# WHERE MURDER WINS DISTINCTION

Nature Worshipers Among Uncle Sam's Philippine Subjects Who Make Propitiatory Human Sacrifices to Imaginary Gods-Bagobas of Southern Mindanao.

(Copyright, 1966, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
DAVAO, Island of Mindanao, May 10.—
This Province of Davao, situated in the most thought of. He says when a young man reaches his majority he starts out on a killing tour, in order to make of Mindanao, at what mucht be called the of Mindanso, at what might be called the jumping-off place of our Philippine possessions, has some of the queerest savages on earth. It has tribes which worwhip the great volcane Mount Apo, which looks down upon me as I write. It has Moros who are more fanatical in their Mohammedan belief than the dervishes lected by the datto, or chief, as a profesof Egypt, and it has nature worshipers sional and given an apointment at court who sacrifice human beings to their Those who have killed ten or more men imprinary gods. I have met during the past week a large number of two of the past week a large number of two of the tribes which have human macrifices, and through the Vice-President of the town of Davao have learned much concerning them. them and their customs. The Vice-Presidente is perhaps the most learned man of this region. He has been a school teacher, and has a working knowledge of Il different languages, including many of the native tongues. My conversation with the second prought into the town, left for several prought into the town, left for several prought into the town, left for several with him was in Spanish, which he speaks and writes fost fluently. He has lived all and writes fost fluently. He has lived all ed over to the care of Captain A. L. his life in this part of the world, and has close association with some of the most under ether and performed an operation

This man tells me that 14 different languages are used within a radius of 30 miles of this place, and that the whole country is divided up among hostile sav- for saving his life, ages, who are nearly always at war with one another. Most of them are head hunters, and some, such as the Manobos. choose as their chiefs the men who have committed the greatest number of murders. In some of the other tribes men are not supposed to be ready for marriage before they have killed one or more human beings, and the Bagobas and Guingas have a class of special murderers appointed by their chiefs who have the right to wear what might be called the murderer's gurban, which gives its owner a license to kim. This is not worn until the man has put to death a certain number of people. It is a piece of red cotton the size of a large bandana handkerchief, with white polka dots scattered over it. I saw a Bagoba wearing one to-day, and asked him how many men he had killed. His reply was, "Twenty!"

Among the Bagobas. The Bagobas live within about 10 miles

of Davao, and parties of them frequently come into the town to see the strange white giants who have selled across the white giants who have sailed across the seas to take possession of the country. They are not allowed to bring in their arms, and they deposit the great knives, swords and spears which they always carry when at home on the other side of the Davao River before they venture within range of our soldiers' guns. The result is that one feels perfectly safe in moving about among them. I have talked with many of them and have made. I venture, the first photographs that have ever been taken of them. The Bagobas are the finest-looking peo

ple I have yet seen in these islands. They are taller and better formed than the Tagalos or the Visayans, and far more intelligent than the Moros. They look more like Persians than Malays. They have bright yellow skins and luxuriant hair, which they wrap up in a knot at the crown under their turbans. Their foreheads are high and broad, their noses

straight and their lips rather sensual.

The ears of many of them cannot be seen for the immense earrings which they wear. These are of ivory made in the chape of an old-fashioned cuff button. with the top disk three or four inches brone and the under one at least an inch to is slipped through a hole in the lobe of the ear in such a way that it holds the upper disk firmly against the side of the

In order to get the exact size of one of these carrings, I persuaded the savage to take it off, and made a tracing of it in my notebook. It is, I judge, just about its wide as two columns of this news-paper, or about as big around as the rim of a pint tin cup. The under disk or button, which goes through the lobe of the ear, which I also traced, is as big found as a half dollar. The earrings are of the finest lvory, and, I judge, costly. for the man would not sell them for less than \$30. The hole in the lobe of the ear was at least an inch long, and the man stretched it out by pulling down the lobe when he inserted the button. I understand that the holes are made by piercing the ear and inserting pieces of wood or grass, adding additional sticks or strawom time to time, until the holes are entarged to the required size. Others of the Bagobas had earrings of wood, and one I noticed had thrust a large cigar th ough his ear lobe and was carrying it

Clothes Woven of Grass.

