HAVANA'S AMERICANIZED POLICE. * must be kept back.' 'Yes, sor'—and I noticed that it was Private Shaunnessy, a good old vet, and passed on. Casually turning around, I beheld the greatest commotion and rushed back. "Stop, stop!' I yelled, 'I don't want you to kill them!" ers, Now Keep Order in Her Streets.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION WROUGHT.

equipped and clad in handsome uniforms. During the past few months a band of nearly one thousand men have been drilling under the direction of United States army officers, and at the same time becoming fully acquainted with all the duties which "one of the finest" is supposed to know. The larger number of the new force had served in the Cuban army, but in their selection no distinction has been made because of previous affiliations, the preference being given affiliations, the preference being given to those who were physically superior and who understood the peculiar conditions of government and people which obtains in Havana.

When John McCullagh, the famous ex-Chief of Police, went from New York City to Havana to help reorganize the force, and the solice series and the solice.

the force, and the police system gener ally, he undertook a more difficult task than he had at first anticipated. Under the recent Spanish regime there were three different kinds of police, each responsible to a different head, and whose duties, often conflicting with each other, created friction and jealou . Under the new rules and jealour pyerning avana's constabulary this here; jut one executive, General leno; Chief of Police, whose bw; are supreme, and responsible he except General Ludlow, the ary Governor of Havana. There Board of Commissioners, but in ther respects it is patterned closely pon New York's police organization. There are six inspectors, twelve cap-tains, twenty-four lieutenants and

sergeants, and nearly one thousand patrolmen, all of whose duties are clear and well defined. Frederic Remington gives in Col-Ber's Weekly an entertaining account of police conditions in Havana before and after the Americans reorganized

the force. He says:
The last time I was in Havana Wey. ler sat in the palace and dirty Spanish soldiers prowled the streets by day and by night. These much starved and abused men held up the honest wayfarer on the principal streets and got from him wherewith to buy bread. The stretches down by the wharves were little battlefields for decently dressed men after dark. The old Havana gendarme walked about or aned against buildings, firing their arettes, but no one ever took them riously-they interfered with nono matter what his purpose

The Prado at evening was a gay sene, with its swarms of Spanish flicers and pretty women strolling flowly about to the music of the mili-ary bands. Much more cheerful than h these days, I must confess; but the ack streets were made dangerous by sarved soldiers; the insurgent bands aided the country about to the out-osts on the neighboring hills, and he people in the theatres insulted mericans, thirsted for their blood, nd told them so by word of mouth. onsul-General Lee employed his me in saving American newspaper orrespondents from the Cabanas, and e United States Government signiouls than a yesterday's edition—the an Lee in person was the United tates of America. He was not sup orted by Washington, but he pound-the table in Captain-General Weyc's presence, talking loud and vigor

This has all changed. The city is ivided into four districts, and our in-

One morning not long ago the good hends a row, and at the least flicker people of Havana woke up and found themselves in possession of a brand-to the middle of the throng, using language flerce and lond and picturesque. No one understands the lan-guage, but every one comprehends that the vicinity of the big man with

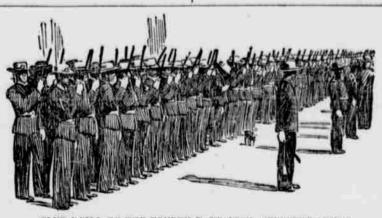
the gun should be vacant and hushed, At night the streets are quiet—almost deserted—and the criminal knows that the inarticulate Yankee will shoot him dead at the least suspicion, because how can a Yankee calm statement he moved forward with

"The crowd was flying from the quickly placed 'butts to the fronts,' and Private Shaunessy soon had

"'My dear man, you must not kill

them, I said.
"I was not killing them, captain.
I thought it best to assume a threatening attitude-sor.

