#### SAILORS OF ALL CLIMES.

THEY MAY BE FOUND ANY DAY IN COENTIES SLIP, NEW YORK.

The Brack "Englishman," Who Is Proud of It - "Barbady Niggers" from Ja maica and Elsewhere-Shipping Mas ters, Boarding House Keepers, Etc.

In those hours of leisure when I want rest without solitude, and would lighten the sense of my own freedom by watch-

part of New York so attractive as the lower section of South street—from the Battery around northeast to Wall street Battery around northeast to wait screet ferry. There one may see specimens of almost every race of man from North Briton to Malay, and from red haired Finn to Barbaloes "nigger," and withal some crosses which would at once puzzle and delight the ethnologist.



GROUP IN COENTIES SLIP. Kenchies slip" (Coenties), as they call it, is the common parading ground for many races and classes—the shipping agent, sailors, boarding house keeper, agents of many kinds and saloon keepers of a very peculiar kind, "fakirs" of various moral shades, peddlers of foreign curiosities and sailors of every race and color. A city ordinance grants some ex-tra privileges in that locality to seafar-ing men and those who deal with them, and the short, broad street or "slip" is at this season crowded with a chaffering. tins season crowded with a challering, disputing, polyglot and hilarious mass of humanity. As one walks along South street, the entire water front is thick set with the bows of sailing vessels from every part of the world; on the other side are the vast ware houses, while the streets leading off at right angles to the shore are well supplied with sailors' "re-treats" and the establishments which are usually connected with them, and from

usually connected with them, and from both directions the crowds center on Coenties slip, which is to the sailor what the Produce Exchange or Stock Ex-change is to the speculator. On a recent May afternoon in the slip I observed a great increase in activity, for now is the season when sailors are in demand. I was particularly struck with the appearance of a black row just with the appearance of a blackcrew just from Kingston, Jamaica, who had been paid at the rate of \$20 per month for the paid at the rate of \$20 per month for the voyage, and had already squandered enough of it to be in a quarrelsome humor and complain of imposition. They formed a noisy group, one part insisting on going at once to the British consultand asking for redress, the other advocating a combine to whale the "boarding masters." Around them was a circle of interested listeners, and on the outside another set of agents watching for prey. At length one Jamaican, so black that Georgia could not produce his equal, saw the "boarding master" who had excited his special enuity, and then en used a wordy battle which was never equaled on the minstred stage.

"Isn't he dangerous?" I asked of a den-

'Isn't he dangerous?" I asked of a den

izen of the slip.
"Ya-as, with his mouth," was the cool reply—"them Barbady niggers never fights, 'ceptin' with their mouths. But he'd better not happen around here to-night or that Yankee nigger (meaning the boarding master) will put some o' his blackies onto him, and they'll pound that Barbady till he won't know himself from a last year's corpse."

The black sailor had meanwhile ex

ansted his stock of expletives and moved off, sending back this Parthian shot: "Yah, yah! yo' tawk big here, yes, yo' do; yes, yo' do; yah, yah; but ef I jes' had yo' in England, I'd show yo' law; yes, I would." And as far as he could be heard down the street he went on with a noisy, if not elogent, delivery on old noisy, if not eloquent, deliver England and the British flag and British justice and all that sort of thing, of which we have heard so much, declaring often, and with most peculiar oaths, that an Englishman, he was, and was



A BLACK SAILOR OF JAMAICA

"Ya-as, ya-as," said my new acquaint-ance; "them Barbady niggers fights hard with their mouths; but I'd as soon take any loonnattic out o' Blackwell's Island and put him in the cook's galley as one o' them fellows. They jes' nachully got to be kicked down and kep' under to be wuth anything, and they're wuth mighty little then."

The speaker was steward on a large vessel, and profanely declared that he'd

had one "British nigger" in the galley and would never have another. "They'll jaw all day and not a lick, uther to work or to fight; but if they's a row among these Irish sailors, look out! Some fellie's head'll be broke. And them Greeks you see there—they're mighty bad fellies with knives. Now, an Irishman or a Britisher will have it out with you, whin or isher will have it out with you, whip or get whilpped and be done with it; but if a Greek gets a spite agin you at the start of a v'yage, you're never safe unless you've got your back agin something 'at he can't get at it. See that he

...., suddenly breaking off and pointing.
"Yes; he is a very singular looking

"He's a Malay nigger."

