A QUAINT CUBAN CITY.

AMUSING AND PICTURESQUE SCENES IN AND ABOUT GUANTANAMO.

Santa Catalina de de Guantanamo's Dusky Inhabitants--- An Ideal Spot for Sportsmen -Native Gracefulness.

From Caimanera, which is the seaport of Guantanamo, Cuba, a railroad runs back into the interior about 35 miles. As this road carries the products of one of the most fertile regions in Cuba, and charges \$2.12 passenger fare from Calmanera to Guantanamo, a distance of fifteen miles, it is not Houses in Manila Must be Built to Resist the any wonder that it is able to pay a yearly dividend of more than fourteen per cent. on its capital stock, says the Sun. The locomotives and first class carriages were built in the United States, and are like the ordinary cars seen here, but the second and third class cars were evidently constructed on the spot, and queer looking things they are, being painted blue and white and having any amount of ornamental work on them.

The station at Guantanamo is rather picturesque. Around it is the usual crowd of loungers; but the Cuban loafer is a more pronounced specimen of the type than his American brother, being too lazy to do anything except smoke and watch the naked native children digging in the dirt.

The city's full name is Santa Catalina de Guantanamo, and it has about nine thousand inhabitants, a large part of whom are Africans. There are a few Chinamen there, but the Chinese coat, and pigtail look strangely out of place in such surroundings. In his first walk through the streets of Guantanamo the stranger finds something new and interesting at every turn. The streets are of fairly good width, and some pretence is made at having a pavement, though it is somewhat primitive, except in the center of the town. The houses, some of which are painted brown and some light blue, are all built on the same plan-around a large central court, which is filled with palms and all sorts of tropical vegetation. Unlike most buildings thereabouts, many of the houses have a second story, and around this upon the inside runs a gallery upon which all red, and in addition have heavy wooden shutters, but there is no sign what-

ever of either window sash or glass. of American goods; but there is nothing else about one of these places dred, while the tile and iron-roofec which even remotely suggests the idea of an American store, and the odor of the eternal cigarette permeates everything.

One of the most amusing sights in Guantanamo is the omnipresent Afri- high water and then waiting for the can woman. She stalks about the tide to recede, work being proceeded streets smoking her huge clgar, and with until the tide again rose. This delight in bedecking themselves with temporary dam would be made across ribbons of every color of the rainbow. the entrance to the basin where the sir of unconventionality in the manner | tide that we owe the original floating | assumed by these swarthy functiona- dock. ries toward the strangers. The floor was of dirt and chickens strolled in and out during the meal, making occasional overtures towards acquainblack beans; tortillas or sweetened gentlemen were doing justice to her a single garment of loud color and ner was 50 cents for each person.

A favorite drink with the Cuban la Sun. dies is naranjada, which is a kiau of orangeade. This drink is said to be very good for the complexion, and that may have something to do with its

The young swells of Guantanamo all wear white duck suits and straw hats and sunage o lo k very cool and comfortable no matter what the temperature may be. They all smoke incessautly and their courtesy in giving and receiving a light seems very complibated to the uninitiated American. The Cuban asks you for "a bit of fire" with exquisite politeness and when you hand him your eigar, which must be clear of ashes, it is always with the lighted end toward him. He takes the cigar between his thumb and forefinger as daintily as a lady would turns yours around in his fingers with a motion as quick and graceful as a prestidigitator's so that the lighted end is toward you, then with another graceful wave he hands you your cighr. gives you a hand salute and a musical "gracias." and the thing is done. Before lighting a cigar he does does, but takes it off with his thumb nail.

Guantanamo, like many of the Cuban cities, is poor in hotel accommodations; but, before the war, if a traveller was lucky enough to receive an invitation to spend a few days on the estate of one of the coffee or sugar planters on the mountains behind Guantanamo, his felicity was very nearly perfect. The air up there is glorious and the air in some places unsurpassed, the eye sweeping over the beautiful plain of Guantanamo down to the

Guantanamo and the surrounding country is an ideal place for the sports man, for in the thick, scrubby forest along the line of the railroad is an abundance of deer sufficient to restock the Adirondacks. A short distance back from the shore of the bay is some of the finest land in all Cuba, and when peace is restored it is probable that many an American with a longing for the ease and luxury of tropical life will take up his residence where the palm trees wave in the breezes around Guantanamo.