The clothes of the Bagobas are curious in the extreme. These men were jackets and short trousers made of grass cloth, dyed red and white, and heavily embroidered with beads. Their jackets did not reach to their wasts, and their sleeves came but little below their elbows. The trousers were tied on with rope at the walst, and in no case did they extend much below the middle of the thigh. All of the Bagola men wear bracelets about their wrist, and nearly all have bands of beads about the legs between the calf and the knee. They carry on their backs knapsacks of grass cloth, gorgeously embroidered with beads of many colors, and those whom I saw wore turbans of I watched them at their meals. They

eat with the fingers, all dipping their hands into the same bowl of rice. They chew the betel nut, like the Moros, and are very fund of American tobacco, begging it of the soldiers whenever they can. The Vice-Presidents of Davas tells me that the Ragobas are olygomists. Every man has two, three or our wives, accord-ing to his means, and all the chiefs own slaves. They enslave the captives whom they take in war, and it is from the slaves that they get their "ctims for sacrifice. They are nature-worshipers, praying now and then to the volcano Mount Apo, and it is, I believe, to this mountain that they make their sacrifices. The man who furnishes the slave for the purpose is thought to be favored by the god, and

therefore is the chief official at the cere

The slave is stripped and so tied to the to stand upright. Then the owner given the first blow with his parong, a sort of knife, which is as sharp as a razor, and as heavy almost us a butcher's cleaver. With this he chops the victim across
the neck from behind. The neck is
stretched and he usually cuts the head
from the body, whereupon the rest of the
tribe rush up one by one and give a cut at the dying human. Before the cere-mony is finished the body has become mincement, and the gods are then sup-posed to be pleased, and if angry, ap-peased. These sacrifices are celebrated at least once a year at the national feast, and also at times of sickness or famine, when the gods are supposed to be frown-ing upon humanity. As a usual thing, but one slave is killed at such a cele-

Slaves are bought and sold among these epple. They are traded for with the eighboring tribes and are also brought in at times and sold to the Christians According to the Vice-Presidente, the

hunts of the neighboring tribes. He lies in ambush with his spear or how and poisoned arrows and waits for human game. When he has killed a man or woman, he cuts off an ear or finger and brings it in and shows it. If he has an

brought into the town, left for several days without treatment, and then handthat saved his life. I called upon the sick man the other day and found him almost recovered. He is very grateful to the doctor and has given him the bolo with which he billed the Bagoba as a reward

The Bagobas are not entirely savage in their way of living. They have small farms and cultivate rice and sweet pota-toes in the intervals of their hunting ex-cursions. They have houses erected on poles high above the ground. They raise some hemp and weave the most of their clothes from it, choosing the best of the

The Bagoba women are better looking than the other female savages of Mindanoa. They are almost white. They are struight and well formed. Their dress is a skirt, reaching from the waist to the a skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, and a very short jacket. Both skirt and jacket are heavily embroidered with beads. They are fond of jewelry and wear litle earrings of much the same shape as those I have described as worn by the men. They wear strings of bells above the knees at about the place where the American girl wears a gurier, and have heavy brass rinus about the ankles. have heavy brass rings about the ankles. They have a sort of headdress which cov-ers their hatr, which is often so long that

Women Do the Work. The Bagoba women do the most of the hard work. They do the weaving of the people and plant the crops and keep out the weeds.

Still quoting the words of the Vice-Presidente, "these people are very hospitable and universally treat guests well, when they come to see them. Their hospitality, however, ends after he has left the village, at which time he had better keep his eyes open for one of the young men who is after a head, finger or an ear to establish his reputation."
The Vice-Presidente says that they mar-

ry very young and that the groom al-ways has to pay a certain price for the bride. The amount is regulated by the frightened that he could not let go, and the other warriers almost dropped to the selves to find out whether they possess ground with fear. A few days ago one of dangerous, frivolous, mercenary or crotic beauty of the girl and her standing in the tribal society. If she is good lookthe tribal society. If she is good looking and the daughter of a warrior she
may be estimated at \$30, although the
sum will not be given in money, but in
vegetables, chickens or hemp. One way
of estimating such things is at the price
of a brass gong. Such a gong is worth
30 silver dollars, and it is a valuable
maiden who will bring two brass gongs.
The Vice-Presidents has given me the
The Vice-Presidents has given me the

