

BY A NURSE

Letter Telling About Philippines.

A PORTLAND GIRL'S EXPERIENCE

She Went From Oregon to the Island of Luzon to Care for the Sick.

One of the professional nurses who went from Oregon to Manila some months ago to assist in caring for the sick and wounded soldier boys in the hospitals has written to a friend in Portland, giving her impressions of Manila and affairs there:

"We had a most delightful voyage," she writes, "pleasant all the way. We spent almost four days in Honolulu. It is certainly one of the garden spots of the earth. We were nicely treated by all, and saw most of the city and surrounding country, visited the boys in camp, and took dinner with them. The Oregon engineer corps is there. It did them good to have us with them, and all wished they might go on with us.

"When we left San Francisco there were 22 nurses in the party. Fifteen were for Honolulu, where they were very much needed, more so than we are here, as the epidemic of typhoid was great. Seventeen of us came on here.

"We were eight days from San Francisco to Honolulu, and 23 days from there to Manila. We reached here in time for Christmas. As our boat was the one which brought the Christmas presents to the soldiers,

TONS OF CHRISTMAS. We had 20,000 tons of Christmas on board, and also 60 soldiers, and a few passengers. We spent our Christmas on board the boat, as there had not secured a house for us. Then they thought it as well for us to remain on board until we were a little acclimated, so we did not go to work until January 1.

"We have been divided and sent to different hospitals, the first division being the largest. Eight of us are there. Its capacity is 1000, but it is not near full at present. The sick rate is very low, very few who are 'real sick.' There is quite a number of small children, but all recover nicely. I have a large ward in charge, containing 70 patients afflicted with typhoid, dysentery and rheumatism. I do not have to work hard at all. They will not let us. That is not what they want of us. They want us to systematize the wards and teach the boys, oversee the work and see that no one is neglected. I go on duty at 7:30 a. m., lunch from 1 to 2 o'clock and rest until 4; work from 4 to until dinner, from 4:30 to 7. So, you see, my hours are not long.

NOT ONE COMPLAINT. "We have a good mess. No one can complain of anything. The hospital people are better fed than they usually are in the States. The water is an abundance of ice. The water is all boiled, but there is plenty of it. The wards are large and cool, and much better equipped than I ever thought of finding them. They have good beds, with bedding, towels, etc. I must say I was greatly surprised to find things so good and plentiful.

"It is not so with the hospitals only, but the same all over the city. All the regiments are well provided for, and the greater part of the sickness has been brought on from neglect and carelessness. Now the boys have learned better, and the sickness is much less. I am going to like my work very much, indeed.

"Manila is a queer-looking place. It is a crowded city, very much the same as Chinatown. The native men wear very few clothes; women wear more, but of thin texture; many of the children none at all. They look healthy, are industrious, but very slow; good at imitating, but not much originality about them. They are quite polite, too.

DOGS ARE HIDING. "I have not seen many Spaniards, so many have left the city, and the others keep in close quarters. Some of their homes are beautiful. The foliage here is more luxuriant than in Honolulu, but has not had the cultivation. The trees, at present everything is badly demolished and the palms were broken so as to see through them. The flowers are very brilliant and fragrant. Tell me, W— I have seen beautiful butterflies and always think of him. I have not caught any yet, as I will have to get used to the sun before I attempt going out in it, but I will see that he gets some of the butterflies.

There seem to be few curies here of native work. Most of them are Chinese or Japanese. The weather has been cool for Manila, but it seems like a July day in Portland. The nights are lovely. One can sleep under a blanket. It is gradually getting warmer. March and April are the hottest months.

"Many of the Oregon boys have called on us. All are glad to see us. The Oregon regiment is one of the chosen ones of the islands. You always hear them well spoken of by everybody.

"Time goes very fast. It is now more than two months since we left Portland.

"We expect a boat in a few days. News is what we long for the most. Something to read, for all the literature in the bookstores here is in the Spanish. So, if you wish to remember me with anything, let it be a good magazine."