EA. THQUAKE OR TYPHOON.

One or the other.

Mr. Wallace Cumming in the Century describes "Life in Manila." Mr. Cumming says: The better houses differ in some

ways from any other in the world. Always of two stories, there is a high stone basement, with a carriageway through the court, where are the servants' quarters and domestic offices. The upper story is of wood, being complete in itself, so that in case of an earthquake it will settle together. The ceilings are covered with cloth instead of plaster. A wide stairway leads up from the carriageway. Between three and four feet above the door of this story is a wide windowledge with grooves running the whole length of every side. In these grooves slide blinds, and also frames in which are set small squares of ovster shells (called "conchas"). Both blinds and conchas run the full length of each side. Either or both can be closed at the same time, and both can be slid back to the width of one at each end. leaving the whole side open, and allowing the air to circulate as freely as in a shed. The roofs were formerly made of heavy curved tiles. Now galvanized iron is used, as it vastly decreases the chance of the roof falling during an earthquake, and lessens the damage if it does. On the other hand, the iron is more likely to

be blown off by the terrible typhoons. The native houses are built of bamboo, with thatched roofs made of the leaf of the nipa palm, and elevated from six to ten feet on bamboo poles. When one builds a house in Manila. the rooms open. The outside windows it is necessary to decide whether to facing the street are all heavily bar. make it safe from earthquake or typhoon. The fraii nipa house may swing like a ship in a heavy sea during an earthquake, but is perfectly The shops are built after the same safe, while the tile or iron roof may general plan, and the traveiler is al. fall, killing and destroying everything ways surprised at their large display near it. But when the typuoon comes the nipa houses go down by the hunones suffer little.

The Origin of Floating Docks.

In very early days ships of any size were docked by grounding them a looking buxom and self-satisfied in her method was improved upon by hol stiffly starched and gay colored cot- lowing out a berth or small basin, and ton gown. The young and giddy ones then, when the water was down, a A recent traveller in Cuba gives an ship lay, so that work could go on interesting account of a dinner which uninterrupted by the rising tide. This he had with some friends in the Cafe was the origin of the graving dock. Washington at Guantanamo. Neither the essential factor of which was the proprietor per walters spoke a word existence of the rise and fall of the of English, but there was a delightful tide, and it is due to the absence of

The almost tideless shores of this country make it the nursery of the floating dock, but it was in the Baltie Sea that the first floating dock was tanceship. The bill of fare consisted tried. In the time of Peter the Great of broiled chicken highly seasoned, a the captain of a British ship, finding native dish called frijoles, which are that his vessel in Cronstandt harbor was in want of docking, and that, owpancakes, fruit and a native liquor ing to the absence of tide, the then made from molasses. The cook came orthodox method was impracticable, in occasionally to see if the strange obtained a bulk called the Camel, and, completely removing her decks and inefforts. She was coal black, weighing ternal work, cut off one end and fitted about 300 pounds, and was dressed in it with a gate. He then beached his ship inside the hollow hull of the oriental design. The bill for the din- Camel, closed the gate, and pumped the water from its interior .- New York

Earthquakes in the Philippines.

The earthquakes in the Philippines," especially on Luzon and Negros Islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are seventy volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. Several of them are the most violent in the world and are always being studied by scientists from Europe and America. The famous volcano Mayara is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week atatime. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright and damage will be done to hold a flower, lights his own from it, the buildings. The big bridge over the Passig River at Manila has been so swerved by earthquakes twice in my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manila, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon not bite off the end as an American Island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros Island. It has never been known how many people were killed then, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken. The net result is an excess of exports down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the

> The first match factory in Japan was established in 1878.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Wooden pavements in Paris, France, have been condemned, as they serve as a breeding place for all kinds of dangerous germs.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland one in 520; in the United States one in 2,000, and in England, one in 5,000,

Nebraska has discovered that the much dreaded Russian thistle is a first creased influence in Asiatic waters, class fodder for cattle. But, of course it has many other fine points.