Taggacules and the Sanguls and Trurayes. He says that the Monteses, whom
Dean Worcester seems to consider a separute race, are of different kinds, the
word being used as a general term for word being used as a general term for "mountain people." The Tirurayes live near and in Cottabato. They are not so savage as the Hagobas, go almost naked and live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Their women wear short skirts, less than a foot long, and adorn their ankles and wrists with brass rings.

The Tagacsules, who live on the east coast of Mindanao, about 20 miles from here, are hill worshipers. They are said to be the poorest, weakest and most cowardly of the savages. They live in settle- around pressing the walls to find buttons dom which she is allowed, or takes when

bunch, a common pole with cross-pieces serving as a ladder for the whole. The floors of the houses were of heavy tim-bers, each about eight inches thick, put together so tightly that it would be imtogether so lightly that it would be impossible to shoot an arrow through them. The inhabitants of these villages were almost naked savages. They were armed with lances, bolos and bows and arrows, the latter being, it is said, poisoned. The savages looked at the soldlers from a distance, but did not venture to attack them.

These are only a few of the strange things which I hear of the wild people of this part of the world. The stories are hard to believe, but the authorities are good. There is almost nothing known about the people of the mountains, and there is a great chance for the ethnologist to make original investigations. So far the savages have not been described. in the books, nor have the white men lived enough among them to know much about them. The Spaniards did not go beyond the limits of their army posts, and the field is practically one of virgin soil for the explorer. As to how many savages there are in Mindanao there is no accurate means of judging. The Bagobas are said to number about 7900, and the total number of people in all the tribes must be large.

The Moros themselves are almost savages, nithough, as I have said, they be-lieve in the Mohammedan religion, and In some cases own Korans. Very few of Summer and its allurements and frivoli-them, however, can read and write, and its as the maids of today, but they were none have any idea of modern civiliza- not as conscious of the fact. tion. Many of the Moros who have visit-

### ADVICE TO SUMMER GIRL

"PRENEZ GARDE!" COUNSELS ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Summer Solstice Induces Sentimental Tendencies Among Ordinary Mortals.

In Summer time I seem to be A part of sky and earth and sea. I feel the andors of the noon, I series with the pallid moon;
The freedom of the glarious main
Is in my spirit and my brain.
And with the whispering forest leaves
My heart in secret isages and grieves.
Like litte buds that bloom and blow.
New hopes within my being grow—
All Nature! In sweet Summers accom-All Nature! in sweet Summer's wine

I drink to you, dear kin of mine.
"It would be interesting to know just what our grandmothers would have. thought of the term, 'Summer girl,' writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the New York Journal.

"Those well-meaning dames," she continues, "were quite as susceptible to Summer and its allurements and frivoli-"In Kate Jordan's interesting book,

BAGOBAS, WITH KNAPSACKS

ed the posts where the soldiers are have "The Circle in the Sand." Anne Garrick blood of humanity. Under his influence

"A bright girl said to two of her com-panions recently: 'You two are slways digging yourselves up by the roots to see

expressed great surprise at the strange says; 'No, I am not the new woman. I

On one of the gunboats the other day a party of Moros were shown one of the Colt's automatic guns, which shoots day. Our grandmothers took themselves

about 1500 shots a minute. The Moro who for granted, as good, plous, modest, domestic girls the year round. That does
frightened that he could not let go, and

"Our women of today analyze them-

things which they have seen. Our mules am the awakened woman. That is the ardor. attract crowds wherever they go, and the big American horses are admired by all the inhabitants, Christians and Mo-

prenes garde. It is a pretty safe motto for a woman of any age, at all times of the year, but youth and Summer form an especially dangerous combination. "It is a scientific fact that cold con-tracts and heat expands. This is not only true of material objects, but of the emotions as well. The heart expands, the affections reach out, the whole being seems amplified and enriched when Nature dons her green robes and woos the kisses of the sun. "When schools, churches and business

houses close, the practical and worksday side of human nature draws down its blinds, and the door to the languorous and emotional side opens. At the portal stands Cupid—sometimes known as Eros. Folly, too, stands there waiting, and Joy and Mirth and Pleasure, and back in the shadows, or around the corner hidden from public view, Sorrow and Disgrace and Despair may be seen lurking. It is well to be on guard. Do not. O lovely Summer girl, because you have let go of some of the formalities of life for a season, let go of all of the conventions

Hand in Hand.