"What is that?" "What is that?"

"A mongrel—mixed Malay and quadroon. They's a whole house full of 'em up on Mulberry street. Good sailors, too, but not so stiddy as straight niggers. The masters never mix crews any more —either all black or all white—and they don't mix in the houses or anywhere else. Each set to itself. Bars up jes' as tight

s anywhere."

And so, indeed, I found it. No matter how poor or ignorant or degraded, whether English or Irish, Greek, Span-iard or Italian, provided only that it is pure Aryan, the little society excludes the negro as relentlessly as he is excluded from the mansions of Murray Hill and Fifth avenue. But, to her honor be it said, Great Britain stands by her blacks. "Barbady nigger" is an American sea-port phrase for a black sailor from any part of the British West Indies, though, in fact, most of them are from Jamaica and the British consul in New York looks into their rights and wrongs with the same care as into those of white Britons. But the truth must be ac-Britons. But the truth must be acknowledged that neither the consul nor the missionary, much less the lawyer or politician, understands the sailor's nature

as well as the boarding house keepers.

In the olden time many grave charges of robbery and brutality were made against this class; but under the present shipping laws they have to prove up some kind of a character—or, at least, the fossil remains of one, which is much more than they once had to do. I have made it a point to note their appearance and method of dealing with the newly and method of dealing with the newly landed sailor, and my impression is that his confidence in them is, in a majority of cases, better founded than is generally believed. But the minority—ah, there is a hard lot of them! The "touter" landsmen would call him an agent or drummer—is a particularly active and pleasant spoken little fellow, in his way quite gentlemanly, and seldom or never strikes a blow, under the worst provoca-tion. As quoted above, however, close observers on South street assert that he ometimes has underlings to do the

Under present laws the sailor has every advantage, if only he has the wit to use it and the sober determination to stand on his right. For a mile or more along



A BOARDING HOUSE RUNNER. South street "retreats" are numerous and it is taken by consent that all who write or talk on the subject are to de-nounce the "vile stuff sold over the nounce the "vie stan sold over the bars;" but I must say, after a few "light tests," that it averages as good as the liquor of most village saloons. Itseffects are certainly no worse. I rarely see a drunken sailor in New York, and the few I do see are certainly less noisy than vil lage laborers in like condition. Indeed, the most surprising discovery I have made on South street is that sailors are, as a rule, quiet men and comparatively free from slang. If they habitually "blast their eyes" and "shiver their tar-ry toplights." they do it when I am not around. In short, I must add the sailor

of the stage and current fiction to the long list of noted people I have not met. All this applies to South street from the Battery around to Fulton ferry, but farther uptown, and two or three squares away from the river, there are said to be many places fully down to the old time level of horror and debauchery; in Roose relt, Cherry and Water streets, for instance. The old Five Points are almost stance. respectable, and the adjacent sections of Mott and Mulberry streets are monopolized by Chinese and Italians. The place to see the sailor at his best is nearest to his ship, and through the nearest to ms snip, and through the whole of South street one sees a continuous line of bows on one side and shipping houses on the other. So South street is the promenade where one may find most of the curious with least of the disagreeable.

J. H. BEADLE.

Lord Byron's granddaughter, Lady Anne Blunt, her husband and their daughter are living on the borders of the desert in Egypt, about six miles from Cairo. They have adopted the dress and customs of the Arabs, and seem to enjoy their lapse from civilized usages.

The new Krupp gun ordered for Cronstadt is to be forty-four feet long, and can be fired twice a minute. It will throw a ball weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of twelve miles. Each discharge will involve an expense of \$1,500.

"Why drag in Velasquez?" This was Artist Whistler's recent comment on a friend's remark that the world had produced but two painters—Whistler and Velasquez.

A TALENTED BOY COLONEL

The Womlerful Military Aptitude Shows

The Woosderful Military Aptitude Snown by Nicholas P. Martman.

