Queer Buying and Selling and Curious Things Observed by Correspondent Carpenter in Luzon's Capital.

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) morning and take a look at one of the big markets of Manila. There are many scattered throughout the city, but the largest Is over the river in Tondo. It was formerly held in a big building, but this was burned down, and the government is now advertising for proposals for a new steel market-house. The temporary market consists of perhaps 10 acres of rude sheds made of a framework of poles covered with straw matting or corrugated iron. These sheds are arranged like a little city, with a wide street through the center and numerous alleys running this way and that. It is a noisy city, a busy city and a city in which the chief business is done by womlow piatforms made of bamboo, upon which women squat, with fancy calicoes

above their heads so that they can pull them down as their customers demand. All of the women merchants are in their bare feet, and all are bareheaded. Their eleeves, as big around at the end as a wash basin, come only to the elbow, and the necks of their jackets are cut so low that as they handle the goods a bare shoulder now and then slips out and you fear the whole may come off.

Question of Bargaining.

There is a woman who is selling some cloth to a couple of young girls who are dressed in Filipino costume. The cloth is black; it looks like a shawl. See, one of the girls is taking it and is wrapping it tightly about her waist so that it falls to just below the knee. That is one of the garments worn by the Filipino women, and she is trying it on. She evidently likes it, for she is scowling and protesting at the price which the merchant asks for the goods. Buying and seiling is here to a large extent a matter of bargain, and the may dicker a long time before the sale

At the next counter a man is buying a bright piece of calico, and farther on other women are turning over the calicoes as rapidly as our women handle the goods on a bargain counter. As we go on down the aisle we meet women peddlers. They have baskets as big around as an umbrella and about an inch deep filled with all sorts of notions. They carry them about upon their heads, taking them down when they meet a possible customer.

We go out of this aisle into another where we find nothing but shoes. The most of the shoes have wooden soles, with merely a strip of leather on top to fasten the toe. There are some which are almost stilts, the toe and heel of the sole extending two inches below the instep. Those es are much like the rain shoes of Japan, and they are intended for use in wet weather. The ordinary Filipino shoe is little more than a slipper, and none of the shoes confine the heel. They are held on by the toe, and, as but few people wear stockings, their bare heels go bobbing up and down whenever they walk. See those two girls coming this way. Notice how throw their feet out as they push dr way along on their heelless clogs. They swing their arms to and fro as they go and throw their stomachs out, standing so straight that they almost lean back rd. The girls of Japan are pigeon-toed The Filipinos maidens are just the reverse. Drink Ginger Tea.

In another part of the market we fin ores of women selling vegetables of all kinds. They have sweet potatoes and squashes, lettuce and onions, and many vegetables strange to our eyes. Here is one squatting with a basket of white roots beside her. I wonder what they are, and pick up a root and bite into it. It makes and fish.

But what are those queer-looking nute of the ginger? They look like our butternuts or white walnuts. There is a little

gums seem to be bleeding. Her tongue is red and her teeth seem to drip blood. Now and then she stops and chews a bit between her sentences. She seems to have a quid inside of her cheek. See, she spits blood. She is chewing betel nurs a suite of their hips, old women squatting and smoking, young women going along hand in hand, women everywhere.

During my walks through Manila I have blood. She is chewing betel nuts, a supof which she is about to buy. The betel nut comes from the areca palm. It is ground or cut up, and when chewed a is somewhat like that et tobacco. Chewing the betel is common among both men
and women here. There are hundreds of
and women here. There are hundreds of shops in Manila where the nuts and lime are sold. Every other women we meet in the market shows signs of betel juice on or three rooms in their homes, and thouher teeth and her lips, and we are told sands who live on the outskir that the custom is common among the in thatched huts upon poles. lower classes throughout Luzon. The habit may come from the Malays, who entered the island centuries ago and intermarried with the aborigines, forming the race of Filipinos as we know them. Among the beautiful stuff which the ladies of the Malays about Singapore and in farther India every one chews the betel, the Burmese having a saying that "any dog can have white teeth, but only those who are able to afford the betel nut can have beau-