"Summer and indiscretion walk hand in hand oftentimes through our free American Republic: but take prudence with you for a comrade and turn the dangerous trio into a safe quartet. Do not mistake reckiessness for abandon, hysteria for mirthfulness. Old Soi is a universal lover. Not content with firing the heat of the earth, the forest and the sea, he quickens the pulse and stirs the

those of Palmer Cox." Mr. Peddicord's words are: 'The fact that barrack-room balleds and departmental dittles are written for dignified men and women, and the 'Brownies' for manly and womanly boys and girls is in no wise confusing to their respective merits. The fact that the one deals mainly with grotesque, coarse. sensual men and women for the edificatesque, imaginary beings for the amus ment of children, is no bar to their com parative literary merits." Again, says the Times, "Umbrage is taken because whe Sun Francisco was described, no mention is made of Senator Baker's tomb, which overlooks the Pacific." "Why should Mr Kipling have told of a street fight which he saw?" etc.

In the chapter entitled "American Notes," Mr. Peddicord writes: "Instead of giving his countrymen at home a just, fair and impartial idea of the city's best, most intelligent and noblest citizenship not a line concerning her great men plass or present. Not a line concerning our eloquent Senator, E. D. Baker, whose tomb at Laurel Hill overlooks the Pucific. On the contrary, he mingles with her ward politicians to pick up ploneer stories and catch level jokes, attends the Behemian Club for the same purpose, and dubs the oratory of his entertainers 'blatherskitelsm.'

The merits of Mr. Peddicord's work are not reached by thus skimming over the surface. The purpose of the author is to inculcate a purer style and cultivate a better taste in literature, both of which Mr. Kipling grossly violates in much of his versification, for which there is no

apology at the present day.

As an index to the gentis of Mr. Peddicord's work, we quote this passage: "We have seen that Emerson calls literature the record of the best thought'; while Sismondi styles poetry 'a happy union of the two fine arts, which has borrowed its harmonies from music and its images from painting. Now when the literary world shall insist upon the union of these high standards-best thought, with har-montes borrowed from music and images from painting, as their definition of poet-ry-then will the vulgar and liberting cease to expose for sale to a decent public the products of their diseased Imagina tions and perverted tustes."
FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



Depot Filth and ! Streets

OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS for Satem, Rose-burg, Ashland, Sat-ramento, Og 4 en, En Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Ang-les, El Praso, New Or-seans and the East \*8:00 P. M. \*T:45 A.M

\*6:30 P. M.

\*10:10A.M.

At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownes, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.

\*4:00 P. M. Albany passenger "The Summer girl who goes to country trans a M. Transashore meets the Gangers which lie 14.20 P. M. Corvaille passenger

Sheridan passenger | 18:25 A. M. \*Daily. | Daily except Sunday.

Rebute tickets on sale between Fortland, Sac-ramento and San Francisco. Net rates \$11 first class and \$11 second class, including sleeper. Bates and tickets to Eastern points and Eu-rope. Also Japan, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. & KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

of a brass gong. Such a gong is worth

30 silver dollars, and it is a valuable
maiden who will bring two brass gongs.

The Vice-Presidente has given me the
names of 12 different tribes who live in
this vicinity. They are as follows: The
Bagobas, the Guyangas, the Astas, the
Mindayas, the Majobas, the Belanes, the
Caiaganes, the Belanes, the
Caiaganes, the Belanes, the Moros, could not understand where the sound came from, and
Caiaganes, the Moros, the
Ca M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dalias daily, except Sunday, at 506 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 0:00 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dalias for Airlie Moddays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:40 P. M. Betuens Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. "Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER, C. H. MARKHAM, Manager, Gen. Brt. & Pass. Agt.



