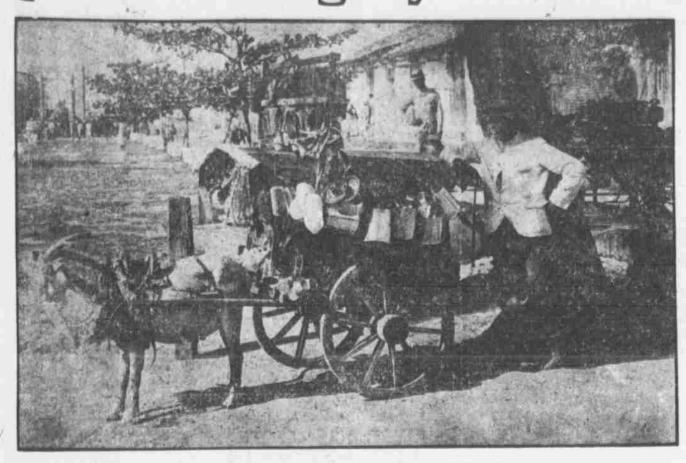
Quaint Camaguey Which American Tourist Travel Will Make New



GOAT WAGONS USED BY CAMAGUAY PEDDLERS.

AMAGUEY, Cuba, Aug. 31 .- (Spe- the windows and doors. Everything is open the more it is sprinkled. There seems to be away in the daytime so that everything is cial Correspondence of The Bee.) and the people go on with their work or no attempt to put on the powder evenly -Let me give you some pictures play without minding. Here, a family is and every one uses it, from wrinkled old of Camaguey. The United States will hear much of it within the next few years. It is likely to be a great tourist resort, and a baker's dozen of American millionaires have stopped here this season. Camaguey is a half-way station on Sir William Van Horne's new trunk line which connects eastern Cuba with Havana. The new port which has just been opened on Nipe bay will be the Cuban port guests and know what they wear. nearest New York, and American travelers coming that way will be brought there and shipped across to Havana by steamer direct. The same will be done for those who land at Havana and wish to return across

In Camaguey. in all Spanish America. It was an Indian

will stop here. The Cuba railroad has al-

ready anticipated this in building a magni-

mous for thier wealth and good breeding. The city now has about 35,000. It is spread over a great plain which is dotted with palm trees and upon which graze thousands of cattle. This is the great beef country of the island. It had 3,000,000 cattle before the war, and it has about 1,000,-000 today. In the past it supplied not only Havana, but many of the West Indies with meat, and its bulls were noted in the rings

of Barcelons and Madrid. The houses of Camaguey are almost all of one story. They are made of brick covof one story. They are made of brick covered with stucco, which is painted all colors of the rainbow. One house may be bright blue, the next red and a third yellow or pink. The buildings are flush with the sidewalks and the sidewalks are built with regard to the houses rather than the whole street. Along one house the pavement will be eighteen inches high, while in front of the next it will drop to a foot and the next, perhaps, to six inches. The pavements are only eighteen inches wide, except where the windows are built out over them, where they are narrowed to one foot. In walking upon them one is continually going up and down steps, so that it is better to take the cobblestone roadway. This, however, is narrow, and as all Camaguey drives at

great speed such travel is dangerous. The houses are flat roofed, thick walled, with great doors and lattice work windows. Many of the windows have bars in front of them so beautifully twisted that they remind one of the lace work patterns in the old buildings of India. Other windows are of wood carved and turned as in the

the whole shutter. Walking along the Camaguey streets one to elaborate more plant food of a mineral

Mr. Harriman's Method.

times. If they do not come he asks for

them by telegraph and experience shows

that he needs to ask only once. He is

chairman, president, general manager, su-

perintendent of construction, chief engi-

neer and traffic director of every road in

his system. The regular officer in those

shall re-lay with eighty-pound rails this

year 500 miles of track on the main line

west of New Orleans. We shall spend \$5,-

000,000 in a tunnel in the Sierras. We shall

build a bridge across Salt lake. From Mr.

Hood I want engineers' specifications on

the tunnel and the bridge. From Mr.

Kruttschnitt and Mr. Calvin and Mr.

Stubbs I want assistance. I shall supply

Tales of a Famous Soldier.