Prices of Food. Here is a woman selling eggs, and further on is a man with chickens and ducks. On asking the prices we are told they have doubled and trebled eince the Amerleans came. We find that chickens range in value from 50 cents to \$1 20 each, and that eggs are 22 cents per dozen. All the prices are given in silver, and they must he divided by two to reduce them to gold. Bananas cost 10 cents silver per dozen. cocoanuts are 5 cents aplece, and beef is 80 cents per pound. In parts of Luzon the finest kind of cattle can be raised. I am told there are vast regions covered with pasture in the northern part of the island. and that our horses which are there in charge of the soldiers grow fat upon it Still, beef costs more than twice as much in this Manila market as it does in Washington City, and pork sells for 40 cents,

Pork is the chief meat of the people Every family out in the country has its They are the scavengers, the vultures, the buzzards of the country, living on food so vile that I cannot describe it. In some of the camps the soldlers have been forbidden to eat native pork, and no soldler who has any respect for his stomach would think of disobeying this rule natives, however, use this meat in all sorts of ways, a favorite method of cooking it being roasting a pig whole on a spi over the fire. The spit is a pole, which is

which many Chinese sell vegetables. The "Chines," as the Chinese are called, are chief vegetable gardeners of Manila. They also sell most of the vegetables in the markets, many of them importing cabbages and potatoes from Hong Kong.
Cabbages are sold in whole heads, halves in our country. Upon this hard foundation or quarters to order. They are exceeding a thin mat of woven straw is laid, and

50 cents in silver. Potatoes are worth MANILA. Feb. 5.—Come with me this 5 cents a pound; young onions, 9 cents a bundle, and peppers, 9 cents a dozen. Egg plants sell for 8 cents a dozen, tomaloes for 10 cents and sweet potatoes bring 5 cents a pound.

> things in the market, and no string, al-though this is a land of rope. Now and then the purchases are put in a banana leaf or more often into naskets or in trays. Such things as are tied are bound up with wisps of grass or a thin strip of bamboo. All heavy loads are carried home on the

Queer Market Scenes.

their offers to buy and refusals to sell. The crowd is a strange one, one which you It is thick and glossy, and it often reaches to below their waists. There are women and children in slippers, crowds in few have sheets, but the majority go with-

My allotment at the hotel whene I am paying about \$1, silver, a day, is one sheet a week. I have a Filipino pillow, a little round roll stuffed with something which wads itself up as hard as a brick, and so large that it gives me a stiff neck every morning. In addition to this, I have also a "Dutch wife," one of which goes with every bedroom and is supplied with every bed. Don't be horrified! It is nothing but a round pillow about four feet in length and as hard as a log. It is merely used for you to raise your feet off the bed in order that there may be a circulation under you during the hot night. As for me, I throw my leg and arm over the pillow in order to relieve my hip from the strain of my weight bearing down upon the hard bed.

good as the average country hotel of the United States, whose daily charges are \$1.50 gold. The rooms are large, with cell-ings it feet high, and without glass or any-thing in the window frames to keep out palms, and perhaps a touch of it on his

he dust.

The floors are uncarpeted, and my bare The floors are uncarpeted, and my bare feet leave footprints upon them like those which Robinson Crusee found in the sand. The beds, with their mosquito nets about them, look not unlike hearses, and until you get used to sleeping on the cane-covered mattresses they make you wish they were hearses and you one of the corpses within them.

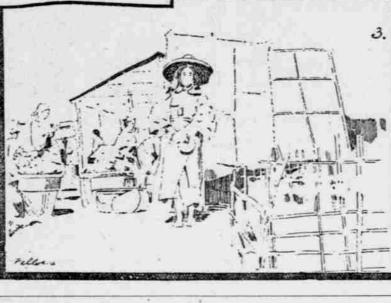
The hotel has electric lights and electric bells, but the bells seldom ring when you

bells but the bells seldom ring when you beils, but the beils selsoon ring when you touch them, and the boy is always coming in and asking you if you rang when you have not. The dining-room is on the third floor. The waiters are Chinese boys dressed in white gowns, with pigtalls which narrowly escape being firted into the soup. The waiters do not speak Eng-lish, and you order your meal by the numthe hard bed.

But to return to the home of the Filipino lish, and you order your meal by the number of the through the dining-room poor, and there is little variety. There are no chambermalds; Filipino boys take a shed opening into a little yard about their places, but do not fill them.

Still the hotel is filled to overflowing.





full. Many of our government officials ouses, but such are scarce and the rents are excessive. FRANK G. CARPENTER. THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

PEN AND PENCIL.