"Another soldier in dispersing a rowd pointed with his finger at them, and observed in a long southwestern drawl: 'Now—I—want—you people to get back. I know you don't under-stand what I am talking about but I



CLUB DRILL OF THE FOURTH BATTALION-"PRESENT ARMS!"

soldier know what else to do? At first the light of battle in his eyes. The there was some warm work, though crowd was as feathers in a wind." there was some warm work, though the butt, the bayonet, and the small calibre soon brought things right.

I employed an evening with an of-ficer going his rounds. The thing was distressingly without incident. The lights from the buildings gridironed the narrow street, the small life of the people could be seen through the open door, and slowly down the middle paced the majesty of the Great Republic in the person of Jimmie Green from Poke County, or

GENERAL MARIO MENOCAL, HAVANA'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

Paddy O'Brien from "de Ate Dis-tric'." But make no mistake about

Jimmie and Pat with the "setting up." the silence of discipline, the

up," the silence of discipline, the fetich of orders and the loaded gun.

There on the streets of the strange

tropic city they are as impersonal as

roar of Whitechapel or the lower East

Side, or some of the ginger of Chicago after candle-light, and I appealed to my officer friend. I asked him to

kindly hit some passing straggler over the head with bis six-shooter, since I

could make nothing out of all this but

a pastoral. "Well," he said, laughing, "it was

But when Havana thinks over her vicissitudes in the coming years, she can say the American made Havana look like Sunday morning in a New England village on a summer's day, and a Spanish-American town is not like that by nature.

THE NEW RURAL POSTAL SYSTEM. Delivery Wagons That Will Replace 40,-

The Government has commenced to operate postal wagons which are intended to replace a majority of the star route postoffices in the United States. The star route offices are those which are called fourth-class postoffices, and the postmasters in charge of these have been paid a per-centage on the postal business they transacted. As fast as possible these wagons will be introduced through-out the United States. Each State will be divided into circuits, these circuits being of the length that a wagou can cover in a day. The postal clerks in charge of these wagons issue money orders, register letters and transact a general postal business. The mail is delivered either at the houses of the people along the route or placed in what is called a rural free delivery box near a residence. The postal clerk has one key to this box and the occupants of the residence the other. In this way the postoffice



UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM. BLOWN BY THE DRIVER NOTIFIES THE PARMER POLK THAT THERE IS MAIL

comes to the people instead of their

going to the postoffice. The inventor of this postoffice wagon is Edwin W. Shriver, of Westminster, Md. It is estimated by the Postoffice Department that about 40, 000 of the minor rural postoffices will be done away with by the use of these wagons.

Millions of Birds on Leyson Island. Leyson Island, which lies about 800 miles west of Honolulu, is a gigantic birds' nest. About twentylive different species are found there, including ducks, boobies, gulls and frigate birds. On this speck of land





The inhabitants frequently are

FARM TOPICS

A healthy, thriving lamb will very soon require more food than the lim-ited amount which its dam furnishes, Ited amount which its dam furnishes, and when not more than a week old, it will begin to pick at hay or clover as it sees its dam doing. This is an indication that it needs additional food. Clover hay is excellent, but it should be supplemented by a feed of half a gill of oats given morning and night. There is no better nutrition for growing animals than oats. It will enable them to cat and digest other food and put them is the way of being thrifty all the rest of their lives, antil their teeth are too much worn by use to masticate well. by use to masticate well.

Gainea Fowls.

It would be a good plan for all poultry raisers to have a few guinea fowls about their poultry premises. They are hardy, good natured and beautiful. It is well to keep them as tame as possible and always have them around the home, as they make an excellent "watchdog," their shrill cry frightening away hawks and other murderers. The poultryman's great-est enemy in the South is the sparrow hawk, and our neighbors have lost as many as a dozen chickens a day by hawks alone, while we never lost but three chicks from that source, and we

They will live and prove profitable for eight or ten years, and no farm should be so crowded but that it could make room for at least one pair of guineas. They destroy a vast amount of insects and clean the fields of seeds that would otherwise go to waste, costing almost nothing to raise, and no better meat can be found in the poultry line unless it be the turkey .-Poultry Herald.