It would be entirely proper to in clude American war vessels in any list places can boast such low death

The natives of China are much inpressed with American sewing machines, and American firms recently sent a shipment to Bangkok, valued at \$83,000.

ines in Australia. There are now less some cannibals.

In St. Louis boys leave school at thirteen years and three months, in Chicago at fourteen years and five months, in Boston at fifteen years and three months.

With the single exception of Norway there is no land in Europe whose area more than a quarter of its surface being devoted to them.

Diamond fields have recently been discovered near Shantung. in China. The fact will not increase the changes trayed a considerable disturbance of terfering in her affairs.

In the course of events America's famous White Squadron of other days. has been painted red with the glories of victory. It is somewhat the finest exhibition of color work now visible to the eyes of an admiring world.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the well known rovelist, has made a recent statement of mind to which the noble Lord had to the effect that New York is a mart where literature is on a plane with dry-goods and that the upper-fourdom whether the mind of man or woman cares as much for the one as for the was the more accurate, and he had a other.

The United States, which for many years has ranked second to Great Britain in the production of salt, produced in 1897 considerably more than the production of Great Britain in 1896. according to a recent report of the United States Geographical Survey.

An open secret of the Spanish weakness on land and sea was repeated in the remark of a Spaniard to an Englishman, as printed in a London paper: "In England you order a ship and a ship gets made. In Spain we orfer a ship and one or two people get

The contract for printing United States postage stamps next year in- white earth, tale, or some such subcludes 2,726,769.525 two-cent stamps, and 1,344,526,650 one-cent stamps. The smallest number of any one variety will be 4,420 fifty dollar stamps. These are used for postage upon newspapers mailed in bulk.

In the last ten years American ex- ized by the poorer people, on the asports to Germany have increased from sumption that the poor would be most \$56,590,000 to over \$150,000,000 A large share of these exports consisted ation. Only two of these samples of food products. This explains why were found to be adulterated, and the Prince Henry was not in a hurry to board, though continuing its investiget between the American line of fire gation, is satisfied that the rumors of and the Spanish enemy at Manila. Emperor William is not courting bread riots at home.

It is the belief of some political country should not exceed half the number of its cultivated acres. There under the other there was an umbrella are, therefore, seven European countries which are over-populated-Belgium, which has 115 persons to each busy at his desk, did not hear him. 100 tilled acres; England, 115; Holland 95; Scotland. 86; Italy, 60; Germany, 59, and Switzerland, 58,

No American can afford to forget the name of La Quasina and Sevilla. These words are carved deep in the towering wall of republican institutions-placed there by the same gal- the agent with an apologetic smile, lantry and devotion to country that founded those institutions in the long ago. Every spot where an American dies in behalf of liberty and popular government is hallowed. The hills of Santiago have become for all time, to us, a shrine.

One feature of the work of the war dog is worthy of special mention. For instance, in Germany, a soldier is dressed as a Frenchman and put on a bicycle. His legs are meased in strong leggings and the dog is set on him. All riders know that it does not require much urging to get a dog to attack a cyclist. The war dog is no exception, and in a very few weeks he delights to be allowed to pull cyclists from their wheels. Inasmuch as the bicycle is no small institution in the armies of Europe, the training of the dogs to attack the riders is important and is expected to produce great results in time of actual war.

To find a total import trade as small as that of the fiscal year 1898, the student of our commerce must turn back as far as 1879, when the country's population was smaller by nearly twenty millions than its present total. Only five years ago, in the fiscal year 1893, the United States imported \$866.400,000 worth of foreign goods. In the past fiscal year the total fell to \$616,000,000. over imports wholly unparalleled in our history, the so-called balance of trade in our favor reaching \$615,259,-000, against the \$286,263,000 balance which in 1897 was hailed as breaking all past records.

