

had a cot in the ward, and who possessed sufficient strength, to turn over onto his elbow and as his wan face lit up with a smile, extended his hand for the hearty grasp and expression of encouragement that always came."

As a rule Bryan, he says, is a staunch disciplinarian. Nevertheless, there are times when he is not as great a stickler for military form as might be imagined. As an instance of this he cites an interesting occurrence. One morning as Bryan rode into camp to regimental headquarters, the officer of the guard, as is customary at the approach of the regimental commander, thundered out in stentorian tones: "Turn out the push for the main guy is coming," whereas the order should have been: "Turn out the guard for the commander is coming."

The order, couched in the language it was, struck consternation to the minds of the guard who quickly proceeded to obey the command, but muttered to themselves: "That fellow is in for it. Such language was never before used in the regiment." But Bryan who had observed the breach with the instantaneousness of his rapidly comprehending mind, immediately relieved the situation by a smile and wave of the hand, accompanied by the command: "Do not turn out the push as the main guy doesn't want it."

It was a risky piece of joking on the part of the officer of the guard and although the incident passed off for the time it was believed that the offense would be followed by severe punishment. But it was not. The leniency shown the reckless joker and the friendly and firm words subsequently spoken to him in private by Bryan greatly increased the respect of the men for their colonel. There was never any order given after that "to turn out the push on account of the coming of the main guy." It was always a plain, guard for the Colonel is coming." Bryan, says Mr. Hansen is one of the boys and mingles and talks with them and like them, and that, too, without ever losing their respect in the slightest degree.

Mr. Hansen brings home with him some interesting curios gathered during his camp life at Panama Park. Among them are some very pretty and unique coral and other sea shells picked up from the ocean sands by himself and polished to order. The most interesting relic he brings back with him, however, is a Spanish officer's machete, brand new, and highly polished. Its edges are yet unsharpened, but even in its unground state it is a terrible weapon of offense. It was brought from Santiago, where it was captured during the memorable siege against that city, on the transport Three Friends, and memento that he appreciates most highly, and one that he will preserve in recollection of his service as a volunteer in the war against his country's and humanity's foe.

There is one thing he greatly regrets and that is the fact that he was not permitted to participate in any engagements with the enemy, and it makes him feel, he says, like a "tin soldier." But he says the boys were ever willing and ready and would have welcomed any change, no matter how severe the fighting, to the ceaseless rounds of monotonous camp life. Troop I, to which he belonged, he said, had great cause for congratulation in that it had not lost a single man by death. Only one other troop—A of Colorado—had such a record. Many men were sick, but none were called upon to lay down their lives. He believed this was due very largely to the care the men from Utah took of themselves. It was oftentimes very hard to comply with all the sanitary and other requirements. But

the orders were carried out as nearly as possible and with the result that benefits followed. The Southern regiments generally did very well except the Second Mississippi, which he declares was made of shiftless fellows who had not the ambition to look after their own welfare.

The Rough Riders' canteen was the only canteen in the immediate vicinity and it had a considerable fund on hand when mustering out commenced—something over \$8,000—to be divided among the boys who remained to the very last. As half of the regiment had already been discharged or sent home on sick leave, it increased the amount for each of those left behind, they alone being entitled to a division of the receipts. The canteen sales consisted principally of liquor, tobacco, canned fruit and delicacies pleasant to the taste of soldiers.

The last of the rough riders from troop I were mustered out last evening and will be home shortly. Some of them, however, will visit the large eastern cities, while two, Sergeant Dale and Corporal Sharp, will go to Cuba for a brief sojourn.

KAISER IN PALESTINE.

Haifa, Sept. 24, 1898.

We are now nearing the time when Kaiser William of Germany will pay us a visit, and as this letter will arrive for publication about the time the Kaiser will be here it may be interesting to your readers to know a little concerning the preparations going on in order to give everything as good an appearance as possible.

