

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 coheo 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 one of those antique towns 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 apotes, manayas, agucates, 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 persistency 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 regarding each other in a narrow street, and each with an eloquent driver, is a "jam" combination excelled nowhere on lower Broadway.

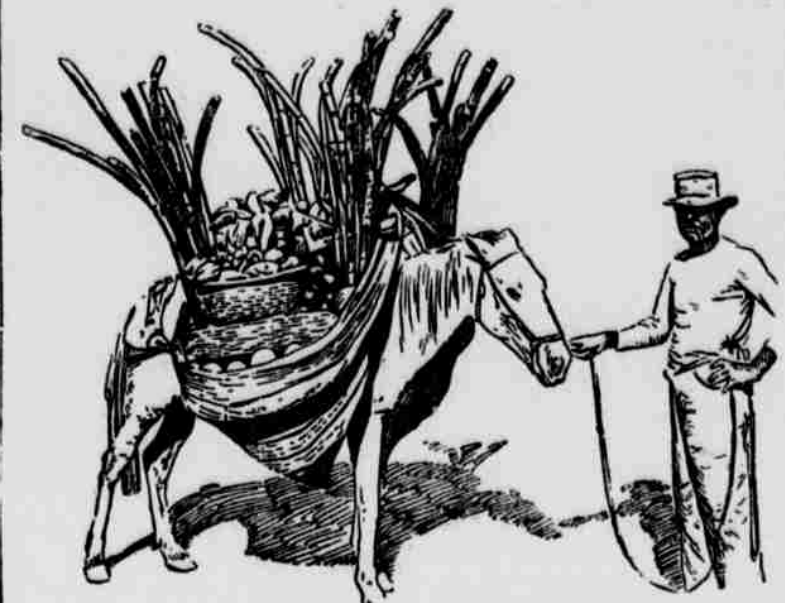
The Cubans are like every other Spanish-tinted nationality in their utter indifference to time. There is a land of manana indeed, and almost



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 men, while the locomotive engine stands idly by, and the engineer and fireman smoke cigarettes in the cab. Havana is consumed by this and like habits 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 vendor 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 Habana 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 pleasant 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:

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 mummies were when these lines were inscribed. He received no answer.



POULTRY VENDER.

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 Christmas mummy than the staid accessory of a play."

"I am glad," said the wailing 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.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

Trees and a Compact Subsoil.

One of the chief difficulties found in planting trees in many parts of the country is that the soil is underlain by a compact subsoil, through which the roots of the trees do not readily penetrate. As a remedy for this, large holes about six or eight feet across and deep enough to go through this hard underlying layer are dug. These large holes or wells are then filled with mellow surface soil, in which the trees are planted, the object being to afford opportunity for deep rooting and also conserve moisture.

Prepare Ground Well For Orchards.

If the land is not naturally well drained it should be underdrained by means of tile, particularly if it has a stiff and impervious subsoil. This is of greater importance than subsoiling, for subsoiling only loosens the ground for the time being and it will become hard unless it is underdrained. Ordinarily all orchard lands should be thoroughly gone over with a subsoil plow before the trees are set. On prairie soils, where the subsoil is not hard, this is unnecessary. It must always be borne in mind that the care of the orchard gets during the first six or eight years determines its ultimate usefulness.—Illinois Experiment Station.

Feeding Whey to Hogs.

Whey contains more nutritive value than it is popularly supposed to have. Though most of the fats and casein have been taken from it, there is a small proportion of both of these that goes through the press. These have some value, but not enough with the large proportion of water to be fed alone. There is also some sugar which makes the pigs fond of whey, so they will eat until they are distended with whey, while growing poor in flesh and not gaining in weight at all. But mix some corn and oat meal with this whey, and add the least bit of linseed meal, and the whey becomes altogether a different food. It might be said that the whey contributes nothing of value to the ration. It does, for it makes it more palatable if given in moderation. The sweet in the whey makes it an appetizer, to encourage the animal to eat more than it otherwise would.

Apples From Young Trees.