One of the most useless of all things is to take a deal of trouble in providing fall due. against dangers that never come. How through the system will be electric.

many lay up riches which they never enjoy; to provide for exigencies that never 21 miles, long. The ordinary dumpeart happen; to prevent troubles that never come, sacrificing present comfort and enjoyment, in guarding against the wants of a period that they may never live to see. A pin, small as it is, is an emblem of what man ought to be. First of all, a man should be straight, like the familiar

tiny bar, which is a nuisance when crook-ed. Like a pin, a man or woman whose moral nature is awry disturbs the peace and harmony of the world. Gosstps, sianderers, swindlers and defaulters are the bent pins of society. Then pins are polished, and so ought people to be; pointed, and everything we do ought to have a definite point and object. A good pin is not too pliant or readily bent, and men ought to have firmness and backbone in all cases where duty is concerned.

paper that can be published in a way to not offend any one is a jewel, and the editor is entitled to a pair of golden wings Human nature is so constituted that some like scandal, while others don't; some like to see others "ripped up the back," others don't; some like fakes exposed others don't; some like to have the truth told about them, others don't; some like to take a paper six or eight years, never missing an issue and not paying a cent, and get mad and stop their paper when they get a statement of their account, oth-ers don't. It is not in the province of a newspaper to please every one, and the editor can extract consolation from the fact that the Lord himself failed to please

everybody when on earth. The defacement of rural scenery by ugly advertisements on fences, rocks and barns is an old story, but in spite of fervent and vigorous protests, the evil custom seems to continue. This is largely because many farmers have not a keen appreciation of the artistic offense of such advertisements. They are a good illustration of the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt. They have spent their whole lives amid beauties of nature, with the result that their eyes are blinded to those beau-In this respect they are no worse than city people, who, for the same reason, are almost wholly indifferent to excrescences that may mar the beauty of the

city streets and buildings. Some people have an idea that they are built on a higher plan and on an entirely different model than the common, ordinary man or woman on the earth. In most every small town nowadays—as well as in large cities—a few of the think-I-am-better-than-you people get together and make a "blue book," which is only a name for the "yellow" book-and some-times very yellow, at that-in their respective towns, and faintly try to copy, or, like a monkey, imitate the doings and fads of the "40," whose income a day is more than the codfish, pinheaded, so-called society swells will over accumulate in their natural lifetime. In a small town they may be looked upon by some ignorant fools as kings and queens for a brief period, but, in most cases, in a crowded city they would be passed by "unhonored,

unwept, unsung."

The number of dreamers there are in up since the Americans came. They are now from 6 to 10 silver dollars per hun-are people who plan, hope, and build casare people who plan, hope, and build castles of air until it becomes second nature and they grow to believe their imaginings have become facts. There are people who fancy they are rich in this world's when they are poor as church mice. There There is a chance for a good hotel or two are people who fancy themselves highly in Manila. Those which are here are exceedingly poor, high priced and uncompremely ignorant and ridiculous in man-

railroad tunnel in Ontario. With ass clates he built an elevated railroad Chicago and a railroad bridge in Quebec and his minor contracts have been many.

Mr. McDonald says that he will employ an army of 10,000 men on the New York rapid transit undertaking, and that, after the road is built, another army will

punctuated with capitalists,

very cream of society, nevertheless the man with the grease and coaldust of him is far and away the most important fel-

low on board. When I sink back into the soft embrace of a seat in a coach

and see the platform of the station swim away, I never fall to think of and

wish the greasy engineer good luck on his trip; for whether we turn in to the

large depot at Portland, or into the big-

ger one of Eternity, depends largely upon him. Sober he will be. May be he hearty,

clear-eyed, cool and scenarion hollow of his greasy hand he holds us VIC.

MILLIONS FOR TRANSIT.