Secure Good Seed Potatoes.

The importance of using sound, unsprouted potatoes for seed cannot be too strongly emphasized. Just where to get the seed is a matter of opinion. Some would send North each year for new stock, while others prefer to get their seed potatoes from the South, The Ohio Experiment Station in its tests has found that the locality from which seed is obtained is a matter of less importance than the manner in which the seed is kept during the winter. Cold storage Ohio potatoes have given as good crops as those from Maine or North Carolina. Cold storage, however, is not convenient for all, hence the easiest plan is to secure seed potatoes late in the season by planting them the last of July.

To carry out this plan preparations must be begun as early as the first of May. Ordinarily potatoes will not keep in condition for planting until the first of July, but if they are taken from the cellar before they begin to sprout or when the sprouts are just starting and spread on a barn floor or loft, or some other place where they will receive little light, they will throw out short stubby sprouts about onehalf inch in length and then remain in half inch in length and then remain in that condition for months. The potatoes must be only one layer deep preferably, and seed ends up. When planted the potatoes will come up quickly and make their growth in a short time and almost surely give a good crop. The potatoes produced by this method will keep in a common cellar without sprouting and for this purpose are much superior to seed grown in the ordinary way.—New grown in the ordinary way .- New England Homestead.

Breeding Fancy Poultry.

Breeding fancy poultry is a fascinating science, and those who follow it carefully and use fair intelligence can make it a paying industry. The trouble often is that people take it up without adequate knowledge of the work. There is science in all poultry breeding, but more so in raising fancy breeds than the ordinary farmyard fowls. There are several points that the breeder must keep well in mind. It is shade and feathers that he is breeding for, and not for the qualities which makes ordinary poultry valuable. Without perfect shape and appearances the fancy birds would be of little use in a show, and it is for exhibition qualities that he must strain for. One may ignore the exhibitions of poultry when raising the birds for market, but he cannot do this if fancy

fowls are his objects.

In order to understand the business, one must read and study upon the subject of fancy fowls. He must have the shape of his breeds firmly fixed in his mind. Half the battle depends upon the shape of the bird. By conforming to the ideal shape on lays the foundation for all other successes. No matter how perfect the carriage or marking of the birds may be, if the shape is poor they will never come up to the standard set by the exhibitors of fancy breeds. Good shape generally indicates the rest of the essential points. But not always. Otherwise it would never be necessary to breed

for carriage and plumage.

A well-shaped fowl will usually have a good carriage, but occasionally this can be improved by selecting for further breeding the birds that are stately and graceful in their walk and deportment. Breeding for plumage is not the least fascinating part of the fancier's work. It probably yields more genuine pleasure than any part of the labor. Starting with birds of excellent constitution and shape, it is remarkable what changes can be made in the markings of the feathers without in any way destroying or injuring the type. But it takes long years of care selection and breeding to accomplish this in a way that gives satisfaction. It is a work of love as well as for wages.—W. Stillwell, in American Cultivator.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDERSED

DREADED DEATH.

Two Girls Attempt Bulcide But the Courage of One Pails and Both Lives are baved-Used Laudanum.

Stella Redmond, a 17-year-old girlsof Greenville, attempted suicide the other night by taking landanum. It is alleged that Miss Redmond and Mary Ross, an intimate triend, had planned to die together. They procured the drug and went to the home of the Redmond girl. The Redmond girl, it is said, took the first dose, and her friend was to follow suit. When Miss Ross saw the effect of the medicine on her friend she ran for a physician. Miss Redmond was unconscious and was saved with difficulty.