HE GETS THE HORSE

Rainbow Garage Pays a Farmy Price.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Lovers of thoroughbred racing stock gathered in Dexter park pavilion yesterday to attend the sale of what is said to be the finest double harness team in America. The horses were the two brown geldings Weg and H. C., owned by John Donovan of St. Joseph, Mo., and they were to be sold at public auction by Splan & New-

pass. Long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the sale, crowds of horsemen began gathering in the big arena. A team of horses, the team of horses were bid in by A. Van Voorhees. It was learned later that the latter was acting for Andrew Carnegie, the iron king, and that he would have gone to \$11,000 if necessary.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

We export oysters to Europe.

Spain contains 461 coal mines.

France boasts women letter carriers.

Grenoble, France, has a municipal restaurant.

Russia exports more than 1,500,000,000 eggs every year.

The Wisconsin legislature has an employer's liability bill under advisement.

Iron furnaces with a capacity of 4,000,000 tons a year are idle because they are out of date.

Samuel Gompers will lecture before the Trades Council of Hudson County, N. J., March 12.

Committees have been appointed by the Knights of Labor to push the Hatters' Union label.

"Australasian Democracy" was the subject debated at the meeting of the Social Reform Club, New York, Feb. 22. Walker, of Australia, was the principal speaker.

The referendum vote of the iron-mongers as to whether a national convention should be held this year has resulted in favor of the proposition by 6000 majority and the convention will be held July 19 at Indianapolis.

The United Garment-workers of America have presented to the legislature of New York a bill making the manufacturer responsible for the wages of men and women employed by contractors, and for any violation of the law in regard to the hours of labor.

A bill has been introduced in the New York State legislature limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees to eight per day. When in case of emergency, more than eight hours' work is required, the Factory Inspector is to be notified and he is to investigate.

The Joint Labor Day committee of the Central Labor Federation and Socialist Labor Party, of Hudson County, N. J., has organized by electing Joseph Gilliar Secretary. The committee has decided not to give any prizes this year. A journal will be published for Labor Day.

The Journeymen Tailors of America have allowed Local Union 84, of Kansas City, Mo., \$1 a month for two months and \$2 a month extra for four months for organizing purposes. The same allowances have also been made to Unions 5 and 11 and 267 of Chicago and St. Louis respectively.

The bott and shoe makers of Chipewa Falls, Wis., went out on a strike against the reduction of wages. They were organized into a union by Organizer Comerford, and he, acting as the representative of the strikers, entered into negotiations with the firm, secured a signed wage scale by which the reduction was withdrawn and an increase of 25 per cent. obtained.

Two Valid Excuses.

Last week, late in the afternoon, a case was called by Judge Sutherland in Rochester, N. Y.

"I would like to ask, your Honor, that this case go over until to-morrow," said one of the attorneys.

"On what grounds?" said the Judge. "Too tired?"

"Yes, your Honor, I have been arguing a case all day in Part II, and I am really too fatigued to go on with this trial."

The next case was called and another attorney arose:

"May I please, your Honor, I would like to ask that this case go over."

"For what reason?" "I am too tired."

"You too? What makes you tired?" "I have been listening to my learned friend in Part II."

A TESTING MACHINE

Apparatus Received by an Idaho University.

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 4.—The civil engineering department of the university has just received a testing machine of 40,000 pounds capacity.

This valuable piece of apparatus will be used in determining the strength of engineering materials, including wood, mortar, brick, stone, iron and steel. By this means the builder may obtain an accurate knowledge which will render unnecessary any guesswork or wasteful designing.

The recent placing upon the market of portable testing machinery marks a new era in construction, as the testing plants previously existing were monopolized by a few wealthy companies. It is difficult to realize that this one, occupying less space than an office desk, is capable of tearing apart an iron bar as thick as a broomstick, and recording accurately this enormous pressure, while one man furnishes all necessary power.

HIS BURIAL

A Washington Boy Dead at Manila.

HIS ONLY ENEMY WAS DEATH

Private Allen Carlyle, of Company I, Washington Volunteers, Goes to His Last Sleep.

Ned Collins of Walla Walla writes to the Walla Walla Union as follows concerning a burial in far-off Manila: "Private Allen Carlyle, of Company I, Washington Volunteers, who had not an enemy but death, lies in that silent city, to which we must all some time bend our final steps, laid to rest by his loving comrades. That last jarring volley o'er the grave failed to awaken him from his slumber deep, and the sleep song of the bugle—'taps'—soothed the spirits of the weeping soldiers, though the gentle soul of the departed had long before found a place far more comforting in that bright city which we see only in our prayers.

