

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Entire Group Unquestionably Result of Volcanic Upheaval From Ocean's Bed

ARE DEVOID OF MINERALS

Notable Facts About Some of the Mountains Which Tower Thousands of Feet.

The beautiful city of Honolulu—the Avenue of Royal Palms—Ancient and Modern Residences—No Fires Needed for Warmth and Comfort—The Cultivation of Sugar and Rice.

The recent acquisition of the Hawaiian group of islands and their incorporation as an integral part of the territory of the United States invest them with a peculiar interest. No doubt before long the American people generally will become as familiar with all the facts of Hawaiian life and history as with any portion of our country. Although these islands are believed to have been inhabited for more than a hundred years the turning point in their history was their discovery by the white man more than 120 years ago. The nature of these islands will obviously be of American make. But there is very much that is unusually interesting in the origin, the soil, the climate, and the natural products of these islands as well as in the occupations and habits of the native islanders. The entire group is unquestionably the result of a volcanic upheaval from the ocean bed, and the only original soil of Hawaii was pure lava. This volcanic product, thrown up by what was undoubtedly a series of successive eruptions, formed a series of rugged mountain ranges, which still remain in most impressive form in several of the islands. These masses of lava cooled and became a sort of rock which, singularly enough, has no where in it any trace of mineral matter. With the single exception of sulphur, no mineral substance has been found on Hawaiian soil. These lava mountain ranges are rough, broken and precipitous, and in many places impossible. In some instances they rise to mountain peaks of great height, the highest, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, in Hawaii, rising about 13,000 feet; Haleakala's summit, on Maui, is 10,000 feet above sea level. The peaks of the Paia and Tantalus, in Oahu, are nearly 4,000 feet in height.

A notable fact about some of these Hawaiian mountains is that they continue with the same abruptness to a



AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS.

great distance below the ocean's surface. Soundings taken have proved that the Mauna Loa really extends downward at least three miles below the sea at a distance only three and a half miles from the shore, giving the entire mountain, from base to crest, an altitude of almost six miles. Immense coral reefs girt the islands in many places, rising sometimes eighty feet above sea level.

Along the seashore the combination of lava, soil and marine deposit has made a soil which is phenomenally productive in sugar cane, rice, the native taro root, bananas and coconuts. The city of Honolulu is almost literally a city in a garden. It is so embowered in the richness of its foliage of palms, coconut trees, umbrella, "monkey pod," fig and algerboa, and other trees of tropic and semi-tropic growth that from the Bell summit, or the "Punchbowl," the buildings and streets are scarcely visible for the palm trees that flourish there; the most beautiful and imposing of them is the "Royal Palm." One of the finest of Honolulu's streets is the Avenue of Royal Palms.

Honolulu has very many spacious and handsome residences of modern construction. The dwellings of the natives, however, known as "grass houses," were built of bamboo frame work, the sides inclosed and the roof thatched entirely with the grasses which are found in great abundance in the islands. These houses had usually no windows, and only one wide doorway. As no fires are ever needed for warmth and comfort, they were of course, without chimneys. The only furniture, or fittings, required were the heaps of grass-woven mats which made the beds. The native Hawaiians had no use for chairs or tables.

The cultivation of sugar and rice has been remarkably profitable on the low lands along the seacoast in many parts of the islands, and sugar plantations in southern Hawaii are found at a considerable elevation above the sea. The fertility of the Hawaiian soil is shown by the fact that its sugar cane product is more than double per acre than that of Louisiana or Cuba.

The Hawaiian Islands, if all the arable lands are placed under cultivation, are capable of sustaining a population of at least a million, probably more. Now that they have become an integral part of the United States, it is almost certain that in the near future there will be a rapid and very profitable utilization of these hitherto unused lands, which will result in a vast increase of the population of Hawaii and a consequent commercial im-

WAKE ISLAND AWAKENED.

Old Glory Hoisted Over a Little Piece of Territory in Mid-Pacific.

The conditions under which Wake Island, midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the Bennington on her voyage across the Pacific are given in a report to the Navy Department by the officer who approached the island with the navigator at the masthead, steaming slowly along the southern and eastern sides to discover signs of habitation, and looking in vain for an anchorage. He did not discover any signs of habitation, but seeing that the outlet of the north was barred not only by a wall of coral but also by a sand spit, he returned to the lee of the island. A landing was made and a flag pole was raised. Besides some pieces of wreckage, no signs of human occupation were visible. On the eastern side of the island, imbedded in the sand, an anchor was seen and what appeared to be the wreck of a lower mast was higher up the beach.