For some months the villagers have been forced out to do work on the roads from Haifa to Jerusalem via Jaffa, and from Haifa to Tiberias via Nazareth. The first in order to mention is the landing put in at the foot of the main street in this colony. A pier slightly curved is being run out into the sea about twenty rods for a landing stage. Upon the job many men and teams from the colony have been at work under the management of Dr. Schumacher, the United States consul. The sultan will pay for this work. He is, however, not in the habit of paying for road making and improvements. His government generally finds a way of getting the people to do the work without pay. This job is being done in a very substantial way, however, with large rocks and cement. The Kaiser will only land at Haifa, as her majesty, the Kaiserin, has insisted on an overland trip to Jerusalem. From Jaffa to Jerusalem people have been mending up the bridges and putting in new culverts. So also the road to Tiberias, in many places heavy fills have been made with a view to show and not to durability. I have seen fills of more than ten feet out made of black loam, the sides finished to the engineer's line and packed and smoothed, while it is well known that those banks will not stand one winter's storms. In this country it not only rains, but it pours, so that the best graveled roads need repair nearly every year in order to keep them in passable condition. Extensive dugways are made of loose soil, most of which will be washed into deep gullies by Christmas. But, who cares? It does not cost the government much and the officers make money. While the villagers are forced out the whole country around about to put the routes in passable condition. What if it don't last; next year they can be commanded out again if needed. Whole villages, men and women, are at work. The men do the picking and shoveling, while the women pack the soil on their heads and dump it where directed by a man put on the dump for that purpose.

Sometimes, when rocks are needed, the women will gather these in their

baskets and pack them on their heads to the men who will break them up for finish work. It is a real pity to see so much labor wasted.

The bridge over the Kishon seems to be put in well, but the dump is of soft and desolvable material which will not be long in finding its way to the sea.

The sultan invited the Kaiser to be his guest, but he declined. It is said he well knew the consequences to the poor people en route to the places to be visited. They would be forced to furnish the equipage, wherefore the Kaiser refused, not wishing to be a party to such an outrage. The royal visitors will travel under the management of the Thomas Cook and Sons' Tourist company, Mr. Cook being the chief manager. The party will not go to any hotel but will camp out on the whole trip. To meet the demands of so large a following the company will have to put in a little village of tents. I will only mention one day's service to give an idea of the immensity of the affair. For instance, on the trip to Tiberias the party will go to Nazareth for lunch, when twenty-four tents will be required. One for the emperor, chief salon, special reception for the emperor, special reception for the empress, ladies of honor, gents of honor. One two table dining tent and one three table dining tent, the remaining of the twenty-four for cooks and kitchen and other necessities.

From Nazareth they go by horseback to the top of Mt. Tabor, where they will spend the night among 85 tents divided up as follows: One saloon and one reception tent for the emperor and empress, respectively; two sleeping apartments for the emperor, two for the empress and for ladies of honor, three pole tents and two pole tents for dining purposes, fourteen and twelve rope tents for sleeping apartments, for cooks' apartment and the rest for other accommodations. This part of the royal camp will require about four acres of land. To put that into shape and to find the required space Cook's men are hard at work. Besides this the sultan sends a body guard of three hundred picked men, while of German soldiers there will only be eight. A large number of special envoys will be sent from the different European courts as well as from his majesty, the sultan. Some of these will find quarters in the hotels at the different stops as they are not included in the terms with Cook and Son. This firm has undertaken the whole trip, even to the paying of the emperor's checks, for spending money from time to time. That means a small banking outfit must also be found.

This trip makes a great stir. At Jerusalem and at Nazareth and Tiberias as well as at Jaffa, the royal visit is all the talk. The Germans here in the colony are taking steps for a demonstration in the party's honor, while warships will parade and salute in their honor. The trip will put a little money in circulation through the retinue that will naturally follow, while the emperor's camp will spend their money mostly with Cook and Son.

A carriage for the royal couple will be sent down from Constantinople and the best Arabian steeds that can be procured will be at his service. The particulars of the dedication of the church I suppose are already known through the dispatches. But great will be the day at Jerusalem.

We will next note a few observations of another traveler, not a king, but in the service of One greater than earthly kings. This traveler does not succeed in attracting very much attention, that is not his mission. Yet his labors, humble and obscure from the notice of man as they may be, may possibly yet be a mite in the construc-