

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 intimation 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 rowdy 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 is 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 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



NATIVE WATER-CARRIER.

with the masses, for a copper will buy a long stick of it. The fruits are mostly new to any one not tropic-traveled, and the familiar-looking bananas are tucked in with papayas, mamayas, aguacates, chabacanos, mangoes, and a great variety of other products rarely ever seen outside those latitudes. This fellow will soon be shouting out his stock with loud-lunged persistence about the streets and into the patios of the houses, and will then sleep and smoke away the rest of the day.

Lumbering wains come straining into town, drawn by heavy-necked yokes with restraining nose-hitches. A four-team of these cattle and their great cart will alone block the average side-street, so the country ox-carts rarely get very far into town. When two of them meet there is an ably conducted debate on road rights and considerable native profanity. An ambulating haystack adds a picturesque touch to the scene and a breath from the fields. As the diminutive horse under the load swings down the way the grass often brushes the houses on either side and crowds the foot-men to the extremity of the eighteen-inch sidewalks. An ox-cart, a load of hay and a long-poled volante blankly regard each other in a narrow street, and each with an eloquent driver, is a "jian" combination excelled nowhere on lower Broadway.

The Cubans are like every other Spanish-tinted nationality in their utter indifference to time. There is a land of manana indeed, and almost



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

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-



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

there is the view of Cabana fortress across the bay, and of the masts and rigging of the ships in the harbor. Commerce had not yet spread its wings, and the shipping is not extensive. A pleasanter walk is through Cuba street, with glimpses into the barracks of the Spanish soldiers and chance views of the home life of the people who dwell in their stores and shops. Seeing the soldiers in the barracks one is tempted to ask if they are ever clean. And of the dwellers in Havana houses the question will recur a thousand times: How can they help feeling themselves prisoners behind those massive doors and grated windows?

It is better to come to the Cathedral this way than to take a cab and drive directly from the hotel. Coming in a cab the two towers stand out just like the towers of innumerable other cathedrals, and the crumbling gray stones are as other time-eaten monuments. But coming upon the

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:

"Under Proper Laws." Naval expansion is inevitable under the unanswerable logic of destiny. But what the country most needs is an expansion of its maritime fleets. Under proper laws that would promptly set in, and while taking no millions out of the Treasury it would turn uncounted millions into the channels of industry and make America as busy a builder of merchantmen for the outer world as she long has been of locomotives.—Philadelphia Record (Free Trade).

Here is the definition of the peculiar virtues of the policy of discriminating duties that is hard to beat. Under this very proper law, precisely similar to the law enacted for the same purpose a hundred years ago by the founders of the republic, there would be no taking of millions out of the National Treasury, but there would be a wonderful turning of "unaccounted millions into the channels of industry." We should begin by building a vast fleet of iron and steel ships for the American merchant marine, and by the time this demand was supplied our splendidly equipped shipyards with their cheaper materials and superior mechanical equipments would be ready to build ships for the rest of the world. All this, as the Philadelphia Record very truly observes, "under proper laws," but in no other way.

Two Shades. Two misty shades met in illimitable space. "Ah," cried one, "why sighest thou?" "I sigh," replied the other, "over the sad decline of a decaying stage." "You do!" cried the first. "How strange! For, know you, this lamentable decline sorely afflicts me as well." "To think," moaned the other, "that at this very moment a make-up nose—save the mark!—doth move the groundlings to ardent admiration. Was ever anything so grotesque, so flippant, so coarse?" "Never," cried the first; "it passes belief. This Cyrano's nose seemeth more like the gibing fancy of a Christ-mas mummy than the staid accessory of a play."

"I am glad," said the waiting one, "to find such quick and touching sympathy. May I ask your name?" "I," proudly replied the other, "am Richard's hump. And you?" "I am Trilby's foot."

And they drifted away together.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Statistics show that the consumption of hay in the large cities is as large now as it ever has been.

FACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

CAUSE AND EFFECT AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Republican Control of the House of Representatives Saved by Gains Made in the States Where Protection Was Emphasized as a Leading Issue.