When the flag staff was in place the sailors were formed in two ranks facing seaward and having called all to witness that the island was not in possession of any other nation, Commander Taussig ordered the American flag to be raised by Ensign Wettenhall. Upon reaching the top of the flag pole saluted by twenty-one guns from the Bennington. After the salute the flag was nailed to the masthead with bunting, and a brass plate with the following inscription was screwed to the base of the flagstaff:

United States of America, William McKinley, President, John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Commander Edward D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. S. Bennington, 17th day of January, 1899, took possession of the Atoll known as Wake Island for the United States of America.

Commander Taussig describes the island thus: It was more heavily wooded than shown in the chart. Patches of grass were growing on the eastern side of the western jet, and the scrubby afforded nesting places for the many sea fowl. Fish were plentiful in the lagoon, and there was a swift current running out of the southern passage. The lagoon on the south side was shoal, but on the north side there was a long strip of deep blue water extending nearly its whole length. Outside the lagoon many sharks were seen crowding around our boats and around the ships.

"I had been able to find an anchorage. I would have remained in this vicinity two or three days, if not more, were it not for the island and to take astronomical and magnetic observations, but, having carried out the orders of the department, I took my departure for Guam."

Puerto Rico Tobacco.
Home made, molasses-soaked plug tobacco, in cases of hundred, being one of the primitive wonders of the island. On any market day one may see the tobacco man with his little table piled up with bad cigars black as your hat, so green that you may wring water from them, and so cheap that a silver dollar will buy out his stock in trade, but the thing which catches the eye is the cylinder, eight or ten inches high by six in breadth, made up, you would swear, from blights of hawyers soaked in tar, but in reality chewing tobacco. Try it once and quit. A tobacco-chewing Jack from Georgia, with a day's shore at Ponce, volunteered the information: "Yes, Suh, that's the most powerful stuff I ever stowed in my wisdom with Yes Suh that's right." I agreed with him.

Smoking is almost universal in Puerto Rico, the cigar and the cigarette being alternated by most natives with out any apparent preference. The better classes of the women seem never to use tobacco in any form, and to one accustomed to seeing the dainty fingers of Mexican señoritas hold lighted cigarettes after the black coffee is served somehow something is lacking in the familiar ensemble of tropical home life.

The peasant woman dearly loves her black cigar, and a slight which arouses irritability is the common one of a huge black mummy rolling down the centre of a street, burdened with her balanced load heavy enough for a horse, placidly smoking an ink cigar in her proper manner, whose clouds of smoke surround her head and waft into her contented half-closed eyes. Nany her, she has only half enough to eat, but is rich in the soothing of nectar nicotine.—Harper's Weekly.

Sign Umbrellas.
The sign umbrellas seen in front of stores where umbrellas are sold are commonly of cloth, though made in a very considerable variety of colors and combinations of colors, and sometimes in place of sign umbrellas there are used for the same purpose balloon-shaped contrivances of cloth. In front of retail establishments where umbrellas form but an item of the stock, as, for instance, men's furnishing goods stores, the umbrella sign goes out only in rainy or threatening weather, to call attention to the fact that there umbrellas are sold; the sign in this case is like the sign of rubber shoes set out in like circumstances in front of shoe stores. Such sign umbrellas are commonly supplied by wholesale dealers to their customers.

The wholesale dealer is likely to keep sign umbrellas or other accepted umbrella emblems flying all the time, as do also the establishments selling at retail umbrellas exclusively, of which there are not very many. At such an establishment, however, the sign prominently displayed may be rather more elaborate and costly character than those more commonly used, being perhaps not a folding umbrella, but one made of metal, with the inside painted and the top gilded—a gold umbrella.

"All great works are written by famous men between the ages of forty and sixty."
"Yes; by that time their children are big enough to play out of doors."
—Chicago Record.

"What a delicate little woman your wife is!"
"Delicate? Do you know that 47 muscles are called into play when the human voice is used?"—Chicago Record.

THE ISTHMIAN OF PANAMA.