Biggest Contract Ever Awarded by

Country's Metropolis. The largest contract ever awarded in

New York city is that to John B. Mc-

Donald, for \$35,000,000, for the building of

the great underground rapid-transit sys-

tem which will connect the Battery with the upper end of Manhattan Island. It

involves the construction of more than 20 miles of underground and elevated rail-

will be completed and train services es-

tablished within the next three years. Subcontracts will be let to other con-

tractors and work will be started without

perience. In 1880 he finished a contract

fully

be required to operate it. In 50 years the tunnel and the road will revert to the city, without any outlay. The contractor has agreed, in addition to paying 3½ per cent interest on \$35,006,000 in bonds, to pay 1 per cent interest as a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds when they fall due. The railroad to be operated

the tunnel. The rock taken out, much of which will be used in masonry and makir concrete, amounts to more than 1,250,000 cubic yards.

go into the construction of tubular tun-nels and stations. There will be 48 stations built, of which 43 will be local and five express. Ten station elevators will be necessary to carry passengers from the to the platforms below. surface It will be necessary for the contracto to relay nearly 13 miles of sewer, which he

will find it necessary to take up when

The shock and strain of being fired from a cannon daily through a circus season, would seem to be extraordinary. But it is not nearly so wearing upon the average woman's nervand drain of the every day life of the married woman, dropping.' So in woman's life it is not the great demands upon her energy

which wear her out, but the interminable leakage of her strength

strength is as much the desire as the duty of women. It can be done once and for all by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is not is cure-all but it is specially designed for a specific purpose, the cure of the diseases peculiar to women. It dries up the drains, allays inflammations, heals the ulcerations and cures the displacements which are

"For five years my wife was in an almost helpless condition, suffering from female weakness," writes J. S. Everitt, Esq., of Hagerman, Washington Co., Fla. "Last September I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She took several bottles of the medicine and gave birth to a len pound son on January 11st, 1858. "She is now sound and well and doing her housework."

on receipt of stamps to pay expense of postage only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper bound volume, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

nose; the man who never rides first-class but always rides first—a class all by him self. If, when starting out on a railway journey, you have any thoughts or prayers not immediately required for your own use, invest them in this man. Although the passengers on the train may be plenti-Generals, Bishops, actors and other noted people, plus liberal spoonfuls of the

Union Depot, Stath and J Streets.

TWO TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

FAST MAIL AND PORTLAND - CHI-CAGO SPECIAL ROUTE.

Leaves for the East via Spokane daily at 3.45 P. M. Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Leaves for the East, via Pendleton and Huntington, daily at 8.00 P. M. Arrives, via Huntington and Pendleton, at 6.45 P. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST

SLEEPERS.
Water Bres schedule, subject to change with-

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION - Steamships sail from Alraworth dock at 8:00 P. M. Leave Portland-Chlumbia sails Saturday, March 3; Tuesday, March 13; Friday, March 23; Monthlay, April 2; Thursday, April 12. State of California sails Thursday, March 8; Sunday, March 18; Wednesday, March 28; Saturday, April 4; Wednesday, March 28; Saturday, April 4; Saturday, March 4; Wednesday, March 14; Saturday, March 4; Tuesday, April 3; Friday, April 13. Columbia sails Friday, March 26; Sunday, April 3; Golding, April 13. Columbia sails Friday, March 29; Sunday, April 8.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except anday, at \$.00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. Beturning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sun-ly, at 7:00 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

delay, and in 40 places at once, if neces-sary, to hasten the work. John B. McDonald, to whom this work PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Albany, Corvaille and way points, leaves Portland Tucsalays. Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Corvaille Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Steamer Modor, for Salem, Independence and has been awarded, has been a contractor of reputation for years. He is now building the big reservoir on the site of Je-rome Park race track, near New York. Steamer Modoc, for Salem, Independence and way points, leaves Portland Mondays, Weshee-lays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Returnins, leaves Independence Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:00 A. M. The Baltimore tunnel was dug by this firm, and this and other contracts of sim-tlar importance have given him much ex-

in the harbor of San Francisco, for which he was paid \$18,000,000. He has built rail-roads in Canada and South America. He YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE. PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR. Steamer Elmore, for Dayton and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-urdays at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. built a water tunnel in Chicago and a

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO Steamer Spokane or steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 1.29 A. M., arriving at Lewiston at 12 o'clock noon. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 8.30 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening, W. H. HURLBURT, Generat Passenger Agent, V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent, Telephone Main 712.

New Steamship Line to the Orient

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND. a connection with THE OREGON RAILEGAD NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" "BRAEMAR" May
For rates, accommodations etc., apply to
DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited,
General Agents, Fortland, Or.
To principal points in Japan and China.