A vote for Democratic Congressmen will be a vote to overturn the Dingley Tariff law, which has been the primal factor of our present prosperity; which has increased the wages paid to American workmen one billion dollars in the passed eighteen months; which made a balance of trade in our favor of over six hundred million dollars last year, and is building new factories and setting more men at work in our mills, factories, logging camps and mines. It will be a vote to endorse the free trade Wilson law, which closed our mills and factories, and enforced idleness and poverty upon American workmen.—Tacoma Ledger.

It is a fact of history that in the States of the Far West the campaign ending November 8 was chiefly fought on the issue of protection. The extract just quoted from the Tacoma Ledger is a fair sample of the arguments and appeals relied upon by the leading Republican newspapers of the Pacific Coast to reach the intelligence of voters. Day after day, week after week, the journals supporting President McKinley's administration and its policies spread before their readers the facts and figures of revived prosperity under protection as contrasted with the facts and figures of depression and ruin under four years of free trade and tariff tinkering. Every Republican speaker followed the same line.

A different policy was pursued in the Middle and Eastern States, more particularly the Atlantic Coast States. In these States the tariff was almost entirely ignored alike by newspapers and campaign speakers on the Republican side. Naturally it was ignored on the Democratic side. Republican writers and orators had little or nothing to say about the leading feature in the policy of the Republican National Administration. The needs and demands of the American merchant marine, albeit of vital consequence to the people of the Atlantic Coast States, received scarcely a word of recognition. So far as the voters of these localities were informed the issue of marine protection and the restoration of American shipping was not involved in the campaign.

Mark the result! The Republican majority in the National House of Representatives was wiped out by losses in the Western, Middle and Eastern States and the control of the House by a majority now estimated at thirteen was saved to the Republican party by the gains of Congressmen in the States west of the Missouri River. Leaving out the gains in these States, where the doctrine of protection was made the leading issue of the campaign, the Lower House of the Fifty-sixth Congress would be in the control of a coalition of Democrats, Populists and Free Silverites.

There is possibly a lesson in these facts that campaign managers would do well to keep in mind hereafter.

"Under Proper Laws." Naval expansion is inevitable under the unanswerable logic of destiny. But what the country most needs is an expansion of its maritime fleets. Under proper laws that would promptly set in, and while taking no millions out of the Treasury it would turn uncounted millions into the channels of industry and make America as busy a builder of merchantmen for the outer world as she long has been of locomotives.—Philadelphia Record (Free Trade).

Here is the definition of the peculiar virtues of the policy of discriminating duties that is hard to beat. Under this very proper law, precisely similar to the law enacted for the same purpose a hundred years ago by the founders of the republic, there would be no taking of millions out of the National Treasury, but there would be a wonderful turning of "unaccounted millions into the channels of industry." We should begin by building a vast fleet of iron and steel ships for the American merchant marine, and by the time this demand was supplied our splendidly equipped shipyards with their cheaper materials and superior mechanical equipments would be ready to build ships for the rest of the world. All this, as the Philadelphia Record very truly observes, "under proper laws," but in no other way.

Two Shades. Two misty shades met in illimitable space. "Ah," cried one, "why sighest thou?" "I sigh," replied the other, "over the sad decline of a decaying stage." "You do!" cried the first. "How strange! For, know you, this lamentable decline sorely afflicts me as well." "To think," moaned the other, "that at this very moment a make-up nose—save the mark!—doth move the groundlings to ardent admiration. Was ever anything so grotesque, so flippant, so coarse?" "Never," cried the first; "it passes belief. This Cyrano's nose seemeth more like the gibing fancy of a Christ-mas mummy than the staid accessory of a play."

Statistics show that the consumption of hay in the large cities is as large now as it ever has been.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PAID THE INSURANCE.

Parents After Three Years Identify the Remains of Their Murdered Son to the Satisfaction of a Jury.