Many queer blunders are attributed to the

at once attracted the worthy marshal, who work.

Not knowing what to say, he sen-

sent France in San Francisco, He had called enervating climate. Berner, president of

Just as he was leaving the marshal said fashioned in attire, deliberate in speech and

to him: "Oh, by the way, monsieur, the action and stubbornly tenacious of his pur-

governor general of Tahiti is a great friend poses. Loviand, minister of the exterior, is

of mine. If you ever run down there from a farmer's son. He was a school teacher

San Francisco over Sunday say hallo to and an editor before he entered politics. He

him for me." It takes about thirty days is a consummate diplomat, who knows par-

for a steamer to sail from San Francisco tiquiarly how to bide his time. As for Nan-

famous Marshal MacMahon of France. It

said, with some surprise: "Vous etes negre,

n'est-ce pas?" "Out, M. le Marechal." "Ah,

tres blen; continueg de l'etre." This might

"Yes, M. le Marechal." Here the marshal

added: "Ah, that is well; continue to be

A new consul had been appointed to repre-

on the marshal to make his farewell bow.

be rendered: "Ab, I see you are a negro."

Practically, Mr. Harriman says:

positions are his understudies.

the plans myself."

Gossip and Stories About Noted People

officers full details of all departments at all of his epigram was MacMahon himself.

E. H. HARRIMAN handles made him famous all over the world. Yet

more detail than any other man his friends said that the worthy soldier had

n the United States, says C. M. Written them in the most matter-of-fact

Keys in the World's Work for manner, with no thought of phrase making.

September. He expects from his The most surprised person over the success

can see the home life of the people through they are ghastly and the darker the skin rated from it by doors, which are taken chatting or reading. There, some girls are women to rosy-cheeked girls of 10 or 12. I sewing, while farther on the children are am told that the custom prevails not only playing, sprawling about on the floor, comfort, the perspiration coming out freely Every one knows all about the houses of in this tropical climate. his neighbors. If Senora Smith has a new suite of furniture Senora Jones next door is bound to see it, and if Senora Jones gives a party all her friends know it and they have only to keep their eyes open the swell people live upstairs. They have while walking the streets to count the

The people dress up for the evening display. At that time poor and rich put on their clean clothes and the windows are filled with well clad people sitting and chatting or looking out in the street. The the island via Nipe bay to New York. The children have on their best clothes and result will be that nearly every traveler there are many little ones playing about who would not seem out of place on the front steps of our White House. ficent hotel, about which I may write

Girls of Camagney.

Camaguey is one of the oldest cities of the prettiest I have seen in Cuba, although Cuba and the oddest and most picturesque it may be that they look better from behind the bars. They have olive complexvillage when Columbus landed, and a Span- ions, dark soulful eyes, luxuriant black ish settlement a hundred years before the hair which they coil on the tops of their Mayflower was crossing the ocean. For shapely heads, and lips as red as rips generations it has been one of the richest cherries and I doubt not more delicious. cities of Cuba, and its people are still fa- The thing I do not like about them is their look as though they might have come from They are importing stock, and I have heard others estimate will yield from \$43 to \$49. This is in the use of face powders. They dust their complexions with talcum or rice flour until

Love Through the Bars.

In most of our Spanish-American cities there are two and three-story houses, and balconies extending out over the streets, and when the young people make love the girls stand in the balconies and look down upon their lovers in the streets below. There is no such courting as in the United States, the young man being never left alone with his sweetheart until they are married. It is different in Camaguey, although the sexes are supposed to keep quite as far apart before the wedding. What separates them is the iron or lattice I like the girls of Camaguey. They are the outside in the street and makes goo-goo eyes at his mistress through the bars.

> Odd Street Scenes. Indeed, the street scenes of this city are

with down-hanging heads, yoked to tongues as big as telegraph poles, drag their creaking way along, goaded by the drivers beside them. Goat wagons owned by peddlers are common, and hay wagons, bread wagons, milk wagons, all hauled by goats, are everywhere seen. Sometimes one longbearded white or black animal does the pulling, and sometimes two, but in every ease the driver walks along beside and directs the way. There are also peddlers who carry their wares in panniers on horses. There are milkmen with their cans stung to each side of the saidle, and fruit peddlers who carry oranges, basanas and pineapples about upon their popies.