### As Good as Can Be Had.

The St. Louis special is a firstclass train for first and second-It carries sleeping, tourist and reclining chair cars, and a dining-

In the dining-cars are served as good meals as can be had at ANY hotel on the Continent. So good are they that If the St. Louis special were the very slowest instead of, as it is, the very fastest train from Portland to Kansas City, and St. Louis, it would still be the part

of wisdom to take it. Ticket Office. 100 3rd St., cor. Stark, Portland, Oregon.

R. W. FOSTER. Ticket Agent. GEO. S. TAYLOR,

City Passenger Agent.

GREAT WORTHERN

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Ticket Office, 268 Morrison Street, 'Phone 63) LEAVE The Flyer, daily to and ARRIVE. From St. Paul, MinneNo. 4 apolts, Duluth, Chicago No. 3, 500 P. M. and all points East. 7:50 A. M. Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cara

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP RIOJUN MARU

#### WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

The fast steamship "CITY OF SEATTLE." sailing from Seattle every 10 days, for Juneau and Skapway. Steamers "FAHALLON" and "RUTH, sailing every seven days from Seattle for Skapway and all other intermediate Anaskan points.

For freight and passage inquire of DODWELL & CO. Ltd.

252 Oak st. Telephone Main 96.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE,

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

"CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL." Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:13 A. M.; arrives, 4 P. M. SPOKANE PLYER.

For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 6 P. M. arrives at A. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9 THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST

ELEEPERS.
Water lires achequie, subject to change with-OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN AND RIVING SCHEDULE.

DUEAN DIVISION - Stammships sail from
Aingrout Bock at 8 P. M. Leave PortlandColumbia, Sunday, July I; Wednesday, July
II: onticate, any 21: The eday, July 31: Friday, Aug. 10. State of California, Friday,
aug. 6, January, July 10; Thursday, July 20;
Sunday, Aug. 2.

From Sain Francisco Leaving Spear-Street
Plor No. 24: Sain Francisco, at 11 A. M., as
follows: State of California, Monday, July 2;
Thursday, July 12; Sucinay, July 2; Wednesday, July 21; Thursday, July 27; Tuesday,
July 27; Monday, Aug. 8.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. FORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

Steamer Hassan veryes actuant durity, except fundary, at 840 ft. Mr. on naturally at 1000 Ft.

M. Leturning, leaves Astoria and 1, astronomically, at 7500 A. M.

Steamer T. J. Poster leaves Portland Tuesdays, at 750 A. Mr. Saturdays, at 7 M.; for Astoria and Long Beach. Leaves Brazen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Stindays from 710 S. P. M., according to tide.

WILLAMETTE BIVER DIVISION. FORTLAND AND SALITAL OR.
Steamer Luch, for Salem and way points,
leaves Portland Mondays, W. due days and Fre-days at 6:00 A. M. steaming, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M.

YAMBILL RIVER BOUTS. Seamer History, See Dayton, OB.
Seamer History, See Dayton and any points, leaves Forland Faceshays, Thursdays, and Sais undergrat, A. M. Returning, serves Dayton for Porland and way paling Mananga, a company and reflects at d. M.

SNAKE RIVER BOUTE. RIPARIA, WASH, AND LEWISTON, INSU Strainer Promance of social new study leaves Signified Promance of social new study leaves figures daily at 5:25 A. M., arriving at Lewiston at 7 P. M. Returning, the Sposane of Lewiston leaves Lewiston unity at 2 A. M., arriving at Riparia some evening.

W. H. HUSLING TO TRANSPORT Agency A. SCHILLING City Ticket Agent.

Telephone Main 712. SO Third street, our Oak.

New Steamship Line to the Orient CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND. In connected, with THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION AV. Schedule, 1990 complet to change):

Staumer. Due to Leave Portland.
Sold CTISHIRE June 24
BRAEMAR July 15
ARGYLL Aug. 5
For raps, recommodations etc., apply to
DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited,
General Agents, Portland, Or.
To principal points in Japan and China.