The acquisition of Hawaii makes all commerce between those islands and our Pacific cities a coasting trade, in 2,000,000 all told.

part, says the New York Mail and Express. This fact alone will enormously swell the trade of Seattle. Ta coma, Portland, San Francisco and the other Pacific coast points, and create a new era of prosperity where there has for many years been depression and languishing. Add to this con-

which only American vessels can take

sideration the new Pacific cable now assured, and the incalculable volume of commerce sure to follow our in and the Pacific coast may well congratulate itself upon the vista of prosperity opening before it. The lessons in naval construction

of noted health resorts. No other taught by our war with Spain confirm those of the latest preceding wars, that of Japan with China. What was specially noticeable in the battle of the Yalu was the great damage done both to the Chinese and Japapese ships by woodwork, through its taking fire and splintering. Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert tried to sub-At the close of the last century there | stitute other material for wood in our were supposed to be 1,000,000 aborig- newest ships, and, wherever this was inconvenient, he attempted to make than 100,000 and among them are still the wood fire proof by a patent process This last device had drawbacks. but the need itself was not questioned, and foremost in the recommendations of the Naval Board of Survey at Santiago was the advice that the least possible wood work should be used on warships. The ravages of fire on the Spanish ships furnish all the argument needed on this point, and it will is so taken up by forests as Germany, be our own fault if hereafter we neglect it, thinks the New York Sun.

Lord Reny presided a short time ago at the distribution of the annual prizes at University college, London, and Le of China keeping foreigners from in- mind over the fact that so many of them had been won by students of the female sex. Lord Reay expressed a faint hope that something might be done to put an end to this unhappy state of affairs, and even went so far as to say that he was ready to offer a prize for an essay embodying an exhaustive inquiry into the state of a woman's mind. The particular state reference was comprised in the term "accuracy". He was anxious to know fervent desire that this questian might be d'scussed in all the debating unions. Per aps it did not occur to Lord Reay that all the debating unions in England could not settle such a question. It is doubtful whether any power on earth could do so. What does the noble Lord mean by "accurate?" If he is correctly reported, his own mind, if it may be judged by his

language, is anything but "accurate." Although harmful adulterations of flour may be had by those who would not scruple to use them, there is little evidence thus far that flour is adulterated. In Massachusetts, where, as in other states, it has been assumed that flour was adulterated with clay, stance, an inquiry by the Board of Health disclosed only the presence of corn-starch and gluten, each perfectly healthful. The inquiry was a thorough one, samples of flour being obtained from 100 towns in the state, and generally from the groceries patronlikely to suffer in case of any adulteradulteration are greatly exaggerated.

A Confusion of Names.

He was looking lank and lean; he economists that the population of a wore a threadbare suit of black and under one arm he carried a volume which had seen better days. He entered so quietly that Dodson, who was

"I have here-" he began softly. Dodson wheeled in his chair and tool in the situation. "I don't care what you have!" he roared. Don't you see that sign, 'Peddlers and book agents not wanted,' or are you blind?"

"The Life of Samson-" continued "Why didn't you say so before?" said Dobson, subsiding.

"In one volume, price \$1.50," continued the long, thin man in black. "I'll take it," said Dodson shortly "Good day, sir."

A few minutes later a friend of Dodson's happened in and took up the volume.

"Hello, old man," said he, "I didn't know you went in for biblical subfeets.

"I don't see the joke," said Dodson testily. "I believe that in times like these every patriotic American citizen should familiarize himself with the lives of our prominent men who are at the front making history for the glorious country. We neglect these things too long. I propose to keep up with the times."

"You will have to hurry if you do," answered his friend dryly. "This particular Samson without the 'p' has been dead for three thousand years."-

Extermination of Mould in Cellars.

Unslaked lime is best suited for this purpose. Same is blown, in the shape of a fine powder, on the walls of the cellar and into the joints and crevices by means of the bellows or else thrown on with the hand. The walls must be damp; dry walls have to be well moistened previously. The lime slakes with the adhering water and kills all organisms. On the day following the walls are washed off, and, as experience has proved, the cellar will remain free from mould for at least two years.

The population of England at the time of the Conquest did not exceed

A WOUNDED BOY'S SHOT.

Brings Down a Spanish Sharpshooter Who Was Trying to Kill Him.