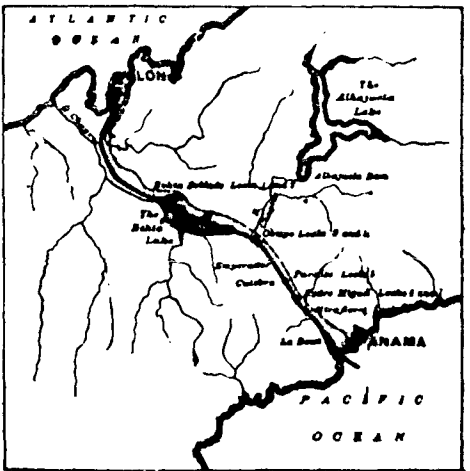
Benefits to Commerce Which Will Follow the Opening of the Canal.

WILL OPEN NEW FIELDS.

Only Forty Miles Divide the Two Great Highways of Commerce.

Reasons Given for the Construction of This Great Junction of the Seas—Reports of Mortality on Isthmus Greatly Exaggerated—Colored Laborers Can Work the Year Round Without Danger.

The case for the severance of the isthmus which unites the northern and southern American continents, and thus divides the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, is presented by a glance at the map of the Western Hemisphere, and to the mind of one capable of discerning the trend of events in the days in which we live, is established by a study of the map. The Atlantic and Pacific form the two great highways of the planet. To them all others are subsidiary adjuncts, or in the relationship of attenuated extensions, whatever their character, their dimensions or their position. At the Central American isthmus these two great through routes, upon which the commerce of the world and the progress of the nations depend, are divided by a neck of land.



PLAN OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

which, at any rate on one of the proposed lines of severance, is but forty miles in width but five miles longer than the channel excavated by local enterprise for the Manchester ship canal.

If it were necessary to emphasize by any particular claim of special advantage, the general benefit to commerce which would most certainly follow the opening of the inter-oceanic canal, not upon the shortening of the distance between the eastern and western sea boards of the United States, or upon the political gain to accrue from the reduction of distance between the main shipping ports on the northern Atlantic and the Philippine Islands, though these results would be important, but on the effect which would be produced upon the tropical districts of the west by the construction and working of the canal.

There are other reasons for the construction of this great junction of the seas, reasons so many and so weighty that they have impressed men of perspicacity and enterprise for generations past, from Hernando Cortes to Ferdinand de Lesseps; men who were in advance of their time, men who saw clearly when other men were blind, men who agreed as to the necessity for the junction, but who differed as to the manner in which it should be effected.

Out of their differences rose the different schemes propounded from time to time: for a canal on the Darien line; for a canal on the Panama line; for a waterway (formed of junction canals at either extremity and of an existing inland sea) on the Nicaragua line; for a ship railway on the Tehuantepec line, which was the project of the late Captain Baid; and others of lesser importance.

Of these schemes but two survive—the Panama canal and the Nicaragua waterway—and their respective promoters and supporters struggle for the mastery.

The terminal of the canals are Colon on the Atlantic coast and Panama on the Pacific. A line joining these two points would run approximately north-west and southeast. The distance between them is 42 miles, measured as the crow flies, and 46 1/2 miles, measured on the line of the canal.

It is commonly reported that, in the course of the construction of the Panama railroad, which was carried out by an American company, and of which the route is nearly identical with that of the proposed canal, the laying of a sleeper or the and a burying of a Chinaman were operations which were conducted concurrently by the constructing company. There is much of picturesque exaggeration about the statement, but undoubtedly the mortality was very heavy in those days, as it was also in the days of the old canal company.

It has been proved by trial that colored laborers can work all the year around in the isthmus; that, of the number employed, at least 97 per cent may be expected to be at work in perfect health at one time; that yellow fever and the other dread ailments of tropical swamps are not indigenous to Panama; and that, with ordinary care, Europeans may live there for years together without experiencing, by the fact of such residence, any serious increase of the peril of death in which all men always stand.—The Engineering Magazine.

CAPITAL'S RUSH INTO CUBA.

Many Capitalists Anxious to Invest Money for Commercial Footholds.