Although greatly handicapped by lack of time and material, arrangements were at once made for a funeral as can be given in Manila. With wild flowers, some bamboo strips and a spool of thread, three comrades labored half the night, and the floral pieces which resulted were the most beautiful I have ever seen. With the sum of \$225, collected in the company, a metal casket was purchased and a vault in the catacomb-like cemetery secured. A firing squad under command of Corporal Allen Smith fired the requisite three volleys, and 'Trow-water Buffum' sounded 'taps' as a fitting 'taps' to so sad a scene. As the remains were lowered to their final resting place a quartette composed of Sergeant Roche, Guy A. Turner, Men F. Shuck and Andrew T. Amos sang 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' with most touching pathos. The funeral services were conducted by Private Albert Knudson of Company I.

It seems hard to us, his comrades, who were with him almost to the last, and it must be doubly hard for those, his relatives and friends, so far away. They have our most sincere sympathy in this their great affliction, and, perchance, they may find some comfort in the knowledge that nothing that could be done was neglected or forgotten. What he has escaped notice but his father knows, and when he in his divine mercy has seen fit to take from us a life, far be it from the thoughts of us poor mortals to question the wisdom of his choice.

CAPT. JOHN MURPHY

What He Did at the Battle of Colocan.

The New York Herald of recent date has the following account of the part Captain John Murphy, of the Fourteenth infantry, took in the fight at the battle of Colocan. Captain Murphy was stationed at Vancouver barracks for many years and for some years at Port Townsend. He is well known in Seattle, where his eccentricities are a matter of local history.

Capt. Murphy, in command of the Fourteenth battalion, began fighting at 8 o'clock in the morning. So stubborn was the resistance that he succeeded in taking blockhouse No. 14, 40 yards distance, only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This place is called 'Bloody Lane' by the Spaniards.

Lieut. Michael fell, crying, 'Never mind me. Go on!'

Lieut. Miles then took the lead. One hundred yards from the blockhouse the fire was so hot he called for volunteers, and, with eight men, he took it, the insurgents going out as his men went in.

Gen. Ovenshine was ordered to dislodge the enemy in Murphy's front. He formed a brigade of the Fourteenth infantry on the right of Murphy's position, with volunteers on the right of the Fourteenth infantry and troops E. C. and L. of the Fourth cavalry, dismounted, on the left of Murphy's men.

All of the men to the right of Murphy's position wheeled to the left across an open field till a thick- et was reached. Then they opened fire and the enemy finally was dislodged. The engagement was hot, but the fire of our men was irresistible. Gen. Ovenshine, with his brigade, then proceeded to Pasay, which he entered without resistance.

Wens on a Strike.

There is a labor strike of alarming portent in New York state. The hens have revolted against the job of supplying the metropolis and surrounding hamlets with fresh eggs, because, while the thermometer is way down below zero. The proper observance of the Lenten season seems to require an extra supply of eggs as the hens seem to have chosen a most unfortunate time for their demonstration. The New York Sun states that the retail price of eggs, has, in consequence, risen to the dizzy figure of 35 cents a dozen, the highest price ever known except on one occasion, in the Empire state.

AMERICAN BOY FUND

Want a Cruiser and Not a Battleship Built.

SPOKANE, March 4.—Slowly but surely the American Boy fund whereby the school children of the country are raising money to build a warship to replace the Maine, is attracting wider attention and new sections of the country are being organized to prosecute the work. So far about \$25,000 has been raised by the children of the nation but this is far short of what they want to do. Under the direction of the local committee of school children subscribers are being taken in the Spokane schools. Already, with half the schools unworked, there is a fund of close on \$90 on hand, about

half of which was derived from the entertainment given by the boys and girls having the fund in hand. Roy F. Britton, who is the head of the movement in Spokane, has received the following letter from the headquarters of the American Boy Association: "CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Dear Sir: My son, W. Rankin Good, and several of the members of the American Boy Association left for Washington January 25 and are still at the capital city. They have appealed to congress to have the contract given out so as to remove all doubt as to the vessel being built.