Let us stop one of the makmen and get a drink. How queer the milk tastes. It is scalded to make it keep, and salt is sometimes put in for that purpose. Indeed Caba is a land of boiled milk and salted milk, and it is almost impossible to buy a glass of cold, fresh milk outside of Havanu. At the hotels it is sold bolled, and hotled milk is served with the coffee. Two pitchers, one containing boiled bilk and the other hot coffee, are brought in by the pitchers, one containing boiled milk and filling your cup, and then the coffee, which is as black as ink and as bitter as gall. Plenty of sugar is added by most coffee

There is a great deal of business done in these Cuban cities. The stores are senttered. You find them mixed up with the residences. They are oriental in style, many being more like bazaars than stores. They usually face the street, being sepaopen. The dry goods stores, for instance, have walls shelved from top to bottom. The ceilings are high and funcy patterns of cloth are hung down from the roof to catch the eyes of the passer by. The shelves are filed with bright goods, as are also the counters. The clerks are polite and study to please. As a rule the prices are as high if not higher than in the United States. In the grocery and vegetable stores onlons are sold in strings, and one sees them hanging down from the roofs. Oranges and

Cuban Cattle Ranches.

hardware and furniture stores.

bananas are cheap and delicious as are all

kinds of tropical fruits. There are many

harness and saddler shops, as well as

lution and the wars which followed all markets, the Cuban cattle were killed, and within the He tells me that cattle can be raised more



LADIES OF CAMAGUAY.

mises to grow up here in the heart of lands. Captain Rice replied:

pull anywhere, and a good steer will bring mal the year round. more money as an ox than for beef. An

Money in Stock.

This is one of the best stock growing I talked last night with Captain Cushprovinces of Cuba. There are large ranches man A. Rice, formerly connected with the United States into Cuba? Does it pay" scattered throughout Puerto Principe and United States infantry, but who is now enmany big ones not far from Camaguey, gaged in stock farming near Camaguey, the business. An average Texas cow three for ornamentation, but also for the sake of The grass grows luxuriantly in this part of He has several large ranches and is import- years old or older sells in its local markets the past selling cattle. During the revo-, breeding and fattening them for the Cuban guina grass and used for breeding pur-

Many of the cattle bought are yearlings, of Camaguey cannot be bought for less as \$55 apiece. Cuba does not begin to supply which will sell for double what they cost if than \$12 per acre. Fairly good grazing its own demand for cattle, and it probably kept for twelve months. Others are brought lands within that radius can be had for will not do so for the next six or seven to fatten and sell at orce, and others \$8 per acre, and poorer land, suited for cat- years. still to be used as draft animals. A large tle as low as \$1 per acre. The best cattle part of the farming of Cuba is done with land is made by clearing the virgin land of offers better opportunities just now than oxen. They are better than mules, as the the heavy timber and seeding it to guinea stock raising. This is the ideal country for latter are cowards in the mud and will not grass. It is estimated that an acre and a work well with wet feet. The oxen will quarter of guinea grass will keep one ani- from \$5,000 to \$100,000. The stock requires

acre the year round."

American Cattle in Cuba.

"How about importing cattle from the "Of course it pays or we would not be in work of the windows. The lover stands on the island, and fortunes have been made in ing cattle from the United States and at from \$29 to \$22. That cow if placed on Ticks are by far the worst; but they can poses will in one year give a yearling calf a mixture of kerosene, water and salt, or guinea grass and used for breeding purpast few years Americans have been buy- profitably here than in North America, poses wil lin one year give a yearling calf ing cattle in Texas, Florida and other of They require but little care and no grain, which can be sold for \$19 or \$20. A Texas blowing scratches or cuts on the animals, stranger than those of any town in Europe our southern states and shipping them to feeding out of doors the year round. On streer, 3 three years old or over, when first and they are cured by the use of crude north of the Alps. Puerto Principe is the Cuba. They have also been bringing in cat- one of Captain Rice's ranches two men landed, cost from \$30 to \$33, and when fat- chloroform with an application of pine tar, land of the cow and the cowboy. Men, who the from Venezuela, Mexico and elsewhere. only are required to look after 1,000 head of tened on guinea grass for ten months it the Argentine pampas, ride through the beef, but also for breeding, and the result that one man could care for that number, local markets for beef. Beef cattle on the