Mr. Belthasar Prell of Baltimore, Md., has received a letter from his son, Martin Prell, of Troop G. First cavalry. The letter is dated from the United States general hospital, Key West, Fla., and is as follows:

"I am now at the Key West hospital, wounded. I suppose you have already seen my name in the papers. I am wounded and good for about six weeks in bed before I will be able to walk. I received a compound fracture in the left leg, the bullet passing through the inner side of my leg and breaking it off completely. I also received a flesh wound in the right ankle which is now almost well. My fractured leg is getting along nicely, and I am doing well and hope to be out again in about six weeks.

"I was real lucky in not getting killed, for it was a hard battle, but we won the day and drove the Spaniards The Remarkable Crew and Equipment Car jut of the trenches and planted the Starr and Stripes on the principal fort and the hills around Santiago de United States navy has been named

ers in the trees did the best work.

crawled to the rear, I saw some one ping this vessel. Officially the "Vulshooting at me about 300 yards from can" is an engineers' repair ship, and me, and he was shooting pretty close formerly she was the steamer "Chatto my head. I was in pain and wound- ham." Shortly before the war, Ened in both legs and could not even gineer in Chief Melville recommended walk, but I still dragged my gun and that two vessels be purchased which had it loaded, and I said to mysel | could be transformed into engineers' that he would either get me or I would repair ships and attached to the Atget him. So I took a good aim and let lantic and Flying squadrons. Only it go and saw his gun fall first, and one steamer was purchased by the then a Spanlard, and then I was lucky Auxiliary Board, and she was transagain, and then crawled to the hospital formed at the Boston navy yard. tent, where I had my wounds dressed. While the ship is not intended for

"It was one of the most disagreeable fighting purposes, she carries two sights you ever saw in your life, for rapid-fire six-pounder guns. The there were dead and wounded wher- "Vulcan" is to follow in the wake of ever you fell. But the boys stood it the fleet, and she has a large coal cabravely and clinched their teeth and pacity which will give a wide radius the intrenchments were filled with of action. She will also supply fresh dead Spaniards by the hundreds. Dur- water to other vessels and make such ing the whole day it rained bullets, repairs as may become necessary. and at times they came thicker than The bow of the boat is devoted to a rain; but the more the bullets came stock room; back of this is the blackthe harder the boys would fight, and smith shop. There are also evaporators the more they would advance."

my nearly three years, and is an ex- There is a complete foundry with a cellent shot. His brother, Leonard cupola, which will enable castings to Prell, is a member of the Fifth Mary- be made on the boat. She has two land regiment.

Avoiding Colds. Avoiding colds is an art which should be acquired by every individual, as it usually requires only proper precautions. Colds are often the re- planers, drills, milling machines and sult of some condition of the constitution, or manner of living, or a lack of mental hygiene. In the lattor case, expecting and looking for them every time there is a change of atmospheric influence, such as often occurs daily.

Good mental resolutions and absence of undue fear of colds will do something towards avoiding them: but mostly the art is secured through increasing the resistance of the body. Colds are frequently caused by draughts of air striking sensitive portions of the body, usually the back of the neck, abdomen, feet and legs, as these portions are perhaps the most susceptible. To avoid this tendency the skin should be toughened, so that it will bear cold air better: this is done by daily cold sponge bathing better than any other way. If this habit is taken up during the warm weather. and kept up during the entire year, it will do much towards exempting indi-

viduals from colds. People who have not acquired this resistance will have to exercise more pains to adapt their clothing and exercise to the condition of the climate. Getting heated in changeable weather corn bread constitutes the staff of life. renders the individual very much more A table in any of the rural districts in susceptible to taking cold. Practical those states on which there is no dish adjustment of clothing, exercise, rest prepared from corn is a curiosity, and and protection, during the seasons when colds are prevalent, will often be a temporary measure against taking cold, while, on the other hand, constant worry about one's inability, hight are accepted by the inhabitants to adjust these conditions may be a cause for its development .- New York Ledger.

An Amusing Incident.