The following pensions were issued last week: John P. Schneider, Pittsburg, \$6; Jannes L. Boardman, Pittsburg, \$6; Jannes L. Boardman, Pittsburg, \$6; Jannes L. Boardman, Pittsburg, \$12; Frank A. B. Roon, Huntingdon Mills, \$8; William Wiggins, dead, Johnstown, \$8; Edward Nevill, dead, Beaver Falls, \$17; Josiah H. Belklap, Meadville, \$6; John Nagle, Pittsburg, \$1; John Reynolds, Buffington, \$1; Labana S. Cline, Leechburg, \$8; John Reynolds, Buffington, \$1; Labana S. Cline, Leechburg, \$8; Johnstown, \$8; Matilda Nevill, Beaver Falls, \$5; Olive J. Gustin, Westfield, \$8; Rehecca M. Smith, Anderson, \$8; Sophia Oberg, Glensavage, \$8; Neille E. Germley, Bradford, \$8; Katherine Kertz, Germania, \$8; Samuel A. Genriey, Saitsburg, \$8; Richard G. Greenawait, West Newton, \$8; William M. Sharar, Williamsport, \$10; Jacob Smetzer, Quincy, \$8; Robert S. Miller, Punysatawney, \$8 to \$17; Levi Mook, Reno, \$6; Daniel Solinger, Fertiga, Venango, \$8 to \$10; John R. McKee, Etna, \$6 to \$8; Zames C. Greenley, Washington, \$6 to \$19; John Thatcher, Soldlers' home, Erie, \$8 to \$19; Caroline Chilevat, Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon, \$1; Ellzabeth Schultz, Allegheny, \$8 to \$19; John Thatcher, Soldlers' home, Erie, \$8 to \$19; Caroline Chilevat, Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon, \$1; Lauinda Brizzee, Oswayo, Potter, \$12.

St. Lucinda Brizzee, Oswayo, Potter, \$12.

Three Cambria workmen were literally cooked alive by an explosion at the blast furnaces of the Cambria Steel Company's plant in Johnstown last Friday, and three other workmen were badly injured at the same time. The deaths of the first three occurred at the Cambria hospital within short intervals after they were removed to that institution. The dead are George Uncapper, of Strongstown, Indiana county, aged 22. John C. Barrett, of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 23. Charles Weity, of this city, aged 24. Uncapper and Barrett were single; Weity leaves a widow and several children. The men were at work repairing blast furnace No. 2. They were on a scaffold a short distance above furnace No. 1 when the latter "dropped" and the workmen were enveloped in a mass of motien metal thrown out by the explosion that followed. Foreman John Hamilton was heally burned in trying to extinguish the flames around the men.

Ella McFate, a beautiful girl of 18, committed suicide at her home near Hillsville, a few days ago. She got her mother to go visiting, and when Mrs. McFate arrived home she found her laughter lying in bed, dead. An empty bottle labeled carboile acid and a tumblor on a stand told the story. Ella was a daughter of Alex McFate. Two gold rings found on her finger, both splits to her, led to suspicion that the suicide was brought about by a love affair.

The young woman who was shot by Jos. Herminger at Greenshur.

affair.

The young woman who was shot by Jos. Herminger at Greensburg a few days ago is Miss Rosenweintz of Jean-rette. Her father will make an information against the man, charging felonious shooting. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of her leg and lodged in her breast. While Herminger was supposed to be firing blank cartatidges, a big supply of regular bullets were found in his pockets. Mayor Loor fined him \$5 for shooting on the street.

street.
Thieves entered the ticket office at Vandergrift, on the West Penn railroad, blew open the safe and almost completely demolished the office last week. The safe was blown into a hungle of the safe was bl week. The safe was blown into a hundred pieces, one piece going through the floor to the cellar, and another through the window and through the sign on the station house, which is made of two-inch plank. Agent Duncan says everything was taken, but that the loss would be less than \$100 in each

that the loss would be less than \$100 in eash.