to a great extent replacing hand labor, and

the individual farmer is doing more now,

west, and I hope soon will be in other parts

of the United States, than he ever did be-

The education of the farmer is progress-

ing. He is becoming a more potent factor

than he ever has been, and no one can see

The question has been raised, "Will we

some day have to buy wheat?" I think it

is not at all likely. The pioneer has been

raising more crops in a year, in the north-

have sold good grade cows, Shorthorns and "Good cattle ranches within thirty miles Herefords, not thoroughbreds, for as high

"Indeed, I know of nothing in Cuba that cattle raising for one who has a capital of no grain and they can be reared more "In one such pasture of 650 acres on my cheaply than in any stock country in the ox is valued according to his work. If he ranch Las Sophia we fed 1,300 cattle for United States. Nearly all sorts of cattle will plow and work in harness and has three months during the worst of the dry do well, and I think it is safe to say that what may be termed general purpose season. This was more than the pasture so per cent of the cows will drop a calf qualities he is worth about \$80. There are could support right along, and we would each year. With good care and attention, ox teams which sell here readily for \$300 not think of keeping that many head to the after acclimatization, 5 per cent should cover all the losses, including that of the

Cattle Diseases in Cuba.

"How about cattle diseases?" "Cuba has no special cattle diseases," replied Captain Rice, "although we have such drawbacks as ticks and screw worms, be gotten off by washing the animals with with other preparations used for the purpose. The screw worms are caused by flies Neither ticks nor screw worms bother fat cattle or those in good condition. They are chiefly confined to the poor among the streets on rugged ponies. Each has a ma- is that an American cattle industry pro- I asked something as to the prices of hoof bring 5 or 6 cents a pound; and I newly imported cattle. Such cattle must be treated for them or they will got the Texas fever and die."

Colonel Donovan, a well-known stock man of St. Joseph, Mo., in speaking to me of the cattle possibilities in Cuba, said:

"It seems to me that the market for Cuban stock will be limited to the population. Cattle brought from the states and a student. I have noted some interesting other countries are now bringing high illustrations along these lines: In some prices, but they were very cheap before the places I see a full-grown man working all war, and at one time beeves sold for \$7 a. day behind an 800-weight horse; in another head. This Cuban meat is grass fed. and it part of the country, raising the same kind will not stand curing and shipping like of crop, I see a man working all day with grain fed meat. The grasses here grow two horses; in another part of the country twelve feet high, and they produce I see a man working all day with four beef, but it does not seem to me that the horses, and this might be carried further, meat is sound enough for general shipping." The use of fine machinery on the farm is

Hog Raising Without Grain. I find many Americans are looking toward hog raising as a coming industry of Cuba. The country is now annually importing about \$1,500,000 worth of pork and bacon and more than \$3,000,000 worth of lard. All the big packing firms of the United States have branch houses in Cuba; and the Armours and Swifts have smokehouses here, where theey cure their own hams, the limits to this education and the results "One secs American hams for sale in nearly every provision store and our lard is used

everywhere. The average wholesale price of live hegs our wheat grower generally in the past, has for years been from 7 to 8 cents a principally our spring wheat grower, pound and it is not likely to fall. Hogs do but all the states in the grass well all over the island, and that without and corn belt that used to grow grain. They feed on grass, the nuts of the it again if they got sufficiently good prices oil palms and vegetables. They have reguto induce them to do it. There is no dan- lar trails from palm tree to palm tree, and ger of the United States lacking bread; the go from one to another picking the nuts farmer is keeping pace with the require- as they fall. It is estimated that it should ments of the people, and as multiplying not cost more than from \$2 to \$4 each to millions come to inhabit the United States produce hogs of from 200 pounds weight and upward, which hogs sell readily at from \$15 to \$25 per head.

