

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

THREE PERSONS POISONED.

A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS SERIOUSLY ILL FROM TAKING POISON BY ROOF.

Mrs. William M. Mench, of Copeland, and her two daughters, Nellie and Dora, aged 17 and 12 years, have been poisoned and all are in a serious condition. The girls went to the woods one day last week to gather sassafras root and brought home an article which proved to be poison try. They all tasted it and yesterday their lips became swollen and all are suffering severe pains. Dr. McLaughlin says all are in a dangerous condition.

WALTER LYON NOMINATED

AT THE CONVENTION HELD IN THE FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Walter Lyon, now United States District Attorney, was nominated by the Republican party for State Senator in the Forty-second district, a vacancy occurring by the death of Senator John Neeb. Arthur Kennedy presented the name of Mr. Lyon as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship, and John Harrison added a few words of commendation. A motion to nominate Mr. Lyon was then unanimously passed. Mr. Lyon was introduced, and made a short speech, closing with an eulogy of the late John N. Neeb. Resolutions were passed in memory of Senator Neeb.

TRIED FOR FOUR HOURS.

NEW CASTLE.—John Farrell of Neshannock township had a frightful experience the other night. Early in the evening he crossed the bridge over the Shenango at Neshanna with a horse and buggy to get his mail. Beyond the bridge the road was overgrown and Mr. Farrell proceeded but a short distance when the horse was drowned. Mr. Farrell stripped and holding his clothes in one hand, swam to a tree and climbed to a place of safety. Four hours later he was rescued suffering severely from exposure.

FLORENCE POLICE EXHIBITION.

UNIONTOWNS.—The police are arresting all boys they find shooting with Robert rifles on the streets. Some alarming narrow escapes have been reported lately from various parts of town, and orders were issued to the police to stop the dangerous sport.

HE MEETS VOLUNTARY DEATH AT LAST.

HUNTINGDON.—William Crowder, a young railroad hand, had both legs ground off and will likely die. During the flood of 1889 he was one of three occupants of a barn that was carried down the Juniata for a mile and a half.

FISH AT THE COVEY HATCHERY.

COVEY.—There are over 3,000,000 fish in the school of trout-fry at the State hatcheries here and at Allentown. The Pennsylvania commissioners are preparing for the season's distribution from the hatchery here. The commissioners of fisheries can receive no more applications for trout-fry during the present season. There are already at the hatcheries many more applications than can be filled.

POCKET PICKED IN THE COURT HOUSE.

UNIONTOWNS.—Asa J. Rogers had his pocket book, containing \$11, stolen from his pocket by some light-fingered fellow while a spectator in the new court house.

BOTH MEN WERE DROWNED.

WAYNE.—J. B. Maroney, of Pine and John Joyce, both linemen employed by the National Transit Company, were drowned in the Susquehanna river here. They were straggling a wire across the river. While in the mid-stream a cake of ice caught the wire and tipped the boat. Maroney started to swim to shore, but Joyce who could not swim sank. Maroney turned back to aid his companion. Joyce grabbed him. Maroney again started to swim ashore carrying Joyce with him. When within 100 feet of the shore Maroney's strength gave out and both men went down together.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.

IRWIN.—An accident occurred in the Young shaft, near here on Saturday, which resulted in the death of Patrick Tate and his son James. They were riding on a wagon being drawn up the slope. They were struck by a beam and both instantly killed.

THE ROCKFELLOW FAILURE.

WILKESBARRE.—Appraisers Reynolds and Crane have completed their final statement of the assets of the Rockfellow bank. They found the total amount of assets now valued as good, less the value of Rockfellow's mortgaged house, \$12,400, while the liabilities are \$432,000.

DEATH BY PUNISHMENT ADMINISTERED.

AT NEW CASTLE, Samuel Golden was killed and several others injured by the caving in of an embankment under which the men were stripping limestone.

A WRECK ON THE "ERIE AND PITTSBURG"

A WRECK on the "Erie and Pittsburgh" at Pulaski, resulted in a loss estimated at \$25,000. Three freight cars left the track and were badly smashed.

MRS. FOLLY ABERNATHY, AN AGED WOMAN

living near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, was burned to death Tuesday night. She was smoking a pipe when a spark from her pipe ignited her dress.

JAMES COCHRAN, AN EMPLOYEE AT THE

Standard mines, near Mount Pleasant, was caught under the cage of the coke crusher and instantly killed.