There should be great comfort to the intelligent people of Cuba in the spectacle of the capitalists in rivalry for commercial footholds upon their island. The syndicates are forming to control this, that and the other industry. Vast sums are being raised to exploit plantations and factories, to run railroads, conduct various lines of enterprise, develop mines, operate steam routes, and so on through a course of commercial activity which is certain to regenerate the industries of Cuba and more than restore her former prosperity. The island is unquestionably fertile and productive. Its mineral wealth has never been fully measured. All its opportunities for culture and productivity have been more or less handicapped by the pressure of Spanish misgovernment and the danger of frequent insurrections. Now the prospect is changed, and the men of wealth are competing in lively fashion for the chance to spend money and to make money in consequence. The latest effort is to secure control of the tobacco factories, along with great areas of tobacco lands. Following the present tendency, the projects in this direction now on foot are of the trust sort, with the main issues between American and English capital. It ought to matter little or nothing to the Cubans in their present plight whether the money which is to restore the industrial prosperity of the island comes from one side of the Atlantic or the other. Americans would naturally prefer to see the bulk of the trade chances controlled, if by others than Cubans, by American capitalists. But from the Cuban point of view the matter is of relatively slight importance. The fact remains that here come men of means and executive ability, used to handling large enterprises, and to a hire armies of laborers, to build factories and railroads, and establish companies in the interior and upon the vast starting an endless chain of buying and selling and sending coin into the nearest hotels on the island. With capital in abundance eager for openings, and confident that insular conditions will remain stable under the temporary guardianship of the United States, it will be but a short time before Cuba will bloom as a garden. This result will be the more certain and speedy of accomplishment if by American governmental enterprise the sanitary conditions are improved, the swamps are drained, the dikes are cleared and the pest of yellow fever and smallpox are reduced as well as they may be by the application of common sense, science and a little instructive forcing by the authorities.

HAVANA FROM ALL SIDES.

The City Hides Much Dirt and Squalor Under Finery and Glitter.

FEVER RIDDEN HARBOR.

Beauty of the Hills and Palms, and Interesting Architecture of the Ancient Houses.

There is a fine settlement on the island since 1519. It divided into two parts—show places of the city, the narrow streets and the idle, easy-going populace. A beautiful city is Havana, Havana, La Havana, San Cristobal de la Habana, the town of St. Christopher of the Haven. Like most tropical towns and like many peoples of the tropics, it hides much dirt and squalor under a much glitter and glamor. The must not dwell on its incredibly foul harbor, that is poisonous the year round with fever. Looking inland here some tall palms and some hills rise with disparities of deep and glowing green. The morning sun of cancer is reflected from white spires and roofs.

Over romantic walls there leap fantastic and graceful trees, strange to Northern eyes. Ancient houses with keep airways and with mysterious gratings over medieval windows. In the big park the narrow streets are bright with the colored dresses of country people. From brown to a hot red. Miles and donkeys, along with summers, hand-made with braided cables are tethered along one house side, while their owners wait for a bunch of the rich fruits, the dried bananas, huge plantains, long sugar corns and great yellow gloles of oranges with which the animals are laden.

Men in white clothes, women in mantillas, pass through the streets in the big park, the public square, arching the busy crowds. Carriages and pleasure-wagon people seem to be and it is hard to imagine that the little easy going place is taken and broken once by the worst diseases who ever infested the Spanish Main.

Havana is one of the oldest of the Western World. There has been settlement on its site since 1519. It is divided into two parts, the old town and the new. The old town is inside of the ancient walls, while the new part is outside, and has many pretty

The Hawaiian Girl.
No happier-natured girl exists in the whole world than she who calls Havana her home. The native Hawaiian girls are above all a good tempered, light hearted, pleasure-loving race.

The jolly Hawaiian maid cannot be called good looking, but her pleasantness characterizes the face and renders it attractive. She is usually of good height and has a well-developed figure. Her skin is of reddish-brown color and her hair is black. She is, by nature, imitative so she has been very easy for her to gain knowledge from her surroundings and the advancement she has made from coming in contact with the whites who have controlled the island has been very great.

The Hawaiian girl is educated in the Government schools, provided at different places throughout the islands and run at the Government expense. The English language is usually taught. In fact, the Hawaiian language is dying out. There are now but three Hawaiian schools upon the island.

The chief talent possessed by the Hawaiian girl is for music. Some of them have composed, but their music will never become popular, as it is as narrow as the small sphere in which they live.