FRANK G. CARPENTER

What Uncle Sam is Now Doing for Agriculture

THE Department of Agriculture has character, but has not furnished the soil agriculture. We have used our explorers in southern climes abroad to find new things for our southern latitudes, and have been successful to a considerable extent. We have also taken under consideration the requirements of our people who live in the semi-arid parts of the United States, that part which does not have rainfall enough to grow such crops as are commonly found east of the 100th meridian of west longitude; the result of which work for these people in a dry country has been the introduction of many crops for their benefit, extending our agricultural area well toward the Rocky mountains; and it has also been serviceable to the people between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast. Our latest attempt along these lines has been a study of the requirements of our people who live in the northern and western tiers

of states. The soil robber (the wheat grower who Moorish buildings of India. Indeed, the has been found on our frontier for many whole city has an oriental look. At times years back), has pushed his way westward I imagine myself in Granada or Madrid, until he has reached the Pacific ocean. In again I am in Tunis and again in Egypt. the northern states he has grown wheat, in Many of the windows are of a bow shape; many cases, until he cannot get a profitable all have shutters, but each shutter has a crop. He has resorted to summer fallow, peep hole a foot or more square out of or to the growing of a wheat crop one year which the girls can look without opening and plowing without any crop the next year, which has given the soil more time for that situation I have sent explorers to

The Strenuous Life.

day are noted for their ability to make

every waking minute count. When Presi-

dent Roosevelt goes for a gallop he slips

into the pocket of his riding coat paper

and pencil. If during his ride he should

frame a reply to some difficult question

brought to his attention he jots it down

immediately and does not trust to his mem-

at his breakfast table, when he is prac-

Leaders of Norway's Revolution.

tion-Michelsen, Berner, Loviand and Nan-

real head of the movement. He is a mer-

thinks of leaving Christiania because of its

the Storthing, is a man in the late sos, old

sen, he helped chiefly by lending his pop-

A correspondent at Christiania describes

Michelsen, minister of state, is the

Many men who are in the public eye to-

had in mind the requirements of with any of the plant food that comes from our people in the south, where the atmosphere. Summer fallowing does there had not been much done not add to the soil what it requires, and along the line of recuperative that is a humus or decaying vegetation While the process of plowing will kill weeds and give the soil time to elaborate mineral plant food, it does not really improve the soil. This is a practice that was common in European countries for many years, but has been discontinued for over half a century. In most of these countries they have discovered crops that will grow in a system of rotation and supply a plant food to the soil-organic matter, humus, etc.

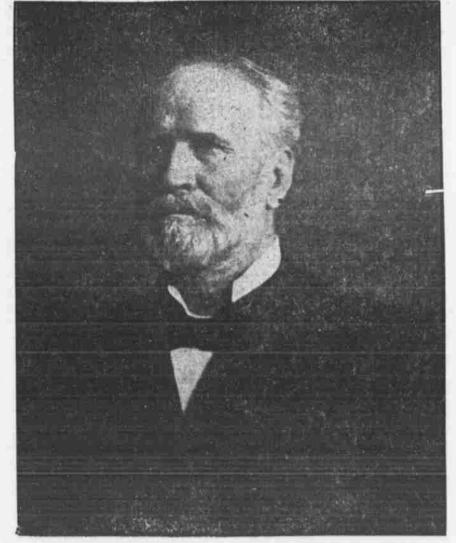
Studying to Help Farmers.

In studying the requirements of our people living in our northern states, the question has come up as to what system of agriculture might be adopted there to bring their soils back to their primitive wheat-growing strength, and at that place In our study we are not prepared to advocate any particular system of cropping, because we do not know what plants might be successfully grown in North Dakota, for example, in a system of rotation. We have been pushing the alfalfa, and it succeeds in all parts of the United States where the soil is at all adapted to it, and our people are learning to grow it; but it is not well adapted to a short rotative system where it would have to be plowed up at the end of three years, for example, In order to ascertain what might be done