The first few crops of apples that a young apple tree bears are apt to be of large size, but poor keeping qualities. The extra size is usually because the tree is growing fast, and furnishes more sap than the fruit set can use to the best advantage. Besides, in a young, vigorous-growing tree, though there may be many blossoms in spring, most of these are dropped out, and the blossom fails to set. This is most apt to happen when rain comes at blossoming time. But we have known warm, dry weather at blossoming to cause the fruit to set poorly, indicating that too much sap in the shoot produced as had an effect as to too much rain outside. If young apple trees bear profusely and grow fruit less than the normal size of the variety it is well to look for evidences of the borer on the trunk as the cause.

Fertilizers For Potatoes.

Rot and scab on potatoes are playing havoc with the proper growing of the crop and show the necessity for a better understanding of the fertilizers best suited to the crop under all conditions of growth and variations of seasons. Stable manures and also clover-enriched soil will invariably rot potatoes in wet seasons. Fertilizers containing phosphates may be used to advantage in potato growing mainly to insure sound tubers, but they must be sparingly used and thoroughly mixed with the soil before the seed potato is planted.

Potatoes need more potash than the average soil will furnish, but it is difficult for the grower to apply this to the soil without risk of adding it in a caustic form that will injure either seed or growing tubers. The lack of available potash in the soil is undoubtedly the cause of blight and rot, but to apply it intelligently it is best to experiment with the special mixtures put up by most manufacturers of fertilizers. Careful work with these special fertilizers, together with the proper use of stable manures, will enable one soon to learn what just proportion of the mixture is needed to obtain the best results.—Atlanta Journal.

Avoiding Disease in Poultry.

The hen is more subject to disease than any of our domestic animals, nor is this strange when it is considered that she is forced to work constantly nearly all the year in the production of eggs, when naturally she would lay but a few more than her wild sister, who lays only enough for one or two broods a year. It is usually the old fowls that are most subject to disease, and even then it is due to mismanagement, such as lack of pure air, clean water, wholesome food or exercise. Fowls fed largely on corn and confined at night in close, filthy quarters cannot long remain in perfect health. It is plain, therefore, why animals in confinement are much more likely to be sick than those on the range.

The best plan to prevent fowls from ailing is to keep them when in confinement as nearly as possible to their habits on the range. In feeding use a variety of grains, green foods, bone and meat, with plenty of pure water and plenty of fresh air at night. Avoid crowding them while in the house and furnish them as much yard room as possible, together with a scratching shed in winter. In case any of them are sick from any cause at once put them by themselves away from the rest of the flock. Only by constant study of their likes and dislikes can poultry be made to pay large profits.—Atlanta Journal.

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 \$176,556, because of the face value and interest of a \$1000 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 Fork. 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, Washington, \$6; John C. Neel, Hamilton, Jefferson, \$8; John H. Kennedy, Brookville, \$6 to \$8; Jacob Widner, Alton, Huntingdon, \$6; Richard M. East, Fairhance, \$6; Susan Gahn, Jeners, Somerset, \$8; Asburg, M. Liar, Punxsutawney, \$6; George M. Depp, Lenoxville, \$8; Thomas E. Keen, Bridgewater, \$6; George F. Irvine, Allegheny, \$6; Henry M. Gaskill, Erie, \$6 to \$8; William C. Lutz, dead, Murraysville, \$6; William Kline, Jennerstown, \$10; Greening B. Neving, Smith Mills, \$8; Hugh McPherson, Canal Run, \$12; Andrew A. Washburn, McKean, \$5; Thomas J. Cameron, Lewistown, \$24; Emily A. Keen, Tamarac, \$8; Mary Porter, Boyer, \$8; James Russell, Vanderbill, \$8; Charles C. Herr, Pittsburg, \$6 to \$8; William Stone, Mercersburg, \$6 to \$8; George M. Depp, Lenoxville, \$8 to \$12; John A. Bennett, Indiana, \$6 to \$12; Benjamin F. Noel, Creighton, \$6 to \$8; William Robins, Keech, \$12 to \$20; Thomas Bechtel, Marketsville, \$10; Angeline Davidson, Cooperstown, Ellen A. Brower, Fall, Benjamin Campbell, Woodbury, Bedford, \$8; Reuben Rubendall, Liverpool, 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, Enid, Fulton, \$8; John H. Leaver, Clarion, \$10; Mary Budd, mother, Sharon, \$12; Mary A. Ziders, Thompsonstown, Juniata, \$12; Maria W. Wolf, Erie, \$8; minors of William Care, Morfitt, Toga, \$18; Moses Johnson, Bedford, \$6 to \$10; Workman Simmons, Elizabeth, \$3 to \$10; William Dixon, Harrisburg, \$6 to \$8.