The ex-Queen possesses considerable musical ability, and some Hawaiian songs and instrumental pieces composed by her had quite a vogue on the island. It has been prophesied that Hawaiian music will become a fad with us, for the native songs are plaintive and weird—much like those sung by the negroes before the Civil War, the full notes being much in evidence.

The Rushlight.
Home manufactured rushlights and candles were in constant use by the Scotch peasantry. Rolled animal fat was required, and the same green rushes as were used for cruise wick making it also in this case.

In making rushlights, all the green coating of these rushes was stripped off, but for candle wick a thin strip was left on either side of the pit to strengthen and support it. Otherwise the manufacture of these two lights was very similar. This substance from the rushes when dried was tied to a rod, then dipped into the boiling fat, and allowed to cool; and this process was repeated until the rushlight of candle had become the desired thickness. In later years candles were made in molds. The tape was passed through a hole in the centre of the mold and knotted to prevent it slipping. The fat was then poured in and allowed to cool.

These molds, during the days of the candle trade, were jealously guarded by the owners and hidden in the most secret corners from the prying eyes of the excise man. The candles were usually made at night in some outhouse, and watchers were posted at convenient corners to give timely warning of any approach of the ubiquitous officer.

Blushing.
Blushing is, beyond any doubt, a nervous affection caused by extreme sensibility and self-consciousness. Blushing can only be overcome by perfect control of the emotions and nerves, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. People constantly declare that blushing is outgrown in the course of time. The truth is, that the blusher learns to control her nerves and to hold a rein over her emotions. Blushing should not be confused with flushing, which is one of the symptoms of indigestion and can only be cured by internal treatment.

CUBAN FREEBOOTERS.

Swags Who Have Reverted to the Type of Their Primitive Ancestors.

They are mostly mongrels, weather-hardened and soul-hardened savages, who have reverted to the type of their primitive ancestors, and acquired the faculty of making a feast day commensurate the hardships of six fast days, ligating the sun-dried bull head of their bivouacs as readily as the made fishes of a ransacked hotel, and sleeping in hammocks on a pillow of willow sardines as soundly as in a feather bed. Their fox-trail instinct will easily prevail against the methods of civilized warfare, and their raids have already repopulated numerous districts, some of which once boasted prosperous farms, but are now shunned as the haunts of the predatory Kabyles are shunned by the Algerian settlers.

In the Sierra Mesilla, northeast of Sagua, the industrial population has almost entirely disappeared under the error of the freebooters, whose camps can be seen smoking in the sunlit glens and whose constant raids at last ceased to leave the farmers a living share in their agricultural products. The Cerro de Cobre, some eighty miles further south, is approached only by cattle hatters with a military escort, travelers who have attempted to pass the Sierrita, the old overland road, have rarely returned to tell the results of the all but inevitable encounter with the scouts of the outlaws. The alley formed by the west fork of the Verde, in the Province of Puerto Principe, was long dreaded as a haunt of runaway slaves, and these refugees have now been joined by desperadoes numerous enough to become savagely aggressive. Their neighbors, too, have abandoned hundreds of farms that can no longer be hoped to repay the toil of tillage. In streets of the once prosperous towns are to be seen the results of hunting and fishing, but without courage to extend the range of their marauding expeditions, and recently one of their restless leaders was caught and judged by a posse of exasperated rancheros, on the charge of having decorated his headquarters den with arrangements of human heads, nailed up spread eagle fashion, or like a collection of dried fern leaves.

The total value of the property destroyed by these marauders has been computed to exceed half a billion dollars, and a list of their murders would resemble the bulletin of a Dahomey war chief.

Women in the Ladroneas.
At the present day the women of the ladroneas are a charming, high-hearted lot, beautiful in their youth, with their golden brown complexions, soft brown eyes and silky black hair. The matrons of the island, smiling, good-natured and plump, have lost most of their beauty by middle age, but the general kindliness of expression makes up for any loss in mere physical attractions of the land color.

Simple, cheerful and hospitable, the women of the average islander is like those of most natives of the tropics, little more than a thin wall and palm-batched roof to keep out the rain in the Ladroneas. It rains every day. Clothes spread out on grass plots to dry therefore seldom escape a second dampening about midday, a fact that does not in the least disturb the languorous and the rays of the sun are so warm that they are soon dried off and are indeed whittier than ever.