A jury at Bellefonte has awarded John F. Potter a verdict against the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., for \$115,555, being the face value and interest of a \$100 policy held by his son, George Potter, who is supposed to have been murdered in 1894. Young Potter disappeared from home in the spring of that year, and later a mangled body, supposed to be his, was found near Cross Forks. The company refused to pay the insurance on the grounds of insufficient proof of death. Three years after the burial of the murdered man the father and mother had the remains exhumed and identified them as those of their son.

The following pensions were issued last week: Thornton Winesburgh, Buffalo, Washington, \$5; John Neel, Hamilton, Jefferson, \$5; John H. Vandy, Brookville, \$6 to \$8; Jacob Widmer, Aitch, Huntingdon, \$6; Richard M. Fast, Fairchance, \$6; Susan Gahn, Jemmers, Somerset, \$8; Asbury M. Lias, Puzosawney, \$8; George Mills, New Bridgewater, \$8; Thomas E. Keen, Pittsburgh, \$8; George E. Irvine, Allegheny, \$8; Henry M. Gaskill, Erie, \$6 to \$8; William C. Lutz, dead, Murrysville, \$8; William Klime, Jennerstown, \$10; Greenburg E. Nevling, Smith Mills, \$8; Hugh McPherson, Canal Ridge, \$12; Andrew A. Washburn, McKean, \$8; Thomas J. Cameron, Lewistown, \$24; Emily A. Keen, Tamarac, \$8; Mary Porter, Boyer, \$8; James Rossell, Vanderbilt, \$8; Charles C. Hern, Pittsburgh, \$4 to \$6; William Stone, Mercersburg, \$6 to \$8; George M. Dopp, Lenoxville, \$8 to \$12; John A. Bennett, Indiana, \$6 to \$8; Benjamin F. Noel, Creighton, \$6 to \$8; William Robins, Keech, \$12; Angelina Davison, Cooperstown; Ellen A. Brower, Vail, \$3; Benjamin Cumpson, Woodbury, Bedford, \$8; Reuben Ransford, Liverpool, \$6; Perry, \$6; Stephen Atherton, Centerville, \$10 to \$12; Uriah Stover, Houseville, Center, \$6 to \$8; Jacob Ritter, Tomstown, Franklin, \$10 to \$12; John A. Yeager, Center, \$6 to \$8; George W. Edwards, Emid, Fulton, \$8; John H. Leve, Clarion, \$10; Mary Budd, mother, Sharon, \$12; Mary A. Ziders, Thompsonstown, Juniata, \$12; Maria W. Wolf, Erie, \$8; minors of William Care, Morris Run, Toga, \$18; Moses Johnson, Bedford, \$6 to \$10; Workman Simmons, Elizabeth, \$6 to \$10; William Dixon, Harrisburg, \$6 to \$8.

Con Rumberger of East Sandy had a near encounter with a deer while he and his son were hunting last week. The son fired at a deer, injuring it. The deer limped into the brush, where the elder Rumberger was. Mr. Rumberger whipped out his knife and attacked the deer, which made vain resistance. Rumberger cut the animal several times, but could not reach the vital spot. The deer caught the hunter on its horns, and after tossing him about, pitched him over a bank into a ditch a few feet below. The son then came up and killed the animal.

During the trial at Allentown of a case in which the value of a horse was in dispute, Robert F. Thomas, the plaintiff, asked the Court's permission to pray when he took the witness stand. He stated that whenever he said or did was done under the guidance of the Lord, Judge Albright granted his request, and Thomas stood aloof for about ten minutes. The trial was then continued.

Four children of the family of Henry Raudenbush, of Quakertown, were seriously poisoned last week by eating tainted cheese at supper. The cheese was purchased at a local grocery store, and more than a dozen families had bought from the same cake before the poisoning had become known. Physicians worked with the children all night and next morning they were reported out of danger.

Property owners of Parnassus who appealed to court from the award of viewers for damages caused by grading of the street, and Thomas, who had been awarded \$2500, were awarded \$5000. These were test cases. The others will likely accept the award of the viewers.

