

STREET SCENES IN HAVANA.

Picturesque and Unique Views in Out-of-the Way Nooks.

You are taken ashore from the ship at Havana by rowboats hooded with canvas against the sun, and the sturdy boatmen give the visitor the first impression of the real Cubans. They are an admixture of African and Indian and Spaniard, with the blood of the African very evidently supreme among the lower classes. There is a frowzy crew of hackmen and hotel-runners bawling out an almost unintelligible Spanish patois at the landing as your welcome to "the pearl of the Antilles," and the Cuban cocherio impresses your American nationality upon you at once. Like other cabmen the world over he considers the American as his legitimate prey, and while Cubans pay one price, and foreigners in general a figure one-third higher, the proverbially wealthy American must pay two-thirds more, as a general thing, unless he be an adept at parrying an overcharge.

Havana is dilapidated and picturesque, and the traveler will find as much of the bizarre and unique in a stroll up the Prado and about the lesser streets as he has perhaps ever encountered in a like distance anywhere. To me the most interesting hour in the day in one of those antique towns is in the very early morning, when the place is just getting awake and the hucksters are coming in.

These country people arrive in all sorts of ways for the daily market. One group comes afoot, with tremendously heavy loads of fruits and vegetables carelessly balanced on their heads or swung on their backs. Here is a swarthy fellow leading a horse bearing capacious reeded panniers of fruits and stalks of sugar-cane, which latter is a favorite natural confection

by raving over the delay, as do those nervous Americans from the North. "How many cows there are about the streets!" somebody exclaims, and then he is calmly informed that the morning's milk is simply being delivered. A bunch of cattle and their driver stop before a house, and the portero comes out with a cup for the morning's supply. It is seen then that the cows are being milked from



A NATIVE FRUIT-SELLER IN HAVANA.

door to door by the dairymen, for this is the way the acute Cuban housewives have taken to assure for their tables a lacteal supply which is entirely fresh and absolutely pure. Otherwise the guile-loving vender might dilute the milk before delivering it to his customers, and craftily stir into the watery fluid the juice of the sweet potato to color it up to a duly rich and creamy cast. Even with the cows milked before the door one must continue to watch the milkman, for I have even heard of their having a rubber bag of water concealed under their loose frocks and connected with a rub-

Cathedral out of some byway unexpectedly, the whole panorama of its history may sweep across the mental vision in a flash. As for the sacred bones of Columbus, they are by common report gone. They might have been removed openly with the consent of the United States Government if it had been asked. The ceremony would have been of historic interest, but the painful reflections to which it would have given rise may excuse Captain-General Blanco for the mystery with which the removal of those ashes was accomplished. Santo Domingo can henceforth dispute with Madrid instead of with Havana the genuineness of the ashes.

The Cathedral will lose none of its attractiveness if the disputed ashes are no longer in the urn or under the slab which was supposed to cover them. And good poetry and good epitaph writing will be the gainers that the tomb of Columbus is no longer subject to the inscription:



A HAVANA HUCKSTER.

ber tube running down the inside of the sleeve, its tip being concealed in the hollow of the milking-hand. Only a gentle pressure upon the bag of water within is needed to thus cause both milk and water to flow into the cup at the same time. The milk-venders of Italy and India have also learned their trade to perfection, for they practise this identical trick.

Havana has many quiet nooks and corners which escape the American



POULTRY VENDEL.

Oh, rest thou, image of the great Colon! Thousand centuries remain, guarded in the urn, And in remembrance of our nation!

Don Jose Garcia de Arboleya, a learned Spaniard who wrote a historical and descriptive manual of Cuba half a century ago, pathetically asked where the muses were when these lines were inscribed. He received no answer.

Very Likely. Counsel appointed to defend an Irishman challenged several of the jury, who, his client said, had a prejudice against him. "Are there any more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the barrister. "No, sir, the jury's awl right; but Oi want you to challenge the Judge. I've been convicted under him several times already, and loikely he's beginning to have a prejudice against me."—Tit-Bits.