# THE FASTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE

EAST AND SOUTHEAST

UNION PACIFIC



TWO DAILY SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.

Portland to Chicago Less Than Three Days. Only Four Days to New York and Boston.

Through Palace and Tourist Sieepers,
Bunet Library Cars (Barber Shop)
Dining Cars (Meas a la
carte) Free Reclining Chair Cars. Through tickets, buggage checks, and

sleeping car accommodations can be ar-CITY TICKET OFFICE

135 Third Street Portland, Oregon J. H. LOTHROP, GEORGE LAND, City Pass. & Thi. Age. Gen'l Agent.

### Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

For Maygers, Italnier, ARRIVES Claiskanis, Westport, UNION Clifton, Amoris, War-renton, Player, Hammond, Fort Stevens, Gearnert Park, Serside, Astoria and Seashors Express, Daily, Astoria Express, Daily, Senshore Express, 9:40 P. M. Senshore Express, 9:40 P. M.

Senshore Express, Saturday only. 3:30 P. M. 9:40 P. M.

Ticket office, 255 Morrison st. and Union dapos., J. C. MAYO. Geo. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or. Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR ALASKA. THE COMPANY'S elegant steamers queen, Cottage City, City of Topeka and Ai - Xi leave TACOMA 11 A. M. SE-ATTLE D F. M. July 1. 4, 6 14, 16, 19, 24, 20, 31; Aug. 3, 8, 13, 15, 18, 28, 28; Sept. 2, and every lifth day thereafter. For further information obtain command foliam.

tthout previous notice.

AGENTS-N. POSTON, 240 Washington at, ortland. Or. F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. Ock. Tacoma: H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound upt; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound upt, Ocean Dock. Seattle.

OODALL, PERKINS & CO. Gen. Agts. S. P.

## **Empire Line** FOR Cape Nome

And Yukon River Points

S. S. "OHIO," 3500 Tons Salls from Seattle on or about June 30

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.,

## WHITE COLLAR LINE

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock)

For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Seattle About July 15th. Reservations can now be made upon applica-in to any railroad or sub-agent of the Inter-floral Navigation Company, or to

Leaves Portland daily every morning at To clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at To clock, except Sunday.

Oregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 351.

## TWO SPECIMENS OF BAGOBAS TRIBE OF MINDANAO SAVAGES

pectant face, held it there for some time. Another man, a datto, said to one of the

Scared Into Submission.



ments, cultivating small farms and being governed by a Datta or Chief.

The Mindayas show traces of Malay origin. They live in the branches of trees or upon houses built upon posts from 15 to 18 feet from the ground. They crawlinto their houses by means of notched into their houses by means of notched sticks, which they pull up at night. Only a few days ago Lieutenant Lowry made a trip up the Kin Kin River, which flows into the Bay of Davao, not far from here. a trip up the Kin Kin River, which flows into the Bay of Davao, not far from here. He took five natives and 15 men with him and explored the river to its source. He passed many native buts, which must

have been those of Mindayas. Homes In Trees.

He tells me that the houses were 12 to 15 feet square. They consisted of a

plant. He says it can be run by water power from the Daxso Rivar, and if the people of the town will pay the expenses of putting it in one of the soldiers could run it. He also wants a sawmill and a lot of agricultural implements of American make. Such things will civilize these neonle more outedly then fightings and it

people more quickly than fighting, and it

well with their charges.

"All is usually well with the Summer girl. She knows how to take care of herself, and the American man knows that her ideal is a man whom she can trust implicitly at all times. Yet he does not always live up to this ideal, nor does she always realize her own knowledge of self-protection.

"She is but human and he is sometimes."

wisdom becomes folly, frost fire, coldness

"Love and passion are plants of tropic growth. That they flourish, too, in Arctic

lands is due to artificial heat. There are

temperaments which the fervent Summer weather affects like a drug; others which

it intoxicates like a stimulant. It is only the phicgmatic nature which is nor

in Mother Nature's opulent moods, while the Summer girl who remains in the city

encounters the Winter-hidden characteris

tics of human nature. These, too, are often opulent. In either situation the

motto I suggested will not be out of

mal during the Summer solstice.

place-prenez garde.