Burgess Joseph Vanallman, of Hollidaysburg, signed an ordinance taxing poles of all electric light, telephone, telegraph and electric railways within the municipality 75 cents for each pole erected on the street and 50 cents for each pole erected in alleys. Several days ago there was an advance in telephone charges and street car fares.

Edward Cook, an old citizen of Pennsylvania, died last week under peculiar circumstances. He went to the home of Adam Underland, a neighbor, who had been stricken with paralysis. While administering to the afflicted man an artery, without apparent cause, broke in Mr. Cook's leg. Before medical aid arrived he bled to death.

Miss Nellie Thomas, aged 22, of Pittsburgh, who was injured in a runaway accident Wednesday at Greensburg, died last Friday. She was the daughter of John C. Thomas, of Pittsburgh, who, with six brothers and one sister survive her. She was engaged to be married to Edward Sanders, of Pittsburgh.

A wagon loaded with turkeys, driven by Charles Johnson, of Upper Roxborough, was run into by a trolleycar on the Chestnut Hill & Nurtistown Railway the other evening. Johnson's wagon was wrecked and he was severely injured. The turkeys escaped, and there was a wild chase to recapture them.

At a meeting of the Red Cross at Mt. Pleasant the other evening a net earning of \$300 was announced from the carnival, more than \$100 of which was reaped from fancy work and candy booths. An envelope addressed to the widow of Jesse Noss, of Company E, from Admiral Dewey was sold for \$50.

John W. Larkin, a Neshannock township school teacher, has sued John Riley for \$5,000 damages. Riley had a wire stretched along the street to protect grass near the sidewalk. Larkin fell over this wire, breaking his nose and sustaining other serious injuries.

Miss Rebecca Martin, aged 87, Paris, Washington county, was burned to death a few days ago while sitting near a grate fire.

A. F. Welsh, who claims to come from Canada, is in jail at New Castle, on a charge of false pretense. He and a companion are said to have conspired to bunk the confiding housewives of the Shenango Valley by a dress pattern scheme.

Andrew Allan, superintendent of mining engineers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who was burned by an explosion of gas in No. 4 mine at Pitts-

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT—No. 1 red.....	\$	70@ 71
No. 2 red.....		65 66
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear.....		37 38
Mixed ear.....		34 35
OATS—No. 2 white.....		32 33
No. 3 white.....		31 32
RYE—No. 1.....		60 61
FLOUR—Winter patents.....		3 80 3 93
Fancy straight white.....		3 50 3 60
Rye flour.....		3 25 3 45
HAY—No. 1 timothy.....		8 75 9 00
Clover, No. 1.....		7 75 8 25
Timothy, No. 1, white, mil, ton.....		16 15 60
Brown middlings, 100 lb.....		13 00 13 50
Bran, bulk.....		12 25 12 75
STRAW—Wheat.....		5 75 6 00
Oat.....		5 50 6 00
SEED—Clover, 60 lb.....		2 00 2 00
Timothy, prime.....		1 20 1 40

Dairy Products.		
BUTTER—Elgin creamery.....	\$	24@ 25
Ohio creamery.....		22 23
Fancy country roll.....		14 15
CHEESE—Ohio, new.....		10 11
New York, new.....		11 12

Fruits and Vegetables.		
BEANS—Lima, 7 qt.....	\$	15@ 16
POTATOES—Fancy White, 2 bu.....		37 38
CABBAGE—Per 100 heads.....		2 00 2 50
ONIONS—Choice yellow, 7 bu.....		35 40

Poultry, Etc.		
CHICKENS—Per pair, small.....	\$	35@ 40
TURKEYS—Per lb.....		12 13
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....		22 23

CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR.....	\$	3 10@ 3 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....		67 68
RYE—No. 2.....		57 58
CORN—Mixed.....		34 35
OATS.....		28 29
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.....		19 20

PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR.....	\$	3 60@ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....		70 71
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....		38 39
OATS—No. 2 white.....		33 34
BUTTER—Creamery, extra.....		21 22
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.....		21 22

NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents.....	\$	3 70@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....		74 75
CORN—No. 2.....		40 41
OATS—White Western.....		22 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....		14 20
EGGS—State of Penn.....		24 25

LIVE STOCK.		
Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.		
CATTLE.		
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs.....	\$	4 80@ 5 00
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs.....		4 60 4 70
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs.....		4 40 4 50
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs.....		3 70 4 0
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....		3 40 3 70

HOGS.		
Medium.....		3 45 3 65
Heavy.....		3 50 3 65
Toughs and stags.....		2 75 3 00

SHEEP.		
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs.....		4 40 4 50
Good, 85 to 95 lbs.....		4 25 4 30
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs.....		3 80 4 10
Common.....		3 00 3 25
Veal Calves.....		5 00 7 20

LAMBS.		
Springer, extra.....		5 10@ 5 25
Springer, good to choice.....		5 00 5 25
Common to fair.....		3 50 5 15
Extra yearlings, light.....		4 65 4 70
Good to choice yearlings.....		4 40 4 65
Medium.....		3 85 4 25
Common.....		3 00 3 85

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Exports at This Season far Ahead of Last Year—Improvement in Cotton and Woolen Goods.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: The most significant thing this week has been the entire absence of the customary nervous fright before or after the meeting of congress and the president's message and the treasurer's report. No one showed the least alarm, and nobody could find occasion for any. Money and stock and grain markets moved on exactly as if the government were automatic certain to do or say no more than the people had already decided and expected, and so the gradual betterment since October continues.

There is a larger demand for products in nearly all the great industries, larger export demand for foreign needs, a more healthy domestic demand since seasonal weather arrived and a comforting conviction that November business, the biggest ever done in this country in any month, was but a step toward something better.

Exports last year in December were marvellous, but this year are starting far ahead. The Atlantic wheat exports, flour included, have been for the week 5,636,767 bushels, against 4,312,137 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 556,523 bushels, against 975,983 bushels last year, and prices have declined 2 1/2¢ for cash, but western receipts of 10,135,169 bushels, against 6,213,471 bushels from last year's great crop, stops argument.

Cotton shared in the export movement fully and nevertheless has risen 2-1/16 in price, with a feeling that estimates of yield may have been excessive. At the extremely low price yet quoted, foreign buyers do not stop to calculate commercial and mill stocks on hand. The consumption in this country is not very large, being but little changed by troubles about wages at the South, though by more voluntary curtailment to New England, but the demand for goods is better, and has lifted the price of print cloths 1/8¢, and some of the other goods a shade.

Woolen goods have been in much better demand and many of the smaller mills have been buying after concessions secured by the larger. The much broader market is more healthy and promises far more for the industry and sales of 10,655,200 pounds in two weeks past at the three chief markets, against 10,852,700 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, are quite in line with the demand in prosperous years. Prices yielded about 1/8¢ in November, according to 100 quotations by Coates Bros. and from Philadelphia dispatches appear to be about a cent lower this week.

The rupture of the inchoate rail combination, it appears, resulted in lower prices and larger sales in the first week of sharp competition that were realized a week ago. Prices were made in some transactions much lower than were then or are now quoted, and while \$17 at Pittsburgh is now named, special orders are said to command lower figures. The purchase of 150,000 tons bessemer pig at \$10 at a valley furnace and 100,000 billets for Pittsburgh at \$11.50 of which 40,000 tons went to a hoop mill, with 11,000 tons rods at Chicago at \$22 and 22,000 tons plates for one concern at Pittsburgh, besides enormous orders for bars and plates in car and ship building, a steamship contract on the Delaware and a contract for 5,000 tons for bridges at Chicago, give some idea of the heavy business coming forward, just when the works usually expect a season of idleness and waiting. Pig iron has risen at the East to \$11.50 and quotations average for pig throughout the country a shade higher than at any time this year, though prices for finished products have recently been declining.