Politeness. "Pausing the other day at a push-cart standing by the sidewalk to buy an apple," said Mr. Nobbleton, "I dropped a nickel, which fell between the curb and the wheel of the cart, an inconvenient place from which to recover it. As I stooped to pick it up, the vendor said: 'Don't,' and he handed me a nickel from his own pocket. He would pick it up."—New York Sun.

Japanese air cushions are made of paper and cotton, take up, when empty, no more room than a pair of gloves, and cost only one-third as much as rubber cushions.

SHOOTING KLONDIKE RAPIDS.

Many Dangers Presented Even to the Water Traveler.

There are dangers en route to the Klondike, even when the water route is followed. The river steamer, in shooting the dangerous White Horse rapids and Miles Canyon on its way



SHOOTING THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS.

from Lake Bennett to Dawson, goes through many difficulties. On entering the canyon with its huge wall-like sides, there is an abrupt turn, and it is most difficult to prevent the steamer dashing against the rocks as the turn is made. The illustration represents the steamer Goddard on her way to Dawson City. She just grazed her side against the sheer rugged cliffs as she entered, but the captain brought her round in a straight line with the canyon, and no damage resulted. The engines were kept at full speed to give her steerage way, and as she tore down the river the excitement was intense. After fifteen minutes of suspense, during which five miles of swift water was traversed, the steamer took her last leap in the foaming White Horse, and entered the lower branches of the Sixty Mile. Then on she went through Lake Lebarge to the Pelly River. Though the waters were unknown, and the rocks and sandbars not shown on any chart, the captain, with an apparently instinctive knowledge and with consummate judgment, cleared every obstacle, noting each treacherous place for use in future trips.

An Offset.

"This is Mr. Pner, is it not?" "Yes, sir." "You have rented a house fronting on Mulberry square, I believe?" "I have."

"Well, my name is Ferguson. I have rented the house next to yours, and by a queer mistake the man I sent to clean it up so I could move into it went to the wrong place and cleaned up yours. His bill, which I settled, is quite moderate—only \$1.50—and I thought that if the work proved satisfactory on inspection perhaps you would not object to assuming the payment of that amount."

"Not at all, sir, but I shall charge you \$1.50 for one day's occupancy of my house. That, I think, makes us even, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

The Value of Exercise.

Any one who does not take time for exercise will probably have to make time to be ill.

Exercise gradually increases the physical powers and gives strength to resist sickness.

Exercise does for the body what intellectual training does for the mind—educates and strengthens it.

A sound and healthy body is the foundation of all that goes to make life a success. Exercise will enable you to obtain it.

Next to sleep, light, brisk and varied exercise will rest the tired brain more than anything else.

Metal rusts if not used, and the body becomes diseased if not exercised.

Wilhelmina is to Wed.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is to marry her cousin, Prince William of Wied. It is a love match, and, while it does not particularly please the courtiers and royal match-makers, who wanted the young Queen to wed some monarch or heir apparent, the gentle Wilhelmina is happy.

Prince William of Wied is the second son of Prince William Adolphus Maximilian Charles, whose family domain is at Neuweid, Rhonish Prussia.



WILLIAM OF WIED.

He was born March 26, 1876, and is therefore in his twenty-third year. As Prince of Wied he would have attracted little attention in European court circles; as the consort of Queen Wilhelmina he will be the first gentleman in the kingdom of Holland. Only the Queen herself will take precedence of him, and his place will be beside her at all court and other official ceremonies. He will share her income, and his children will inherit her throne. In a word he will occupy in Holland the same position that Prince Albert occupied in England as consort to Queen Victoria.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Barrelling Apples and Pears.

In barrelling apples it is quite safe to pile the apples as much as two inches above where the head will fit in the chine. If pressed down evenly there is elasticity enough in the apple skin to allow such compression without bruising it. If the apples are not thus pressed down they will shrink so as to be loose in the barrel, and will thus bruise in handling the barrels worse than they would if pressed down. Pears cannot be thus pressed down. They are best packed with a paper around each, which will keep it from touching its neighbor.

Stabling and Blanketing Horses.