An amusing incident occurred in an A., B. & C. car the other afternoon. Four young couples, evidency out for an enjoyable day, were seated on one side of the car having a decidedly good time. While their merriment was at its height a seven-year-old boy across the aisle suddenly leaned for-

"Say, mister," he called to one of the young men, "why don't yon kiss your

girl?" The young man looked up in surprise, and the girl-a pretty girl, tooblushed.

"Talmage, Talmage," said the boy's

talk? The boy looked at his father in surprised disgust.

"What's the matter with you, dad?"

he cried. "You told me you'd do it if you was him!" And the father found the landscape people left the car.

Antique Furniture In France.

United States Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles in reference to a law dealing with curlo and old furniture merchants, promulgated on February 15, 1898, a knowledge of which, he says, may be of service to the many Americans who visit France with the the Johnny Green from next door!"-

expectation of buying articles of the above description, possessing artistic or historic value. The consul cor-

tinues: "The vital feature of the law is the obligation now resting upon all brokers, dealers in old furniture, linen, ctofhes, jewels, books, dishes, arms and other objects to keep an official register, signed by the commissaire of police or the mayor, containing day by day, without blanks or erasures, the name, surname, character and dwelling of those with whom said broker has contracted; also the nature, quality and price of all said merchandise; and said register must be forthcoming on demand. Penalties are prescribed for violation of the foregoing provision, the purpose of which is to prevent fraud in the exchange of old and second hand goods, especially such as are sought by collectors."

A FLOATING MACHINE SHOP.

ried by the Vulcan. The floating machine shop of the

the "Vulcan," and this vessel is now "Yes the Spaniards are brave fight- with Admiral Sampson's fleet-and was ers-when they are behind a brick ready to repair any damage which wall; but when we get them out of might have been sustained at the their intrenchments they are the best hands of Admiral Cervera; but it is runners you ever saw in your life. likely that now she will devote her at-But they did certainly fight while they tention to saving some of the wrecked were intrenched, and their sharpshoot- vessels in conjunction with the wrecking companies. It is said that \$300,-"Atter I was wounded and had 000 was spent in altering and equipand distillers of a capacity equal to a Mr. Prell has been in the regular ar- daily output of 10,000 gallons of water. steam cranes with ten-foot arms, which are especially designed for moving weights from a man-of-war and for transferring machinery to a disabled ship. There are also platebending rolls, punches, shears, lathes, other machine tools, which will enable them to repair the hulls, engines, and boilers or guns. The "Vulcan" carople frequently encourage colds by ries a large complement of first-class mechanics, and the repair shop has some of the finest engineers in the couptry. It is doubtful if any vessel has yet started out to war which has carried such a complement of welltrained and well-educated men. The "Vulcan's" captain is Lieut.-Commander Ira Harris, who has been general manager of the Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Company. The chief engineers are Gardiner Sims, the head of the Armington-Sims Engine Works, of Providence, Rhode Island, who has thirty of his best mechanics aboard. and Professor Aldrich, of the University of Virginia, one of the best electrical experts in the country. Out of her entire crew of two hundred men. ninety-two have the right to wear the officer's cap.-Scientific American.

Corn Diet Makes Tall Men.

The proof that corn bread diet makes bigger men physically can be found in the rural districts of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, where hominy and in those states men who fall below the stature of five feet are dwarfs. Six feet is the regulation size, and men who tower considerably above this as a matter of course.

Of course, climatic influence must be considered when stature is under discussion, but the food forms the basis of calculation. It is generally accepted by men who have given this subject thought that the six-footers of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky as a rule were brought up on hominy or corn bread as the main food supply. If the crowned heads of Europe could but be convinced that corn bread will result in a nation of six-footers, the American farmer would hardly be able to raise corn enough to supply the European markets.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Professor as a Nurse.

A certain learned professor, who lives in New York, has a wife and family, but, professor-like, his thoughts are always with his books. father, "what do you mean by such One evening his wife, who sad been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She asked what had become of them, and the professor explained that, as they had made a good deal of noise, decidedly interesting until the young he had put them to bed without waiting for her or calling a maid. "I hope they gave you no trouble."

she said. "No," said the professor, "with the exception of that one in the cot there. He objected a good d al to my un-

dressing him and putting him to bed." The wife went to inspect the cot. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's lit-