James E. Norton, a job printer was arrested at Reading a few days ago, on the charge of printing bogus eigar union labels. He was held in \$1,090 bail. Over \$15,000 worth were captured, and 18 tons of paper on which they were printed was seized. It is said that this counterfeiting scheme has assumed extensive proportions. In Lancaster, John Burkholder, of Martin-dale, and I. W. Frankhouser, of Terre-Hill, were arrested on the same charge. Martin V. Strait, of Sharon, who died last week in the Auburn penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence for killing his wife and sister-in-law, was a member of the Protected Home Circle, but was expelled when he committed the crime. His relatives have tendered dues each month, and the officers have refused to accept. They will insist upon payment, and a law-suit will result.

ficers have refused to accept. They will insist upon payment, and a law-suit will result.

The postoffice at Grove City was entered by robbers a few days ago and over \$183, the funds of the money order department, taken from the safe. The robbers were discovered at work by Mrs. Filer, living overhead, who gave the alarm, when the robers fled, in their haste missing over \$100 in the stamp drawer. The men are believed to be professionals, as they easily picked the professionals, as they easily picked the

safe lock.

Information has been received from Auburn, N. Y., that Martin V. Strait, formerly of Sharon, died in the penitentiary in that city, where he was serving a life's zentence for murdering his wife and sister-in-law. He was twice convicted and sentenced to electrocution, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Charles Johnson, recond sergeant Company M. Ninth Immunes, accidentally shot and killed himself in the Pennsylvania railroad station at Harrisburg last Friday.

risburg last Friday.

Henry Smiley of 'Hazel Dell, near Elwood City, was at work on the top of the Baker Forge Company's plant when he slipped and fell to the ground, if feet. In falling he turned over and managed to alight on his feet. He was able to be at his work again in five minutes.

able to be at his work again in five minutes.

One man was instantly killed and another so badly injured that he died soon by the explosion of a steam cylinder in the mill of James Martin & Co. of Philadelphia. The dead are Daniel Huston and William Lang.

John T. Brenneman, secretary and treasurer of the Philip Frank Malting Company, of Mt. Joy, was found dead in the office with the gas turned on.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG. Crain, Flour and Fee		
WHEAT—No. 2 red. WHEAT—No. 1 new CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear. No. 2 yellow, shelled. Mixed ear. No. 2 white No. 3 white RYE—No. 1 FLOUR—Winter patents Fancy straight winter Rye flour HAY—No. 1 timothy Clover, No. 1. FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton Brown middlings. Bran, bulk CRAW—Wheat. Oat BEEDS—Clover, 60 flor. Timothy, prime	69@ 71 39 37 87 87 82 67 3 90 3 50 11 25 9 50 16 09 14 09 13 50 6 50 6 50 2 50	38 38 38 38 38 4 90 3 99 3 50 11 75 10 50 16 50
BUTTER—Elgin creamery	156 15	19 10 11
New York, new Fruits and Vegetable BEANS—Green F bu POTATOES—FancyWhite, F bu GABRAGE—Per crate Fia. ONIONS—per dex. Foultry, Etc.	2 00@ 50 3 00 05	2 50 55 3 25 10
HENS—per pair	75 14 14 13	80 15 15 14
FLOUR. • WHEAT—No. 2 red. • CORN—Mized OATS. • BUTTER—Ohio creamery. •	76 37 33	77 38 34 14
FLOUR PHILADELPHIA		
FLOUR. 9 WHEAT—No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2 mixed. OATS—No. 2 white. BUTTER—Creamery, extra. EGGE—Pennsylvania firsts.	8 50@ 76 87 83 18 14	8 75 77 88 84 19 15
NEW YORK. FLOUR Patents	0.660	
LIVE STOCK.		
Central Stock Yards, East Lil	eerty, I	the .
Frime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	5 20 3 5 20 4 90 4 40 4 00	5 47 5 85 5 10 4 85 4 25
Medium	4 05 3 25	4 05 4 10 3 50
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs	5 95 4 90 4 20 3 25 6 01	5 15 5 00 4 70 8 90 7 25
LAMES, Springer, extra	8 05%	8 50

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Supplies Being Less Than the Demand in the Iron Market, Prices Have Gone Up.