A FIRE OCCURRED AT SEELYVILLE,

a suburb of Homestead, in which Thomas Kane, a railroad employe, was burned to death and his sister, Mrs. William Ryan, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

A 40-FOOT TAPWORM HAS BEEN REMOVED

from the stomach of J. B. Weaver, of Jeanette, which is said to have caused his insupportable appetite for liquor. He says he will drink no more.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—After a few days' recess both houses reconvened. In the Senate tonight nearly forty bills were read the first time. Bills to abolish the office of mercantile appraiser and the publication of mercantile appraisers' lists were passed second reading. The bill authorizing payment of penalties recovered under the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine to the state board of agriculture was defeated.

In the house after presentation of many memorials and remonstrances, these bills were introduced: Representative Kunkle of Dauphin, to provide proper drainage for the state lunatic asylum at Harrisburg, the capitol and other buildings owned by the state and making an appropriation of \$200,000 to pay the necessary expenses of the city of Harrisburg, to provide that all constables who are required by law to visit once a month places where intoxicating liquors are sold to be paid 50 cents for each place visited with mileage.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

FORT DONELSON.

The First Great Union Victory of the War for the Union.

THIRTY-ONE years have passed away since the Union army under Gen. Grant and the naval flotilla under Commodore A. D. Foxe assailed the Tennessee River and began their active operations which opened up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and gave the Union army access to the historic fields of Shiloh, Nashville, and other Southern battlefields. The Northern people were anxiously awaiting to see if there was not some one who would rise up and lead the Union army to victory, and dispel the gloom that hovered over the Union at this time. Gen. Grant had been placed in command at Cairo and had urged Gen. Halleck to let him and Commander Foote undertake the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Halleck did not approve of the plan, and Commodore Foote also urged him to allow the movement to be made. Finally consent was given, and on Feb. 2, 1862, the movement began.

There was 17,000 infantry and cavalry and the gunboats. The river was very high and the troops disembarked, and on the morning of Feb. 6 the naval flotilla moved up to the fort and began a rapid fire which was returned. The gunboats plowed their way right up under the guns of Fort Henry, and in the afternoon the fort was surrendered by Gen. Lloyd H. H. Johnston, who was afterward killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. All the Confederates but about 60 escaped and retreated to Fort Donelson, 12 miles east, on the Cumberland River. The infantry did not get up in time to do any fighting, as the roads were almost impassable, and the navy is entitled to the honor of the capture of Fort Henry.

The army under General Grant was divided into three divisions, commanded by Gen. C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, and John A. McClernand, and was at once moved across the country to Fort Donelson, while the gunboats went down the Tennessee River and came up the Cumberland. Fort Donelson was located on a bluff and was a natural fortress 100 feet above the river. There were two water batteries commanding the river, one had a rifle gun carrying a 128 pound shell, and two 32 pounders strongly posted. There were also extensive works surrounding the place and extending around the city of Dover. The fort was in command of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnston, with some 15,000 troops. He was reinforced by troops commanded by Gen. Pillow, Floyd, and S. B. Buckner increasing the force to 20,000.

The advance of Gen. Grant's army, reached the outlines Feb. 12, and Gen. McClernand's Division took the right, with McArthur's Brigade, while Gen. C. F. Smith's Division went to the left and Lew Wallace's Brigade came up from Paducah and occupied the center. On the 13th Col. William R. Morrison, commanding the 49th Ill., and Col. Hayne, of the 15th Ill., with their regiments made several assaults on the other works of the Confederates and were repulsed, and Col. Morrison was wounded.

The command to which we belonged was sent to the extreme right. We were without supplies, and the roads were almost impassable. During the night of the 14th a storm set in and snow and sleet covered the earth, and the order was given that we were not allowed to have any fires, for fear of drawing in the line of the enemy's artillery, and we had no tents to shelter us from the storm. It turned cold and froze our wet blankets, covered with ice and snow.

