is the chief city of ordinary cartridge charged with powder trade center of the Visayan group, and the reducing the amount of match heads one-capital of the island of Panay, one of the third the effect produced was the same as largest and thriftiest of the Philippines, that of the usual powder-charged cartridge. Still it has, with its surrounding villages. The insurgents had also refilled the old not more than 10,000 people, and the city cartridges with the ordinary amount of A Sample Outrage.

Speaking of the terror inspired by the



TROTTING BULLOCKS.



PEOPLE ARE HALF NAKED IN PANAY.

chiefly in the adjoining villages of Molo and stance, the case of a boy who was working and neck. When he was taken down he was ber, I am speaking of the poor. There are Harrow. So they soaked everything with about one of the camps in the neighboring told that he must stay with the band and coal oil and ran from house to house with island of Cebu. He was a quiet little fel- warned that if he attempted to escape they torches before they left. The work was low, very anxious to get something to do, would not only recapture and kill him, but well done, and nearly every building of and wanted only to be allowed to make a would also kill his father. He ran away that squat and conveying the stuff from it value was more or less injured. The schools living. He was acting as a servant for one night, but since then his father has mysand hospital, as well as private dwellings of our lieutenants, while his mother and te.jously disappeared and it is believed that and business property of all kinds, were sisters did washing for the soldiers, and his the insurgents have carried out their threat fired, and in many cases burned to the father was employed on odd jobs about the and killed him. camp. He was warned that he should leave Similar burning has gone on in most parts of that time he returned, dressed only in a of the island of Panay, and although it is shirt, with his throat badly cut, his arms nominally conquered it will be a long time gashed and torn and his fa e scratched and before its peaceful possession can be as- blistered. Upon his forehead, tattoned in sured. The country is full of bandits and black letters of indelible ink, were the thieves, and there are bands of guerrillas words, "Traidor a la Patria," and on his who are traveling from place to place mak- chin, pricked in with the same ink, was "Amen."

The boy cried bitterly as he told his property of the natives any more than story, begging the Americans to protect those of the foreigners. They levy their him and his father. He said he had been contributions on all, perpetrating the most told by some of his acquaintances that horrible murders and other crimes. Those there was a party of Americans in the who show any sympathy for us are singled mountains who had sent for him. The men out for death or torture, their houses are told him that if he would go with them of the natives would gladly adopt the went. On arriving at the foothills he found protected in the exercise of their office. and the president told him they had en- of the region near here has yet been opened greater part of the water used in this region This will necessitate the garrisoning of the ticed him to that place to make an example up, but we found the people at work in their is carried in this way. island for a long time to come. Indeed, it of him. This man then ordered that the fields and I had a chance to see something eems to me that there will have to be a boy be tied up and tattooed. He was placed of rural life in this strange part of our new large American army kept in the Philip- with his back against a tree. His arms possessions. The houses are much like the pines for years in order to insure the were tied above the elbows with ropes and country houses of Luzon. They progress and quiet which must be had if he was raised by these so that his feet thatched huts built high up upon posts, with I heard today from an old English about his neck, binding it tight to the trunk pig, and also for the farming tools, if the

I have heard of other instances of killing his place, but did not. A short time after and torture, both here and in Luzon, this he disappeared for a week. At the end instances which go to show that there are no more cruel and bloodthirsty people anywhere than the Filipinos, instances which show that they have the lowest ideas of life and civilization, and also that with ah 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, be safe for ten or twelve Americans to travel almost anywhere on this island, but one or two, if they went unarmed into some of the districts, would take their lives into their hands. Here in Hoilo every one seems kindly disposed and you would not suppose that there was anything like war going on.

### Country Scenes in Panay.

were off the ground. Another rope was tied a place under each hut for the chickens and The people live in most cases high up and

He was left for a time on the tree, with the average hut is reached by a ladder of crush every band as it comes forth from the sun beating down upon him and with bamboo poles. The ladders slope upward

WATER BUCKETS OF THE PHILIPPINES-THEY CARRY BUCKETS AS TALL AS THEMSELVES.

at an angle of about 45 degrees. They usually consist of héavy side pieces and rungs about as big around as your arm and as long as the width of the door. On the rungs the women and children sit in the evening as our people do on their front door steps and quite small babies are to be seen thus balancing themselves and crawling up and down.

The floors of the houses are usually of tween the strips, so that the average dirt falls through the floor. These houses have no windows. Holes in the walls 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 stair ladder, but often there are neither windows nor doors. This, you see, relieves the Filipino of many of the troubles of the American housewife. She has no windows to wash, no floors to sweep 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 cooks on a box of ashes or in a little clay pot, using some chips or sticks for fuel. In most cases, rememno knives and forks to wash, for the people eat with their fingers, dipping into the common bowl of rice about which they cooking utensils to clean and washday has no terrors for the husband, because the clothes are usually taken to the well or the nearest stream and the dirt pounded out with the hand or by slapping the garments upon the stone.

What would you think of sending your daughter to the well with a water bucket tailer than herself. I saw hundreds of girls carrying buckets of that length this after-They were trudging along the road with them from the springs, wells and streams to their 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 only about three or four inches in diameter. merely a stick of bamboo, with the joints removed, except at the bottom, forming a wooden pipe of the above dimensions. The the stream and usually wades out far Don't Worry Over Trici Bolonces

#### How the Girls Dive.

But little water is used at the houses except for cooking and drinking. Every one goes to the well or the creek when be wishes a bath, and from the number of people I see bathing in every stream I judge that the people are cleanly. The Visayans are fond of paddling and playing in the water, and you see boys and girls of all ages, and even women and men, rolling about in the creeks and taking dives off the banks into the deeper pools. I saw a party of a dozen young girls ranging in age from 13 to 20 swimming in a pool out in the country near here the other day. They had on loose cotton, low-necked mother hubbards, which the water had glued as tightly to their plump bodies as the traditional paper on the wall, and their brown necks, faces and bare feet shone out in contrast under this hot sun of the tropics. When I showed them my camera and told them I wanted to photograph them diving into the creek they laughingly consented and ran up the bank and jumped far out into the stream while I made snap shots of them.

A little farther up the stream were several washerwomen, the mothers, I suppose, of the maidens at bath. They were slapping the clothes on the stones of the creek, trying to pound the dirt out of them. Some were standing up to their waists in the water and rubbing the garments to and fro with their hands. After a piece was comparatively crean it was spread out upon the grass to dry, being bleached into apparent cleanliness by sprinkling it with water now

#### No Modern Wants.

I am struck with the few wants the Fillpinos have. They use little that their own country does not supply. They do every-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)



MISS ANNA BRIN,

Omaha's clever coon song artist, whose appearance in the Elks' benefit called forth such high praise from the critics, will apbamboo sticks split in half, with the pear today at the Orpheum, where she makes curved side upward. There are cracks be- her professional debut, and the impression she makes will be gauged by the reception housewife does not need to sweep, for the her friends give her. Miss Brin will appear in Omaha one week only, after which she will go on the Orpheum circuit. A rousing reception does much to encourage an artist at the outset, and Miss Brin may be assured that she may leave Omaha with a sendoff which has been experienced by few young artists.



All the Ladies Ent

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