"It is the desire of the boys and girls to have a cruiser instead of a battleship, as a battleship is always stationed at some foreign port during peace, whereas a cruiser is always going from port to port and popping up where least expected and doing some mischief, just like an American boy. This seems to be the view of the naval committee—that a cruiser would be more suitable for the children of our land. You will probably hear of the success or failure ere this reaches you in your far-away home. As soon as you get the news you can use your own judgment as to the best course to pursue. Push the project in every direction and let the people know that there is an American Boy in your section of the country. It will be the first time in the history of any nation when the youth have undertaken such a patriotic project, and the American Boy will be a monument on the high seas to commemorate the sailors who perished in Havana harbor. As soon as my son arrives from Washington I will call his attention to your letter. I congratulate you on your splendid beginning and feel sure the national committee has obtained a wide-awake representative in you. Your paper, envelopes and stamps should be paid out of the fund. You will see by reference to the head on this letter your name has been placed as a member of the national committee. Yours truly,

"FRED A. GOOD."

Roy F. Britton and May Henning, the latter of Ventura, Cal., are the only members of the executive committee from the Pacific states.

"We are going to push the work in the northwest," said Britton last evening. "It is proposed to send out circulars to all teachers in the state and endeavor to enlist their interest in the movement."

Not a Good Risk.

The manager of a life insurance company had the floor.

"Life insurance companies," he was saying, "are as particular about the people they already have on their lists as they are about getting them on in the beginning. They are rich, of course, but they are no more anxious to take in a man who will die of disease within the first year or two than they are to take in a perfectly healthy man and have him hazard his life by taking personal risks in dangerous pursuits or by travel in unhealthy countries.

"I remember a funny instance that occurred once while I was living in New England. One of our \$10,000 men had a way of calling a man a liar in the most careless and indiscriminate manner, and with only the merest or no provocation. One day he was in our office and casually mentioned the fact that he was going to make a trip to Kentucky.

"When?" inquired the manager alertly.

"Next week."

"On business or pleasure?"

"Going to buy a pair of horses."

"Um-er-er," hesitated the manager, "before you start I wish you would stop in and see me."

"What for? And me to buy a horse for you?"

"No, I want to arrange about your policy."

"What do you want arrange about it? Isn't it all right?"

"Yes, as long as you stay in this country. But I wish you go down to Kentucky and advance the rate until you come back."

"Well, what in —," began the policy holder hotly, when the manager interrupted him.

"Don't fly the track, my dear fellow, he said gently. 'It's all right here. This rate is satisfactory to us, but, by Jove, we can't give you the same rate and let you go to Kentucky and call men liars like you do in this section. Nor like we have got \$10,000 policies to give away like that, and you oughtn't to expect it.'"

Growth Following the Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A rapid increase of the white population of Honolulu is clearly indicated by the unprecedented multiplication of new dwellings in those sections of the city occupied by the whites. It seems safe to say that such houses have at least doubled during the last two years. The larger number are modest cottages, but a good proportion are fine residences. In September, 1896, the city population was 29,000. It now probably reaches 40,000. A large number of fine business structures have been erected since that date and many more such are now in progress. Builders and contractors are finding it difficult to meet the demands upon their resources. The lumber supply not long since was nearly exhausted.

U. S. COMMERCE

We Have Always Been a World Power.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Commercially, the United States has from earliest colonial times showed its importance to the world, and at present our combined imports and exports count up to \$1,800,000,000 a year, according to an article in Harper's Magazine. Our productions have always been sought by other countries, and the United States lies on a new world-highway from Europe westward to Asia, and commands another great international trade route to the West Indies and South America. In the movement of people to and from across the ocean, the United States has seen the focus of the most tremendous migras of civilized people which the world has ever seen; from 1821 to 1898 more than 18,000,000 persons came to our shores to make their homes here; in the last ten years more people have emigrated to America than the whole population of Switzerland. There are now here more Germans and children of Germans than in Bavaria. And the tide of travel eastward—chiefly visitors—also numbers hundreds of thousands every year.

NEW COUNTY

It May Be Called Wenatchee.