Nicholas P. Hartman to native of New York city. resident of Brooklyn, and a frequent official visitor to the city of Washington. He is 29 years of age and holds a commission as a colonal—not mission as a colonel—no in the regular army of the



juncts.
Soon after his seventh birthday Col. Hartman began to show a great fondness for things military, and from tha

but in one of

its recognized ad-

time on devoted much attention COL. HARTMAN. to the study of drill movements and of the sword and musket manual. In 1886 Col. Fred Grant, who had noticed and admired the lad's proficiency, secured admired the lad's proneency, secured him a cadetship at West Point. Defective eyesight barred him from taking the regular course, but he was permitted to remain as a special student of tactics. June, 2, 1887, Hartman was made captain of the West Point military company, an organization composed of twenty-four members of the various classes specially showed for their venderance, in drill chosen for their proficiency in drill. Under Capt. Hartman's command the company won fifty-four out of fifty-six contests, the chief secret of its success being a bugle drill arranged by the young leader. This drill is so highly thought of that it has of late been incorporated into the regular tactics of the United States army.

Jan. 1, 1890, after the muster out of

the West Point company because of the graduating of the members and their as-signment to different posts of duty, Capt. Hartman was commissioned colonel of the Washington military company, an organization which acts as the body guard of the president. It is composed of offi-cers of the regular army and candidates for West Point, who are debarred from active field service by reason of some physical defect, and turns out four times

a year for drill and inspection.
In addition to his other accomplishments Col. Hartman is a magnificent swordsman, and Gen. Jordan, U. S. A., offers to back him against any person in the world of his age for the championship.

Fletcher Harper, a member of the pub-lishing firm of Harper & Bros. in New York city, who died recently, was the last surviving son of Fletcher Harper, ne of the four

ness. Born in voyage to China before the mast when only 15 years old, spent some time at Coumbia college.

FLETCHER HARPER. made a European

FLETCHER HARPER.

trip, served a long apprenticeship with
the firm of which his father was a mem

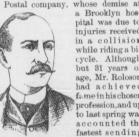
the firm of which his father was a member, and at the age of 41 succeeded to a partnership. He was a widower and leaves one daughter, the wife of Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y.

Five members of the firm of Harper & Bros, now remain—Philip J. A. Harper, the senior partner, a son of Janes Harper; Joseph W. Harper, son of J. Wesley Harper; John W. Harper, Joseph Henry, a nephew of Fletcher Harper, and John Harper, son of Joseph Abner Harper, who recently retired.

A Model German Schoolhouse A Mostel German Sendonouse.

At Mannheim, in Baden, Germany, there stands a schoolhouse which is said to be the most perfect building of its kind. It cost \$225,000 and contains forty-two ordinary schoolrooms, besides two rooms for drawing, two for singing, two for handwork a large gymnasium. two for handwork, a large gymnasium a hall for public exercises, two meeting rooms for directors, two sets of rooms for servants and four little prison cells for refractory pupils. The materials in the structure are almost exclusively iron and brick. The ceilings of all the rooms, corridors and the big hall are of concrete. The floors of the class rooms are hard wood laid on asphalt. They are nard wood laid on asphalt. They are supposed to be so constructed as to render the accumulation of dust and the breeding of bacteria impossible. The building is heated by a low pressure steam system. In the basement are swim baths. The boys' bath accommodates twenty at once and the cirls' bath dates twenty at once and the girls' bath fifteen. Half of the basement is a huge, bright room, full of tables and chairs. Here in winter 900 poor children will receive a half pint of milk and a roll each daily for luncheon. In the ninety winter days during which this arrangement will prevail the directors estimate that they will give away 20,250 quarts of milk and 81,000 rolls. dates twen at once and the girl

Telegrapher Roloson's Untimely Death Telegraph operators and those interested in electrical affairs all over the country were grieved the other day telearn of the death of Mr. J. W. Roloson, one of the New York night managers of the Postal company, whose demise at



pital was due to while riding a bi cycle. Although but 31 years of but 31 years of age, Mr. Roloson had achieved fame in his chosen profession, and up to last spring was accounted the fastest sending

J. W. ROLOSON. operator in the United States. At that time, however, the distinction was wrested from him in the New York tournament by a young the New York tournament by a young man named Pollock, living at Hartford, Conn. Despite this, however, Mr. Roloson, was generally conceded to be one of the most excellent and accurate telegraphers in the country. He was a widower and leaves two sons, one 7 and the other 5 years of age.