Most of the inhabitants wear few clothes and so the weekly washings are not of such alarming proportions as one might imagine in so warm a climate. The natives of the islands are Chamorro, a people resembling the Philippine Islanders in many respects. The "ancientians" who have visited the Ladroneas have married and intermarried with the natives, until the proportion of Chamorros is now very small.

The houses of the Spaniards are a little more elaborate than those of the Chamorros. A typical middle-class dwelling is built with a thick stone wall on the ground floor, through which is cut the large entrance door. The rooms are unfloored, the earth being trampled hard. The first floor is about seven feet from the ground. Rude steps of hewn logs lead to it. The living room is on the first floor and is a room covered with rough hewn logs of mahogany. The end of the house has a gallery built outside beneath the overhanging roof, and it is here in the shade of the banana and pineapple or palm trees that the women of the household sit to do their sewing and to gossip.

The Trekking Wagon.
The South African wagon is a long, heavy cart mounted on four high wheels, as a rule, with a sort of canvas cover over the back half, leaving the front clear to carry the miscellaneous furniture of a household, and by six or eight, or twenty men, curious to see, looking with their immense spread of horn, sometimes as much as eight feet from tip to tip and rarely less than six, but in reality as patient and hard-working beasts as one could wish to find. Their mode of progression is certainly slow, but there is a strangeness and a fascination about it which may draw men to it almost as the Alps draw their devotees. In front here marches the "voor-looper," generally a small boy, leading the two foremost oxen by rein or rope passed through their nostrils.

The driver walks alongside the oxen and terrible whip he uses so unmercifully, or else sits on the front of the wagon and gets off occasionally to whip the whole team with unfailing regularity. The traveling is all done at a trot, starting a little before sunset and marching till perhaps 11 or 12 o'clock; then there is a halt till a little before the first signs of dawn, when they go on again till the sun begins to get hot overhead, and then they lie by for the day.

Another Thing to Consider.
"Do you think a man has a right to open his wife's letters?"
"Well, he may have the right; but I don't see how he could have the courage."
—Chicago Record.

Scientists have demonstrated that the purest air in the cities is found about twenty-five feet above the street surface. This goes to prove that the healthiest apartments are those on the third floor.

NARROW STREET IN HAVANA.

Good roads lead to it from the lovely country that rises in fine stretches behind it.

One of the show places of the city is the cathedral, which was built in 1724, and which is of interest to the whole world because it contains the tomb of Columbus. His body has been taken away, but the tomb and the memorial stone and inscriptions remain.

The history of the city is bloody. It was the bone of contention between the Spanish and the pirates throughout the sixteenth century, and its narrow streets were the scenes of dreadful deeds. The buccaners captured it many times while their power lasted, and each time the city had to pay enormous tribute. In the fights the town was destroyed partly, and much of it has been rebuilt over and over again.

Apart from the attacks of the buccaners, it suffered in the wars of Spain with other Powers, and in 1795 was taken by the British. The siege had preceded its capture is memorable in British history on account of the enormous loss of the English ships, not from fighting, but from yellow fever and smallpox.

Filbert Culture in Italy.
It will surprise many to hear that in certain districts of Italy the filbert or rival of the produce of the vine in commercial importance. These delicious nuts are grown on bushes or shrubs, which are arranged in groups that are from 15 to 25 feet apart so as to insure the access of plenty of light and air. They thrive best in deep layer soil, and the planting takes place during November and December could be used but the growth would be so slow to be profitable. As it is, the shrubs do not bear fruit until the third year, any blossoms appearing before that time being removed, so that the plant shall not be impoverished. The plants are periodically pruned when any slips which have failed to sprout are removed and replaced by others; so that there are plantations which remain in full growth, although nearly a hundred years old. The filbert is not subject to the diseases common to other crops, but it suffers severely from hailstones and from cold winds.

HAVANA FROM ALL SIDES.

The City Hides Much Dirt and Squalor Under Finery and Glitter.

FEVER RIDDEN HARBOR.

Beauty of the Hills and Palms, and Interesting Architecture of the Ancient Houses.

There is a fine settlement on the island since 1519. It divided into two parts—show places of the city, the narrow streets and the idle, easy-going populace.

A beautiful city is Havana, Havana, La Havana, San Cristobal de la Habana, the town of St. Christopher of the Haven.