northern Norway, northern Sweden and Finland, where people have lived for many centuries, and where the conditions are as cold in winter as our northern states and where they are as hot in the summer. I have sent our people there with instructions to particularly ascertain what leguminous plants are grown in the northern part of those countries. If there is a clover that stands the summer and stands the winter up there and could be used in a system of rotation in North Dakota, for example, we want it for the North Dakota people, for the Montana people, for the Idaho people, for the Washington people and for others. We did not rest content with sending an explorer to bring us the legumes, the grasses, the grains, the tables, the fruits, etc., of northern Scandinavia, but we sent another explorer to the foothills of the Himsiaya mountains in Asia. He goes up the Yang-tre-Kiang river and follows it up until he comes to its sources away up to the great mountain ory. President Loubet of France settles range on the "roof of the world," as it is some of the monotonous questions of state called, the original home of the We want that peach, among other things tically alone and before his reasoning to see if we can infuse vigor into peaches powers are distracted by small and petty in some parts of our country where they questions. Lord Rothschild commences his have been showing delicacy; but particuday's work in bed. He receives his confi- larly we want him to find out among the dential men not only in bed, but while he people who have lived there for centuries is dressing and breakfasting. Dr. Ingram, what crops they grow, what legumes, parbishop of London, is obliged to travel a ticularly, are suited to those high altitudes great deal and he has a special kind of elec- that are cold in the winter and warm in tric reading lamp fitted into the inside of the summer; what grasses they grow up is related of him that once, when he visited his carriage, so that while he is being there; what they use for pasture; what the military school of St. Cyr, he encount- whirled through the streets of London in they use for hay; what grains they grow ered a negro cadet. The color of his skin the evening he can keep up his literary for their stock and what they grow for themselves. We want their fruits, their vegetables, and everything that is necessary in their system of agriculture, and we want them for our people along the norththe four leaders of the Norwegian revolu- ern border.

When these things are brought to us we ment stations and sub-stations, as the case that are brought, all along the line, and ascertain which are adapted to those congrowing what they have been growing, and new plants with which to adapt themselves to a better system.

For New States.



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AG-

then the domestic animal can be introduced, risks to run and many things to learn. the dairy cow and others. If we can get We got a large immigration from Canada plants for these people that will meet their in the early days when the corn and blue present requirements they will in a few grass belt of the northwest was settled, years change their system of agriculture and it may not be so difficult for these

We have two classes of farmers: One goes into a new country, as people go into the northwest, and gradually adapts himself to the condition of his surroundings. He gradually adopts new system of management; he brings in domestic animals and conducts a system of agriculture that keeps the soil up to its primitive strength perhaps he improves it; he surrounds himself with or helps to build up the neighborhood with all the accompaniments of highly civilized life; he helps to get schools, churches, roads, railroads, etc., and that man is satisfied with surroundings as long as he lives. But we have another class of people who have been, perhaps, ploneers, and whose fathers, perhaps, have been pioneers, who do not feel at home in wellsettled countries that have all the benefits and limitations of advanced society, but will go into co-operation with the experi- who feel more at home in a new country. Then we have young fellows, the sons of mined altogther. They are to the north of dairy products and meats, etc. may get new ideas of farm management us. There are things that can be grown. The American farmer is growing more there. The agriculture must vary from the knowledge of the sciences that relate the agriculture of lilinois. Iowa and to his affairs. He is learning how to make belt, but there are plenty of people in the tion of power to the ferm; he is learning The problem which we are studying in world who cannot grow corn, and high how to make more from the soil by the these northern states requires this for a civilizations are maintained where the proper knowledge of the soil; he is learning were found upon the deceased. beginning. If we can find them forage maize plant is not at home. Generally how to grow greater crops by a better

people or for their children to move up

north and go under the British flag again. I think a good many people have gone there to buy land who do not intend to remain there permanently. I think the speculative idea is in the minds of a good many, and whether Canada is to hold these people who have been going up there is a question for the future to determine. There is no question but what the lands are rich in a great many cases, and there is also no question but what the winters are very long and very severe. I think the movement from the grass and corn belt has. reached its maximum and perhaps is on the wane. Lands are going up in value there and careful estimates will be made as to whether dearer lands in the corn and blue grans belt of the northwest are not on the whole quite as desirable as the cheaper lands north of the American line. Then there are other conditions that they will discover: the economic laws of our heighbors on the north are quite different from chant, much interested in his business, may be, in those northern commonwealths our well established farmers, who may have ours. When it is a question of getting rid Another anecdote of the marshal is this; overworked and in such poor health that he and make a study of the sevari things a desire to see the world and grow up with of a heavy surplus of arimais or grains. a new country, as they know their fathers they will miss the American market, which did. Just what the British provinces to is the best market in the world. They will ditions of ours, so that the people who are the north of us have to offer to those have to do as the Canadians do now, seek nearly at their wit's end with regard to classes of people is not definitely deter- the European markets for their grains and