At this time of year horses that are exposed to damp and bad weather should be blanketed while out of doors, and the blanket, or rather a dry one, should cover the horse after he is under shelter. Under the blanket the heat gathers from the internal heat of the body, and as there is thus a double protection between the skin and the outer air the skin does not chill. Carefulness in blanketing a horse has at all seasons more to do with his condition than feeding grain. If a cold is developed at this season it is extremely likely to last until spring, and may then develop into much worse disease than an ordinary cold.

Potash in Fruit-Tree Wood.

The apple tree is a great consumer of potash in its trunk, leaves and twigs, as well as in the formation of seeds. Every housewife who has used wood ashes for making lye to make soft soap, knows that apple-tree wood has a larger proportion of potash than have any trees from the forest. The stone fruits, peach, plum, cherry and apricot, all have in the trees on which they are grown a large proportion of potash. There is more in the leaves and twigs than there is in the trunk or large branches. It is probably the extra demand for potash to make the shell of the stone and also the germ that calls on the roots to supply potash. Coming into the sunlight the moisture of the sap evaporates, so that only a small amount of the potash finally goes to making the seed.

Dogging the Cows.

In a drive through a leading dairy section recently, in the Elgin district, just at milking time in the evening, we were surprised to see that about every one kept a dog to help drive the cattle up from pasture. Nearly all these dogs manifested about the same propensity to make themselves useful in keeping close to the heels of the cows, with the result that the cows would take to running to get away, and in some cases the lively trot of some of the animals seems to have afforded the boys some amusement, as the dogs were not called away until the whole herd was about getting into a run.

This over-exertion just before milking could have but one effect—diminishing the quantity of milk, and thus creating quite a loss to the pockets of the owners. But the help on the farm or the careless sons of the owners had apparently no other consideration than to get the cows into the barnyard or stable and get through milking as soon as possible. It never for a moment occurred to the milkmen that they were diminishing the supply by such haste, and the owner probably never figured on the expense attendant on keeping a dog in the herd. While we had no means of knowing, the chances are that these people do not subscribe for any dairy paper or think it necessary to keep posted outside the experience they may have acquired in the business. The dog may have his uses around a farm, but as an adjunct to the profitable management of a dairy he is a detriment and should be chained up or killed.—Indiana Farmer.

How to Save the Bees.

How can I save a large swarm of bees that have been robbed of winter stores by bee hunters? The old home being in a state of ruin, a suitable hive is the first thing to be provided, and the bees invited to enter it either by kindness or jarring their temporary quarters. If the cluster is fully exposed to manipulation, arrange the hive on a broad platform at about the same height and within a foot or two of the cluster. Spread a sheet smoothly under the hive and on the boards, extending it nearly to the bees. Raise the front side of the hive one or two inches. A gentle puff or two of smoke with a very light spray of sweetened water may be of service in quieting the bees if they appear turbulent, but the treatment must not be overdone.

With a long-handled tin dipper scoop up carefully a quantity of bees from the cluster and deposit them under the hive which is raised for the purpose, and then quickly lower it. Many of this first dipperful will rush out and take to wing, but some will be likely to remain and will set up the call for the others which are to be taken up in a similar way and poured down close up to the open front of the hive. Gentle agitation with a soft leafy bush will facilitate their entrance and also compel the laggards in the old home to take flight and join their companions. After it is certain that the queen is no longer outside, the hive may be carefully removed to a safe position a few feet distant. They may be moved short distances without loss by each day changing the location of the hive a few feet toward the desired spot. Otherwise long distances should be covered at once. The feeding consists in giving the

bees thirty-five or forty pounds of honey in as large quantities as they will take care of. A substitute can be made of sugar and water and a small preparation of extracted honey. Under the most favorable circumstances from one-third to one-half of their feed will be consumed at once in building, capping, brood rearing, etc. When enough food has been given, cease feeding entirely and just before winter remove the swarm to a dry, even-tempered cellar and provide good ventilation to the hive to the exclusion of vermin. Under such, perhaps exacting, but really necessary conditions, it is reasonably sure that a swarm of bees will come out in prime order in the spring.—E. W. Mossman in New England Homestead.

Growing Potatoes From Seed.