THE FASTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE

TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST



The Direct Line to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Only 31/2 Days to Chicago, Only 41/2 Days to New York and other Principal Eastern cities Through Pullman Palace Sleepers

Tourist Sleepers Dining Cars (meals a la carte), and Free Reclining Chair Cars Operated Daily on Fast Mail Trains

Through tickets, baggage checks and sleeping-ar accommodations can be arranged at

CITY TICKET OFFICE

135 Third Stree! Portland, Oregon J. H. LOTHROP, GEORGE LANG. City Pass, & Tkt. Agt. Gen'l Agent

FOR CAPE NOME The Magnificent Trans-Pacific Passenger

Steamship

TACOMA

Registered tonnage, ISH tons; capacity 4000 tons; passenger accommodations, 100 first class, 900 second class. This steamship has just been released from the gov-ernment service as a troopship, and has very modern comfort and convenience and is the largest steamship in the Cape Nome trade. Will sail from Tacoma and Seattle on or

about the 25th of May.

For rates and full information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. ne, Main, 96. 262 Oak Street. Telephone, Main, 96.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

For Maygers, Rainier, ARRIVES Clatskanie, Westport, Clifton, Astoria, War-renton, Playel, Ham-mond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Park, Fesside. Burthart Park. Scanids.
Astoria and Seashore
Express,
Daily.
Daily.

\$11:15 A. M.
11:15 A. M.
\$2.40 P. M. 1:00 P. M.

WHITE COLLAR LINE COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVI-

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.



Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Asteria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon 'phone Main 331. Columbia 'phone 351. U. B. SCOTT, President.

CAPE NOME VIA DAWSON Alaska Steamship Company NEXT SAILING, THE DIRIGO, MARCH 14. The only company baving through traffic arTRAVELERS' GUIDE.



Depot Fifth and 1 Streets

OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS for Salem, Rose-burg Ashland, Secramento, O g d e n. San Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-

eans and the Eas At Woodburn connects with train for Mt. Angel. 50-verton, Browns-ville, Springfield and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Sk-verton.

*9:15 A. M.

15:50 P. M.

18:25 A. M.

*Duily. Daily except Sunday.

17:30 A. M.

14:50 P. M.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco, Net rates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, mainting sleeper. Rates and tickets to Eastern pounts and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULE and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

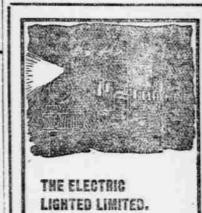
Corvaille passenger

Sheridan pamenger

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, font of Jefferson Street. Leave for Cowege daily at 7-26, *9-46 A. M. 2-30, 1-25, 3-25, 5-16, 6-25, 8-95, 11-30 P. M. and 2-90 A. M. on Sunnays only, Arrive at "orthord daily at *6-35, 8-30, *16-50 A. M. 35, 3-15, 4-30, 6-20, 7-40, 10-00 P. M., 12-45, Portland daily at *6.25, 8.30, *10.50 A. M. 1.35, 3:35, 4:30, 6:29, 7:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:3 A. M. daily, except Monany, 8:30 and 10:05 M. en Sunday, enty Leave for Dallas daily, except Sunday, 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 6:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dallas for Airtle Mot days, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. 5 Beturns Tecadays, Thursdays and Saturdays, *Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER. C. H. MARKHAM, Manager. Gen. Frt. & Puss. Agt.



Between St. Paul and Chicago the "knowing ones" take the Barlington's Chicago Limited -.the " electric eighted train." They take it because it is as homelike as their own nomestuxurious as a \$10-a-day hotel. Geo. M. Pullman prenounced is the " finest train that ever stood on wheels." It is. Leaves St. Paul 3.05 p. m. Arrives Chicago 9.25 a. m. All trans-continental trains co-

nect with it. All ticke: agenta sele tickets by it. Write for information A C. SHELDON.



GO EAST VIA



ON THE FAMOUS

Chicago - Portland Special

And Travel in Luxurious Comfort Dining Cars. Service a la Carte. Library-Ruffet Smoking Cars. Palace and Ordinary Sleeping Cara. Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The only train running through solid from Portland to Chicago. No change of cars. Every car illuminated with Pintsch gas.

Leaves S P. M., Portland. Arrives 6:45 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 124 Third St. Phone Main 569 W. E. COMAN, General Agent. J. R. NAGEL. City Ticket Agt.