R. G. Dun & Co,'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week. There is some fear that has no other source than the habit of fear. Men have found for so many years dieaster treading on the heels of apprehension that they lack faith in good things present and to come. Every year there is worry about short crops, and yet the crops grow larger. The spectre of monetary trouble haunts men who k2now that the country is strong be-known that the country is strong be-alarm men who are really quite aware that it is only needful to put promoted stocks in a class by themselves.

All the time the volume of business is rising, and the week's payments through the chief clearing-houses are 2.1 per cent larger than last year and 68 per cent larger than in 1892. For month thus far the daily average is 5.9 per cent larger than last year and 66 4 per cent larger than in 1892. More. trade reports as follows for last week.

57.9 per cent larger than last year and 66.4 per cent larger than in 1892. More-over, this week and every other brings larger wages to many, and increased purchasing power and the demand for

purchasing power and the demand for products is consequently expanding in all branches of consumption.

The rise in bessemer pig iron to \$17.65 at Pittsburg, \$2 in two weeks in gray forge to \$15.25, in anthracite No. 1 to \$16.75 and in local and southern iron at Chicago results directly from the fact that supplies are for the time less than the lemand. Many more fur-naces are in haste to begin work, some succeeding, but others hindered by difsucceeding, but others hindered by difficulty of getting prompt deliveries of needed parts of machines, or prompt supplies of ore and fuel, The natural remedy that few orders

now call for less work than was done in April or March is for the time hidden by engagement of nearly all con-cerns for months ahead. The largest and best works are catching up with their orders, though much behind and obliged to refuse many, while others are entering the field. It is proof of an astonishing demand that after nearly five months this congestion continues,

and the rise in prices, including advances of \$2 per ton in plates and bars, are not forced or unnatural.

Minor metals have followed London so long that tin sticks at 25.65 cents, though stocks are large and the demand is remarkably poor, and lead at 4.45 cents, though the demand is slow, while copper weakens to 18½ cents for lake. British statistics indicating a fail lake, British statistics indicating a fail of nearly a quarter in consumption for four months this year compared with

The heavy sales of wool, \$9,954,000 pounds, at the three chief markets three weeks, against 20,780,300 pounds for the same weeks in 1897, when the pounds, at the three chief markets—In three weeks, against 29,780,399 pounds for the same weeks in 1897, when the disastrous speculation of that year had begun to turn, and 14,212,159 pounds in 1892, are mostly to speculators, as manufacturers are doing scarcely anything. Weeks ago they held that prices were too high even after some decline for the prices at which goods closed could be sold. But western and eastern speculators have settled it that the manufacturer will be forced to buy at such prices as they may fix and are taking large quantities.

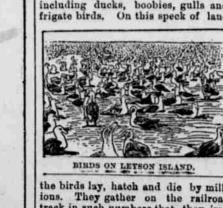
Wheat advanced 2 cents, but lost nearly all the gain on Friday. Western receipts have fallen to about half hast year's and exports in four weeks from Atlantic and Pacific ports have been 10,590,168 bushels, flour included, against 13,691,832 bushels have gone out this year. But men forget that the foreign demand, if not as large as it was last year, with famine impending, is much larger than in the same weeks of 197, when wheat exports were only 5,704,334 bushels,





HE NEW HAVANA POLICE-A CHIEF. GENDARME OF OLD SPANISH FORCE-(Drawn for Collier's Weekly by Frederic Remington, at Havana.)

more interesting at first. There was a function here, and I was told off with my company to keep the crowd back. The private infantry does not understand the mish language, but he compre-



the birds lay, hatch and die by mill-They gather on the railroad track in such numbers that they impede the progress of the mule cars, and a man sits in front of the car with a stick and pushes them out of the

compelled to close doors and windows to prevent the birds from coming into their houses in numbers. A wheel-