New York Press, with cheerful resignation, as a rule, since the sale of "infailible" nostrums thereby is kept up to a profitable point. Opinions of scito a profitable point. Opinions of scientific authorities are divided as to the "Always has the Summer induced senti-ment, and always has the dog-night's cause. Some say that the constant use of greasy complexion creams is respon-sible. Others declare that the cause lies sible. Others declare that the cause lies much deeper, and it is to be found in those mysterious racial developments that have added three inches to woman's that have added three inches to woman's moon made lunatics of sane mortals. Is it the slient sorrow of the pale moon, thinking ever of its vanished joys, which our wives what we have a superior will say we are liars."

One of the things which surprises the the heart which watches her in solitude; to be alone in the moonlights of Summer to be alone in the universe. our wives what we have seen foday they stirs us mortals so? Certainly the pailed average height in the last 20 years, broadened the feminine shoulders and decreased the roundness of the feminine broadened the feminine shoulders and decreased the roundness of the feminine chest and made the contraito singing voice much commoner than it was.

However this may be, it is certain that hairy disfigurements are becoming shockingly common. Depilatories only increase the evil, as a rule, causing the

hair to reappear in stronger form after every "clean aweep." Bleaches, which whiten the offending hairs and cause them to fall away through brittleness, have less bad effects; but they do not remove the disfigurement completely.

Some women are heroic enough to clap sticks of hot resin on the skin, and pull them off with when cool, tearing out the hairs en masse. This, however, in-flames the skin, and does not prevent return.

Electrolysis remains—an operation by which an electric needle is driven into the root of the hair, killing the latter for good. It is tedious and expensive, but it is usually—not invariably—effective. Unless performed by a thoroughly skillful person, it is about as risky an operation as could well be conceived. Qualified surgeons are shy of undertaking it unless they have made special study of the process, for they know the danger of fearful burns, scars and disfigurements if a mistake is made. Where they fear to tread, however, the un-Electrolysis remains-an operation by they fear to trend, however, the un-educated man or woman with a few weeks training steps cheerfully in and operates on any number of patients, al-ways maintaining (what learned skin specialists will not maintain) that failure and mishap are alike impossi

#### PEDDICORD'S "REVIEW".

Critic Who Fails to Grasp Its Spirit and Design. PORTLAND, July 6 - (To the Editor.)-The literary critic of the New York Times has been reviewing Mr. Peddicord's "Rud-

yard Reviewed," with the result that he falls to apprehend the design of the work and the spirit in which it was written. He misquotes and garbles the text, and dismisses the topic by declaring that the difficulty has been to make the chord of an Englishman's sentimentality to vibrate; yet "certainly this Rudyard Kip ling has found the precise place, the emotional center, in the stolid Englishman's being."

Among the other misstatements we not

the following: "Mr. Peddicord thinks that all that Mr. Kipling has written must pass into oblivion, to be classed with 'old court calendars, and sermons printed at the request of congregations." What Mr. Peddicord says, is that, "as a specimen of versification as a means of conserv-ing good English, as a source of numerous innocent diversions, we conscientious of declare the great body of Kipung, verses" will be relegated to that limbo Again, the critic states that the author of "Rudyard Reviewed" "scarcely admits to 15 feet square. They consisted of a seems to me that it would be economy to the Government to furnish them.

a sipa thatch, built high up in the air on trees, that had been cut off with boles for the purpose. In many cases there were three, four and five houses in one.

They consisted of a seems to me that it would be economy to the Government to furnish them.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"I really can't begin to tell the benefit of the benefit of the purpose. In many cases there where three, four and five houses in one."

They consisted of a seems to me that it would be economy to the Kipling has even talent of a medio-cre kind." This is what Mr. Peddicord for the beauty of a Summer day and a Summer girl is not wholly responsible for his words or actions.

"I really can't begin to tell the benefit of the covernment to furnish them.

I derived from Hood's Sareaparida," is what many write.

"I would advise every young woman who goes forth on her Summer outlog lads and ditties." Also, "There is no com-