Over romantic walls there leap fantastic and graceful trees, strange to Northern eyes. Ancient houses with keep airways and with mysterious gratings over medieval windows. In the big park the narrow streets are bright with the colored dresses of country people. From brown to a hot red. Miles and donkeys, along with summers, hand-made with braided cables are tethered along one house side, while their owners wait for a bunch of the rich fruits, the dried bananas, huge plantains, long sugar corns and great yellow gloles of oranges with which the animals are laden.

Men in white clothes, women in mantillas, pass through the streets in the big park, the public square, arching the busy crowds. Carriages and pleasure-wagon people seem to be and it is hard to imagine that the little easy going place is taken and broken once by the worst diseases who ever infested the Spanish Main.

Havana is one of the oldest of the Western World. There has been settlement on its site since 1519. It is divided into two parts, the old town and the new. The old town is inside of the ancient walls, while the new part is outside, and has many pretty

The Hawaiian Girl.
No happier-natured girl exists in the whole world than she who calls Havana her home. The native Hawaiian girls are above all a good tempered, light hearted, pleasure-loving race.

The jolly Hawaiian maid cannot be called good looking, but her pleasantness characterizes the face and renders it attractive. She is usually of good height and has a well-developed figure. Her skin is of reddish-brown color and her hair is black. She is, by nature, imitative so she has been very easy for her to gain knowledge from her surroundings and the advancement she has made from coming in contact with the whites who have controlled the island has been very great.

The Hawaiian girl is educated in the Government schools, provided at different places throughout the islands and run at the Government expense. The English language is usually taught. In fact, the Hawaiian language is dying out. There are now but three Hawaiian schools upon the island.

The chief talent possessed by the Hawaiian girl is for music. Some of them have composed, but their music will never become popular, as it is as narrow as the small sphere in which they live.

The ex-Queen possesses considerable musical ability, and some Hawaiian songs and instrumental pieces composed by her had quite a vogue on the island. It has been prophesied that Hawaiian music will become a fad with us, for the native songs are plaintive and weird—much like those sung by the negroes before the Civil War, the full notes being much in evidence.

The Rushlight.
Home manufactured rushlights and candles were in constant use by the Scotch peasantry. Rolled animal fat was required, and the same green rushes as were used for cruise wick making it also in this case.

In making rushlights, all the green coating of these rushes was stripped off, but for candle wick a thin strip was left on either side of the pit to strengthen and support it. Otherwise the manufacture of these two lights was very similar. This substance from the rushes when dried was tied to a rod, then dipped into the boiling fat, and allowed to cool; and this process was repeated until the rushlight of candle had become the desired thickness. In later years candles were made in molds. The tape was passed through a hole in the centre of the mold and knotted to prevent it slipping. The fat was then poured in and allowed to cool.

These molds, during the days of the candle trade, were jealously guarded by the owners and hidden in the most secret corners from the prying eyes of the excise man. The candles were usually made at night in some outhouse, and watchers were posted at convenient corners to give timely warning of any approach of the ubiquitous officer.

Blushing.
Blushing is, beyond any doubt, a nervous affection caused by extreme sensibility and self-consciousness. Blushing can only be overcome by perfect control of the emotions and nerves, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. People constantly declare that blushing is outgrown in the course of time. The truth is, that the blusher learns to control her nerves and to hold a rein over her emotions. Blushing should not be confused with flushing, which is one of the symptoms of indigestion and can only be cured by internal treatment.

G
O
W
H
A
B
H
H
C
B
C
T
A
O
F
T
B
R
C
A
M
D
M
Q
B
A
R
C
A
T
A
Y
J
R
C
T
T
A
S
J
S
T
S
A
N
T
E
L
M
T
M
A
N
—E
M
plea
a tal
An b
able
twirl
sun
appe
Bron
with
most
narr
cloth
latest
Of
ing
o'clor
hour
firtin
heart
fasci
dared
lady
that
of his
mor
e wealth
of his
ed the
A fe
be re
his la
liqui
—'s
these
gambl
tender
and a
firtal
prome
Tim
with
was c
afores
do son
purs
ments
town
Jerse
suit o
unpaid
haunts
At t
on the
rivers
Mr. E.
name,
the sit
pompo
part of
in mal
all the
country
with h
gallant
have b
single
victim
victm
Freela
rich fa
combin
surpris
voted
Harry
Miss J
received
field to
smire
love, a
by his
in turn,
tion.