Con Rumberger of East Sandy had a terrible encounter with a deer while he and his son were hunting last week. The son fired at a deer, injuring it. The deer leaped into the brush, where the older Rumberger was. Mr. Rumberger whipped out his knife and attacked the deer, which made vigorous resistance. Rumberger cut the animal several times, but could not reach the spot. The deer caught the hunter on its horns, and after losing his about, pitched him over a bank into a creek 20 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 prayed about 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 was found to contain lead. 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 a jury for damages caused by grading lost money by so doing, as the court adjusted the claims on a basis of \$5 less than what the viewers had allowed. Mrs. E. N. Glass was awarded \$200, J. S. Oster, \$150, and Mrs. M. J. McMane, \$750. These were fast 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 15 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 fare.

Edward Rock, an old citizen of Penn station, 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. Rock's leg. Before medical aid arrived he died.

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

A wagon loaded with turkeys, driven by Charles Johnson, of Upper Roxborough, was run into by a trolleycar on the Chestnut Hill & Norristown 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 \$200 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 \$10.

John W. Larkin, a Neshaunk 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.

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
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	36 37
No. 3 ear.....	34 35
OATS—No. 2 white.....	32 33
No. 3 white.....	31 32
RYE—No. 1.....	60 61
RYE—No. 2.....	58 59
FLOUR—Winter patents.....	3 80 3 83
Fancy straight winter.....	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
FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton.....	16 00 16 50
Brown middlings.....	13 00 13 50
French chaff.....	12 25 12 75
STRAW—Wheat.....	7 75 8 00
Oat.....	5 00 6 00
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs.....	2 50 3 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, 7 bu.....	37 38
RYE—No. 2 mixed.....	2 00 2 50
OATS—Choice yellow, 3 bu.....	35 40

Poultry, Etc.

CHICKENS—Per pair, small.....	35@ 43
TURKEYS—Per lb.....	12 13
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	22 23

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR.....	3 10@ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 68
RYE—No. 2.....	57 58
CORN—Mixed.....	34 35
OATS.....	28 29
EGGS.....	19 20
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.....	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
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts.....	24

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents.....	3 70@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	74
CORN—No. 2.....	40
OATS—White Western.....	32 33
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 20
EGGS—State of Penn.....	24 25

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.	
CATTLE.	
Prime, 1500 to 1400 lbs.....	4 80@ 5 00
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs.....	4 40 4 70
Fair, 1000 to 1100 lbs.....	4 20 4 50
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs.....	3 70 4 0
Common, 700 to 800 lbs.....	3 40 3 70

HOGS.

Medium.....	3 45 3 65
Heavy.....	3 60
Roughs and stags.....	2 75 3 00

SHEEP.

Prime, 95 to 105 lbs.....	4 40 4 50
Good, 85 to 90 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 10 5 35
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 55

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Experts 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, the president's message and the treasurer's report. No one showed the least alarm, and nobody could find an 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 seasonable 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, four included, have been for the week 5,635,767 bushels, against 4,312,137 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 556,523 bushels, against 973,883 bushels last year, and prices have declined 25c for cash, but western receipts of 10,135,169 bushels, against 6,214,471 bushels from last year's great crop, stops argument.

Cotton shared in the export movement fully and nevertheless has risen 5-16c 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 1/2c, 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 1/2c 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 Pittsburg 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 Pittsburg 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 Pittsburg, 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.