The growing of new varieties of potatoes by planting the seed balls ought to be more practiced than it is. It involves some trouble, as the first and second years the potatoes grown from seed will be little larger than beans or marbles, and with scarcely any indication of its future character or value. In most cases the seed from the same seed ball will produce varieties that vary widely from each other, and also from the potato that grew the seed. Most of the entirely new varieties will not for one reason or another be valuable. Most of the old-fashioned potatoes have degenerated in vigor, and cannot produce the crops they once did. Consequently there is good demand from experienced potato growers for all the new sorts, as they have learned that each variety produces more potatoes while new than it does after the variety has been long in cultivation.

It is not until the third season from seed that the character of the new potato can be determined. If a hundred varieties are produced probably not more than five or ten will be worth planting the fourth year. But in the years when the season is unusually favorable for the potato crop, and when the vines are most vigorous, the proportion of valuable seedlings will be increased. A seedling from a variety that still retains its vigor will be liable to excel in vigor of growth and productiveness. Most of the valuable new varieties are originated after seasons when the potato crop has been abundant and productive. This also applies to the production of new varieties of fruit from seed.—American Cultivator.

Success With Farm Poultry.

Poultry keeping on the ordinary farm can be made quite profitable if intelligently managed, and the farmer's wife may be abundantly rewarded by an abundant supply of pin-money for her many needs in the household, instead of having to call upon a perhaps already overburdened husband for everything.

There is also health and pleasure to be found in the poultry yard, for it takes one out into the fresh air, and while not requiring really hard work, it gives plenty of regular healthful exercise.

In order to be successful we must first select a breed best suited to our requirements.

If eggs are our aim the single comb brown Leghorn, Minorca and black Langshans are all good layers, but no breed will give satisfaction unless properly cared for. They must have warm, comfortable places to roost, well ventilated but without draughts, and kept perfectly clean. They must be fed a variety of food; when fed exclusively on corn as is the practice of so many farmers, the hens soon become too fat and unhealthy also.

For their breakfast I give them a warm mash of bran, corn meal, ground buckwheat or oats mixed with vegetables of different kinds, such as potatoes, beets, cabbage and turnips.

At twelve o'clock I throw among the litter in their scratching shed some whole wheat, buckwheat or oats, and at night give a feed of parched corn. I find this better than anything else to keep up the heat of their bodies during the long winter nights.

To keep them active and healthy, compel them to scratch for their grain by throwing it among a litter made of leaves, straw or hay. I keep within their reach plenty of clean water and milk, provide gravel, charcoal, pieces of old plaster a little bone meal occasionally, and a feed of meat once a week.

To keep free from lice keep their dusting boxes filled with fine road dust, mixed with pulverized tobacco, a little sulphur and ashes. It is also well to smoke out the houses occasionally with tobacco stems and sulphur.

For fryers, broilers and market poultry, I prefer the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte; they have plump bodies, with a rich yellow skin, and feather out and mature quickly. The earlier the broilers and fryers can be gotten into the market the better the price obtained.

The old hens should be marketed in the fall.

When first class, pure bred poultry is kept a nice little sum may often be realized by selling the eggs and fowls for breeding purposes.

Fowls for market purposes should be treated differently to the laying stock. Our aim should be to keep our fowls intended for market confined as closely as possible and fed on fat tending food, such as corn meal, whole corn, some wheat and plenty of drinking water and sweet milk.—Mrs. C. H. Bennett in Farm, Field and Fire side.

St. Louis Duck Hunters.

There are a number of men in St. Louis who go duck hunting without guns. They own Irish setters or spaniels that retrieve from water, and they sometimes secure as many as four dozen ducks in a day which have been killed or crippled by hunters who failed to find them.



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

nothing can ever hurry them. Over in the railroad yards the crews can sometimes be seen switching the trains back and forth by yokes of oxen, while the locomotive engine stands idly by, and the engineer and firemen smoke cigarettes in the cab. Hours are consumed by this and like leisure and primitive pursuits, but no one is so foolish as to heat his blood

visitors. The walk from the Prado to the little park of the Punta takes hardly more than a minute, yet this spot remains unknown to many.

The Cathedral of Columbus may be approached from it either by a walk along the parapets, on the water front, or by strolling through one of the narrow streets lined with substantial warehouses. Following the quay