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prepared to depart, but our newly made friends would not hear of it, but insisted on our making a round of their farms. I might just here explain how some of the various dishes the nations indulge in are raised. The rice is grown on their own land here, and it is cultivated something the same as in other countries, such as India and other rice-growing countries requiring the best irrigation. You can see the fields at all times covered with water. Each native has about five acres of land which he cultivates well and on which he keeps a family, sometimes the number being twenty persons. The sago is taken from a tree, I don't just know the name of it in English, but the natives call it pith. The tree is cut down and trimmed; when this is done the axe is again applied, leaving only about ten feet of a trunk; this is split in halves, exposing what they call pith; this they scoop out and make into flour; the process consists of drying the pith and then grinding, which while it is not as white as our own flour, nevertheless makes bread that anyone could eat.

I might also tell you here of a feast that is held here every year, which goes by the name of "palola." Once a year, in the month of October, moon 3rd quarter, time three a.m.; no particular day mentioned, the natives assemble together beside the reefs, and when the tide is out they catch a worm, in length about nine inches and resembling greatly an eel. They continue catching until the tide returns, when, after making a good catch, they assemble in a group and the feast begins. For days together they gorge themselves with these worms, followed by lots of "benos," which is a drink they use; its color and taste it resembles gin and acts the same on a man's brain as the original. After many days of continued feasting, and when there are no more "palolos" to be had, they again return to their respective homes and await the following year, when the feast is again carried out. The "palola" is a curious thing when compared with other fish. At the time of its departure into the reefs it dismembers itself and sinks, to again appear the following year.

authority, Fadus proceeded to revoke the which the custody of the pontifical robe. He commanded that they should be re of Antonia, and Longinus appeared in siderable force, to overawe all resistance to the emperor, who, at the earnest ent issued an imperial mandate in favor of time Herod, King of Chalcis, petitione ereignty over the temple, and the po high-priest. He displaced Cantherus office, and appointed Joseph, son of C

Before the recall of Fadus the peace turbed by an impostor named Theud prophet, and gained a great number o

I have given you, as best I could, an account of just how their feast occurs, will now proceed with my description of our further journey on the cars. After travelling about ten miles we reached another station, and left the train, and were again welcomed by another people, entirely different from the first. In height only three feet; the smallest people I think that I have ever seen. Their clothing was a cloth fastened around the loins; no head-gear, hair very thick, matty, and on their wrists and arms they wore strings of beads, the only decoration they wore. For arms they used an old-time bow and arrow. Although their arms are something we would call primitive, should one of these arrows pierce the body, the result is instant death. These arrows are steeped in poison. If, from the deadliest snake, to be found on these islands, the cobra de capello, from this they are a good nature sent them, have their liberty, and woe to those who shall dispute their rights. Should war break out with these people it would mean a terrible thing, as we have the advantage in everything, the strongest point being their intrenchment, which was made by nature—the best thickets. In my estimation it would take a little longer to gain a victory here than it did at Manila.

I might also add that in the mountains there is plenty of gold; and I am afraid to say that when this country has been developed it will prove to be a veritable Klondike. A great many mines can be worked with profitable results.

As to vegetation, the country is thickly covered with an abundant growth of palm, palmetto, banana, mango, apple, pear, orange, and a host of other fruit trees that I have not heard the name of.

After deciding that we had better proceed, and putting our plans into execution, we discovered, to our intense delight, that we could not proceed further. A Sentryman was posted about fifty feet up the road, and he informed us (as far as he could) that we had better turn back. According to instructions from the Agupaldo, no American was allowed to proceed through their lines. We left afterwards that this order was issued because the people were afraid the Americans would take snap-shot photographs of their fortifications. There, being unrepentant, we boarded the home train, sorry that we could not proceed further, but much impressed with what we had seen.

We anticipate another expedition to the interior when the question of ownership of the islands is settled.

I do not know that I can say any further just now. You have not heard of the fall of Manila and the naval victory.

I hope you are all well.  
Yours very truly,  
C. F. JEWELL,  
Company H., First Regt.  
Montana Vol. Infant  
Manila