HOMES OF PHRICA MEN.

EACH HAS A DISTINCTIVE INTER-EST ATTACHING TO IT.

Delegate Caine's Beautiful Residence at Salt Lak-dr. Springer's Springfield Bose - Senator Pugh's Washington Mansion-McMillin's Tennessee Home

[Copyright by Angrican Press Association.]
The residence of lar. John T. Caine, the Mormon delegate to congress, has the distinction of being the first modern house erected in Salt Lake City. The Latter Day Saints had only been located in the control of the con in Utah five years when Mr. Caine crossed the plains and joined them. Nine years later, in 1871, he started as a pioneer in the improvement of the dwellings of the city, which were then nothing better than adobe huts. He went to what is now known as the East Bench, an elevated piece of tableland now almost in the center of the city, but then quite a distance out.



THE RESIDENCE OF DELEGATE CAINE There he erected the handsome struct ure in which he now lives, and topped it with the first mansard roof seen in Utah. The basement, which is entirely above ground, is of rock, surmounted by a white stone water line. The upper por-tion is of adobe covered with plastered stucco—the advantage of the adobe being that it makes a house wonderfully cool in summer and warm in winter. The roof looks as though it was mansarded with slate, but it is not. It is covered with shingles, each one of which was shaved and shaped by hand. They were made by a friend of Mr. Caine, and although they have been doing duty for nineteen years not one has had to be replaced and all are apparently as good as when new. when new.

when new.

The extensive grounds in which the house stands are filled with flowering shrubs and peach trees, which were imported from the east, and it is a remarkable fact that the latter, although planted more than a quarter of a century ago, are still bearing fruit in quantity and quality as good as when they first ma-tured. The average life of a peach tree in the east is not more than six or seven

Mr. Caine takes a great personal interest in his garden, and was one of the first to import into the territory the small fruits of the east, such as strawberries, gooseberries and raspberries. His house contains eleven rooms, and commands a view, on account of the ex-treme clearness of the atmosphere, of treme clearness of the atmosphere, of twenty-five miles in all directions. On the east are the Wasatch mountains, with Fort Douglass, a military station. On the west, at a distance of about twenty miles, lies the great Salt lake and its islands, and a good view can be had of the country "across the Jordan," as they call the further side of the river which connects the fresh vater Utah which connects the fresh water Utah lake with the Salt lake.



THERE REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER LIVES. Mr. Caine has a family of ten living children, six sons and four daughters, two of the latter being with him in

Just a half mile from the Illinois state house at Springfield, on a piece of rising ground overlooking the city, stands the pretty home of Representative William M. Springer. The approach to it is along Jefferson avenue, a fine street paved with wooden blocks and lined with handsome houses. Mr. Springer's residence stands about two hundred feet from the road, a carriage drive shaded by tall old trees leading up to the house. It is called "Oakwood" and stands in its own grounds some seven acres in extent. With the exception of the smooth lawns in front the whole of the grounds are in grove There was a vegetable garden in the rear, but even that has been abandoned to give room for more trees. Consequently Mr. Springer has now a small forest of oaks, elms, hickory, ash and walnuts.