I GREAT NORTHERN

Ticket Office: 122 Third St. 'Phone 680 LEAVE The Flyer, daily to and ARRIVE.
No. 4 from St. Paul, MinneNo. 2 apolis, Dulurin, Chicage No. 2
3:45 P. M. und all points East, S:00 A. M. Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cars.

JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE

STEAMSHIP IDZUMI MARU For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Seattle About March 28th.

EMPIRE LINE SEATTLE

CAPE NOME Yukon River Points

Steamer OHIO (3500 tons) has been re-eased by the United States Government leased by the United States Government after nearly two years' service as a transport to the Philippines, and wid sail for CAPE NOME on or about MAY 24, 1990. For passage and freight rates, apply to any railroad agent or sub-agent of the International Navigation Co., or direct to EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION. EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. FOR ALASKA



without previous notice.

AGENTS-N. POSTON, 249 Washington et.,
Portland, Or.: F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. dock, Tacotna; J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget
Sound Supt., Ocean dock, Scattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., 1. F.

thrust lengthwise through the pig, the animal being turned round and round in order that it may be evenly cooked. A curious part of the market is that in

cents a pound. There is no paper used for wrapping up

What a noise there is all about us as we go through the market! Women and men are yelling and screeching at one another en. The most of the sellers are women.

Let us enter the cloth bazaar. We walk through a long aisle of sheds filled with as not, laugh and chat with each other. and cottons piled up about them. Each merchant sits on her counter, the most of her goods being so near her that she can reach them without moving. Some have mantles and shaws hung up on poles mantles and shawks hung up on poles scores of girls with their long, black hair flying loose in the breeze. In most cases







1. Women street peddlers. 2. How they roast pork in Manila. 3. Filipino

women merchants. 4. Street in the Manila market.

changes before our eyes. There are reds, blacks and browns, pinks, greens and yellows moving in and out through the white, palm leaves beside it. A woman has stopped and is handling the nuts. She picks up one and bites it.

As she opens her mouth I notice her gums seem to be bleeding. Here to be the stopped and is handling the nuts. She picks up one and bites it.

As she opens her mouth I notice her gums seem to be bleeding. Here to be the stopped and is handling the nuts of the stopped and is handling the nuts. She picks up one and bites it.

entered many of the homes of the common people that I might tell you how they live. They are satisfied with living, and without is ground or cut up, and when chewed a they materially change they will never be bit of lime is mixed with it. The effect great consumers of American goods. There is somewhat like that of tobucco Chew. which here takes the place of a bed.

> Middle-Class Home. One of the homes which I visited today

sands who live on the outskirts of the city

was that of a seller of pina cloth, the

Army and Navy are buying in such quantitles that they have doubled the prices. The man probably considers himself well to do and comfortably situation as to his ome. The wall of the nouse was flush with the street, but upon entering the door I found myself not in a room, but in a garden about 10 feet wide and 20 feet ing, roofed with thatch, through which great banana trees had grown, extending broad leaves about and making a dense shade over it and keeping the garden cool. There were seats on each side of the walk through this garden into the house proper, and on the right there was a gamecock tied to one of the banana trees. Passing into the house, I went through a narrow hallway with one little room on each side, into the living room, which was also the dining-room. This room was about 12 feet square. It was celled and walled with boards, which were blackened with smoke. The floor was of square, red bricks, and the only windows were holes in the well at the back. On one side of the room was at the nack. On one sale of the room was a table-like ledge, on which a 2-year-old bay and a naked baby were sprawling, and on the other, close up against the wall, a table, with a long bench before it,

the eating place of the family. There were one or two chairs, and a wicker lounge, which was hung up to the ceiling to be kept out of the way until needed.

At the front of this room on each side of the door were tiled steps leading to the narrow bedrooms along the hallway by which I entered. At the invitation of the mistress of the house I walked in and looked at them. Each room was just wide enough to hold a narrow bed, consisting of a framework of bamboo poles with strips of bamboo something like the half of a fishing-rod nailed across the framework so that the rods lay lengthwise. It is upon such beds that many Pilipines sleep. Others sleep upon boards, and the best bed, such, for instance, as we have at my hotel, is a great four-poster, with a cover of cane made of little threads of bamboo which are woven together across it in the form of a mattress, just exactly like some

my tongue smart, and f find it is ginger.
It is dug in the woods, where it grows wild, but so far almost none is exported.