SENTIMENT AT LEAVENWORTH

Want Slices Taken Bodily From Okanogan and Kittitas Counties.

LEAVENWORTH, Wash., March 4.—The question agitating the people of this town at present is the proposed formation of a new county out of a part of Okanogan and Kittitas counties, to be known as Wenatchee county, with a temporary county seat at Wenatchee. The boundary line, in the rough, are the Columbia river on the east, thence to a point north of Chelan, thence west to the summit of the Cascade range, thence south along that range to a point where the mountain range that bounds the Wenatchee valley on the south intersects with that range, and thence east to the Columbia.

This would include within its boundaries about sixty miles of the Great Northern railroad, the valuable mineral deposits of the Red mountain, Icicle and Nigzer creek districts, also some of the richest tillable lands in the state. Here are grown the celebrated fruits of the Wenatchee valley, peaches, pears, apricots, apples, plums and small fruits of all descriptions. It would make one of the wealthiest counties in the state. While the majority of the people favor the scheme, there are a few who oppose the proposition.

At present the county seat is 150 miles distant, and 125 miles of that is by wagon road. Consequently the cost incurred in making a trip to Connelly is no inconsiderable sum, to say nothing of the inconvenience and time lost. Leavenworth is the end of a division on the Great Northern, and it is a dumping ground for all the criminals of the surrounding country. The great distance to the county seat guarantees for this class almost immunity from arrest and prosecution, and they ply their trade without interruption.

FIGHT BY DAYLIGHT

Fitz, Jeffries and the Kinetoscope to Take Part.

NEW YORK, March 4.—If the Winchester Athletic Club is successful in securing the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries match it is more than likely that the bout will be brought off in the day time. The officials of the club, it is said, are anxious to have the mill decided by daylight because they believe it would then attract a larger crowd.

Such an arrangement would also afford the club an opportunity to take pictures of the contest, which would mean a financial item of no small importance to the organization. A club capable of pulling off such an important fight before the kinetoscope could well afford to offer a handsome purse, as the revenue derived from the pictures oftentimes surpasses the gate receipts. The sheriff of Westchester county, who is in favor of all athletic exercises, it is said, also favors the contest taking place in the day time. A sporting man, who is a personal friend of the sheriff of Westchester county and connected with the club, said yesterday that it was pretty sure the fight, if it went to the Westchester Club, would come off before nightfall. He said that the authorities were also in favor of having such a big event decided in the afternoon or morning because better police arrangements could be made and it would eliminate the swearing in of a score of deputies which would be necessary under other conditions.

The article of agreement signed by Fitzsimmons and Jeffries have no mention of the time of day the contest is to take place, but it is a certainty that if the picture machine gets in its fine work the principals will have a say in the matter. They appreciate what a good thing the pictures are and will no doubt demand a percentage of the profits.

It is understood that a New York sporting man has an option on the privilege to reproduce the fight, if the necessary arrangements are all made, and as he is in favor with the club management he will no doubt be looked after.

The \$15,000 offered by the Westchester Club is said to be the club's limit and that it will not raise the bid under any circumstances. It may be that the Horton law will prevent the taking of pictures of boxing matches in this state. The law requires that the building in which boxing bouts are decided must be a closed one. To make a success of the kinetoscope reproduction it would be necessary to take the roof off the club house, and, according to a strict interpretation of the Horton law, this would be a direct violation. However, there is one way to overcome this obstacle, by placing a glass roof over the arena, which would permit the sun to shine on the men while in action. This scheme the club has under consideration.

The certificate of incorporation of the Westchester Club was filed in the county clerk's office at White Plains. The club's object is stated to be to encourage gymnastic and athletic exercises and all athletic sports, such as are authorized by law. The club has its principal headquarters at White Plains.

Arrival—"Can I put up at this house?" "I suppose so. Got any baggage?"

Arrival—"No."

Clerk—"How much do you want to put up?"—Detroit Free Press.

First Populist—We've expelled Jim Wheaton from the organization.

Second Populist—What for?

First Populist—An admiral that he made money on his crops this season.—Puck.

Advertisement for The Seattle Star newspaper, featuring the text 'Show your neighbor a copy of The Seattle Star' and 'Bright, Energetic Boys'.