Some of them are very large, having Some of them are very large, having been of good size when Mr. Springer took the place, twenty-five years ago. Graveled walks and pathways wind in and out among the trees, sometimes circling a miniature grotto, but generally with no particular destination. Hosts of birds have made their homes in this grove for years and they are never disturbed.

turbed. The house is a pretty little frame coun-The house is a pretty little frame country place with porch and gables. It faces south and a good view of the undulating country surrounding Springfield can be obtained from the veranda, which is Mr. Springer's favorite resting place. The west end of the porch is covered with a thick tangle of vines which form an effectual shade from the which form an effectual shade from the rays of the setting sun. Everybody who knows Mr. Springer will understand why, although the vegetable garden was abandoned and overgrown with trees, a flower garden is not only allowed to flourish but is most carefully attended. For fitteen years Mr. Springer has been in congress, but during all that time it would be difficult even for him.

self to say when he appeared in the house of representatives without a flower in his buttonhole. He

or some and would scarcely be recognized without it. He is very fond of them, and flowering shrubs and vines cover the pillars and frament the front of his porch. Three or four flower beds in the lawn in front also furnish him a variety from which to choose for his daily adornment.

to enoose for his daily adornment.

His house is plainly but comfortably furnished. A large double parlor is on the right of the wide entrance hall and a reception room on the left. Mr. Springer's sleeping room overlooks his grove and has a good view of the famous Lincoln monument.

Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama, lives in a house plain and unpretentious in its exterior and without any ornate decoration to distinguish it particularly decoration to distinguism it particularly from its neighbors. It is situated in a comparatively newly developed section of the city of Washington, and was built for him three years ago. His old home at Eufaula, Ala., has been occupied by tenants during the ten years Mr. Pugh has served in the senate, and what was a fine southern mansion surrounded by a fine southern mansion, surrounded by a wide colonnade, is now almost in ruins. His R street house has no grounds connected with it. The severity of its front is relieved by a bay projection running through two of its three stories, and its only ornamentation is the colored glass in the upper parts of the windows. It in the upper parts of the windows. It is very comfortable inside and quite large enough for the accommodation of the senator and Mrs. Pugh and their occasional guests. Their children have all grown up and made homes of their own in Alabama. The reception room is on the right of the entrance hall, and separated from it by folding doors is the senator, hippary where he spends most. senator's library, where he spends most of his time. There is nothing gaudy about the furnishings of the interior, everything being handsome but plain.

At the end of Main street, in the little Tennessee town of Carthage, just as it begins to slope down towards the Cumberland river, is a long wooden fence Inside the fence are a number of maple



SENATOR PUGH'S WASHINGTON ABODE SEXATOR PUGHS WASHINGTON ABODE, trees and great tall rose bushes, almost trees in themselves. In the midst of this mass of foliage, but almost hidden from view, is the home of Representative Benton McMillin. A prettier home it would be hard to find. The grass plot in front is filled with flowering shrubs, and the rose bush seen in the picture rises above the two stories lowering and then droons. the two storied veranda and then droops down, covering the whole front of the place with a wealth of ruddy color. The house, which is of brick, stands on a knoll, and the Cumberland river flows by the lower slope of the grounds. At the north end of the house is a portico overgrown with clematis vines bearing giant flowers seven and eight inches across. This portico is continued around the rear and at the north end is a conservatory. Old fashioned tall double win-dows light the house and a wide hall on the lower and upper floors affords free circulation for the air. Trees so thoroughly surround the place that the sun has but little effect even in the hot days of summer. The view from the upper windows of the river bluffs on the Cumberland is superb. In the middle of the river is an sland which is owned by Mr. McMillin and his cousin! It is cultivated as a farm of 175 acres, and on the south side there is an original canebrake, somewhat of a rarity in these utilitarian days in Tennessee. The canes grow



REPREENTATIVE M'MILLIN'S HOME. from eighteen to twenty feet high and so thickly that the daylight never pierces their hiden depths. They make good fishing pies, and Mr. McMillin and his friends arnish themselves with new rods from this inexhaustible supply each rods from this action time the go fishing.

HENRY E. ELAND.

Transaission of sound by the vibration of eass is the primary feature of a telephor recently invented by an Amer-ican. From a glass diaphragm extend a number of glass tubes of various sizes commulicating with an ordinary wire. Very car and distinct utterance has been fond to result on trials over a line three nles long.

A Frach leader of fashion appeared in a stitling costume recently at a Paris weddig. She wore a long redingote of peacot feathers, the glittering blue greenlumage forming the entire gar-ment from head to foot. The bonnet was rade of a bird of paradise, and the whiteulle veil was fastened with pearl

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