The second of solds and substantial their bare feet, and numerous trotting about upon clogs. There are Chinese in from a low Filipino washtub. As I looked at them I heard the vehement crowing of a rooster at my right, and turned around a rooter at my right. to see that there was a gamecock fied under the kitchen table. The table itself was much like a crate of bamboo slats, so wide apart at the top that the scraps fell through, and thus fed the chickens

At the right of the table was the cookstove. And such a stove for a family of 10, the number the woman told me lived in the house! It was merely a ledge of bricks and mortar running along one side of the room. On the top of the ledge, hol-lowed out of it, as it were, were four holes. each about the size and shape of a tin wash basin. Upon each a black bowl of clay rested over some little sticks, each clay rested over some little sticks, each about the size of your finger. These were in an attempt to offend nobody. The newsdinner for the family. There was no outlet for the smoke, but a hole in the wall high above the stove, and everything accust the kitchen was blackened with soot. The bowls contained rice, fish and a stew of pork and vegetables. One pot had boiling beans and fish in it, the two articles being cooked up together. I am told that the beans and the fish are well mashed, and

mixed together after they are cooked, and

that they are eaten with salt. Methods of Cooking. Fish is also bolled with ginger root, but in this case it is served whole. Rice is cooked in all sorts of ways. It is eaten with fruit, is made into bread and cakes and is eaten as we eat it, steamed. A favorite dish among the children is rice flour sweetened in short bamboo tubes, which are plugged up at the ends and then thrown into bolling water. After a short time they are taken out and served hot.

The only cooking utensils in this house were a wire gridiron, two cocoanut ladles and some clay bowls. All washing of clothes is done in cold water, and kettles or boilers of large size are unknown. No washboards are used. and the washtub is a round wooden affair about half the diameter of our common tubs and about six inches deep. The tub Is put on the ground when the washing is done and the dirt is scrubbed out by rubbing the clothes against the tub, slapping them upon stones or beating them with sticks. The public washwomen do their sticks. work in the canals and at the river or at any stray puddle they can find. They dry

their clothes on the nearest available

fence or on the grass.

There is a disease here called the dobe itch, which nearly all the Americans, civilians and soldlers, officers and pri-vates, have had, which is said to be caught from their freshly washed clothes. It is believed to be caused by a microbe in the water, and once caught, it spreads over the body, especially attacking the toes, the armpits and other places where the perspiration is greatest. It sometimes sends the patient to the hospital, but or-dinarily not, and in minor cases by washing the body with listerine it can be cured in a short time. I have so far escaped it, but am in terror every time I put on a clean shirt. The prices of washing, like everything else, have jumped dred pieces, which is considerable when you remember that in this hot climate you

uld have a fresh suit of linen every About the Hotels.

day.

There is a chance for a good hotel or two where I am stopping, is the biggest and supposedly the best hotel in the Philippines. Its charges are from 6 silver dol-lars and upwards a day and its charges are from 6 silver dolor quarters to order. They are exceeding a thin mat of woven straw is laid, and pines. Its charges are from 6 silver dol-by high, a fine head bringing as much as this, and this only, forms the bed upon lars and upwards a day, and it is not so He is the man with oil and smut on his

There are beds in the halls and, in many cases, three beds in one room. The other hotels are doing almost as well, and the boarding-houses which have been estab-lished here and there by Americans are

More than 65,000 tons of steel beams will be used. Almost 8000 tons of cast iron will

ous system, as the strain great shock of which wears the is not the the storm the "continual stone but

through the diseases that affect the delicate womanly organs. To stop this ceaseless leakage of

at the bottom of woman's miseries. There is neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic contained in "Favorite Prescription,"

A gift. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser 1008 pages, is sent free

WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship "CITY OF SEATTLE" will leave Seattle at 8 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 22, and every 10 days thereafter, for Vancouver, Ketch-ikan, Juneau and Skagway, making trip from Seattle to Skagway in 72 hours. For freight and passage inquire of terry to days thereafter, for vancouver, Retchi-tean, Juneau and Skagway, making trip from Seattle to Skagway in 12 hours.

For freight and passage inquire of DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, AGENTS, DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, AGENTS,