They are beyond the corn more from his day's work by the applica-

he will be found equal to the occasion. JAMES WILSON.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Some Tersely Told Tales Both Grim and Gay

RIEND of former United States were prejudiced against Indians. arrived promptly, and seated await the services for some rea- ecutor.

son there was a very long delay and the solemn silence of the darkened room was anything but con- have dealings or trouble with an Indian?" genial to a man of Mr. Barnes' disposition. The heat also was very oppressive. Fanning himself vigorously with his Lippincott's Magazine. hat, and twisting uneasily in his chair, Barnes remained silent for what to him was a very long time. But at last, being unable to contain himself longer, he leaned over toward a solemn looking man on his out meeting any one except a former Amerright and remarked, in a hoarse whisper ican citizen, says the World's Work. A audible all over the room, "I presume you were well acquainted with 'Billy' " (refer-

ring to the deceased). "Yes, indeed," said the stranger, "he was a very fine man."

Philadelphia Record.

"I should say he was," replied Barnes, "and smart, too; smarter than lightning. Why sir," he continued, in a louder whisper, getting excited. "If he had had the running of this funeral he'd been under ground an hour ago."-Boston Herald.

Reed's Advice to a "Drank." One day as he was leaving his office in Portland, Me., the late Thomas B. Reed imbibling so freely that he was "seeing things double." After apologizing profusely the stranger managed to ask the congressman where he could got a car for the depot. Mr. Reed replied: "Go to the next corner; there you will see two cars; take the

Without Prejudice.

murder had been committed. The half-breed wife of an Indian had died, as the husband said, from natural in his usual stately way the prisoner in the causes, and was buried without the usual dock put his hand in his packet, drew out a formalities being first compiled with. After large ham sandwich and began to eat a lapse of two weeks the body was disin- calmly. terred by the authorities at the instance of a particular enemy of the accused, and marks of violence, as the former stated,

The prosecuting attorney was examining plants that will go into a rotative system, speaking, the people who go up there have knowledge of each individual crop. He is the talesmen to ascertain if any of them he said."

Marshal Isaac O. Barnes having Talesman Taylor was upon the stand died, he attended the funeral. He undergoing a rather stiff cross-examination, "Did an Indian do you or your family himself in the crowded room to any harm at any time?" asked the pros-

'No," replied Taylor. "Did you or any of your family ever "No," replied Taylor, "except that my wife's mothe was killed by an Indian."-

American Politics in Canada,

There are places in western Canada where you may drive for fifty miles withgood story is told of the experiences in such a community of the new minister of the interior of Canada, Hon. Frank Oliver, a liberal. He was stumping Alberta with Patrick Nolan of Calgary, a conservative. The rival orators spoke at Ponoks, where nine out of ten of the farmers are Americans. Afterward they went to the village hotel and mingled with the farmers to overhear comments on their addresses.

"Say, Bill," said a man from Missourt, "them fellers wuz right smart speakers,

"Right you are, Cy." answered Bill, "but somehow I can't make out what they wun was accosted by a stranger who had been drivin' at. I can't fer the life of me tell whether they wur for Bryan or McKinley."

> Obeying Orders. Admiral Schiey told in Philadelphia a story about a judge.

"This judge," his said, "was sitting on the first one; the other one won't be there."- case of a man charged with putting off fireworks illegally. He was a disnified, reserved sort of judge. He laid a good deal of stress on ceremony, pomp and display, and In a northern California town a supposed in his court there was always an abundance of reverence, as in a church. "Well, as the judge was trying this case

"Horror stricken the judge shouted: 'Put that away!'

"The prisoner wiped his mouth with the back of his hand.

" I am putting it away as fast as I can,

his celebrated dispatch, "Fy suis, f'y reste" aspirations.

When MacMahon in the Crimean cam- ular name to the movement. He is, as he paign took the Malakoff by storm and wrote always was, a dreamer, and has no political