Before we were able to build fires to warm ourselves, the battle opened. The shell, heard voice of Col. Isaac C. Pugh, of the 41st Ill., could be heard calling on the command to fall in. The Confederates had determined to cut their way out and escape to Nashville. Our pickets fired and fell back to the main line. Our first move was to charge on the enemy, which we did, and fired a volley at their advancing columns, which sent them back in disorder. They soon reformed their lines, however, and came at us heavily reinforced. Our regiment was standing in an open field, which was observed by Gen. R. J. Oglesby, who commanded the brigade on our left, and he rode up and ordered the regiment moved to the right into the timber for protection. The order was given and we moved about the length of one company, when the 25th Miss., which had formed along the rail fence just north of us, opened a murderous fire on us, and shot down four or five out of each company. When we fell back to the center of the line, we were met by steps, the line of bluecoats lay on the snow, showing where our line had been when we received the first volley from the Confederates. This will always remain impressed upon my memory, for in that line of blue lay my comrade who with me had been comrades long and with whom I had enlisted for the war.

We returned their fire, and the battle of Fort Donelson was opened in earnest. Soon the 9th and 12th Ill. were hotly engaged with an overwhelming force of the Confederates, and were trying to cut their way out. We exhausted our ammunition and were compelled to fall back, fighting as we went. Gen. Oglesby's Brigade was soon engaged, and Schwartz's battery became a bone of contention, and a hot contest ensued for its possession.

The entire right wing was now engaged, and being pressed back toward the center, Gen. Grant had to go to meet Commodore Foote at the river several miles below the fort, and knew nothing of the contest that was going on. The tide of battle swept on until Col. John A. Logan, with the 31st Ill., and Col. E. G. Ransom, with the 11th Ill., were hotly engaged, and both these commanders were wounded, and their regiments suffered severe losses.

A messenger was sent to Gen. Grant, who returned at once, and meeting Gen. Lew Wallace, who informed him of the battle, ordered Wallace to follow him, immediately with his command and to assault the enemy, which was done, and they were driven back into their works, only to come out as prisoners of war. They had halted in the Valley of the Cumberland when they had cleared the road to Charlotte, Tenn., and it was while this halt was made that Wallace's command assaulted them and drove them again into their works.

While this was going on Gen. C. F. Smith's command assaulted the works on the left and captured the fort in their front, and held them thus. Dark found the Union army close up to their works, and then it was that Gen. Grant wrote his famous letter to Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, afterward Governor of Kentucky, demanding "an unconditional surrender."

During the night of the 15th Floyd and Pillow, with a portion of their commands, had made their escape up the river on the steamboats. They had both been Government officers, and did not desire to fall into the hands of the officers of the Government they had betrayed. Early on the morning of Feb. 16 white flags were displayed all along the lines, Buckner having accepted Gen. Grant's terms of surrender, and 15,000

prisoners and all the guns and supplies were surrendered to the Union forces. This was the first great Union victory, and opened up the way to still greater achievements of the army, and sent a thrill of joy throughout the entire North and made Gen. Grant the hero of the hour. E. T. Lee, in National Tribune.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

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The Brotherhood of Steamfitters is a new organization formed at Savannah, Ill. The United States Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association has 10,000 members. The stonemasons of Portland, Oregon, have secured eight hours a \$4.50 per day. Only naturalized citizens will be employed on the Philadelphia public works hereafter. The Chicago railroad has refused the advance wages demanded by the switchmen. The strikes organized by the unions in 1899, and 1891 cost the wage earners about \$2,000,000.

The varnishers have a National union which has only been in existence one year and has fifteen local branches. Benjamin B. Lacey, of Raleigh, has been elected Commissioner of Labor Statistics by the North Carolina Legislature. In San Juan de Costa Rica there is an organized workmen's party which has some prospects of electing the man of its choice to the Presidency. Secretary Hammer says he will follow Secretary Tamm's policy and not make changes because of politics among the Navy Yard mechanics.

There are 17,000 male and 9,000 female employees in the Government Department at Washington. The number of women employed is increasing rapidly. In the Argentine Republic there are constant labor troubles, and in Chile the workmen resort to violence on very slight provocation in the mine cities. The Chicago railroad men have been forwarded and in case of a strike of switchmen, during the World's Fair, say they have enough new men on hand to run trains.

The organized miners of Great Britain in the last three years gained forty per cent. increase in wages, while non-unionists in the same period received reductions aggregating thirty-five per cent. In Indianapolis, Ind., the labor reformers have organized a system of Sunday sermons on economic topics. The pastors of the various churches take turns in granting their pulpits for that purpose. About two hundred and fifty colored men from the South are at Brown Station, Pa., as laborers in the Carnegie Steel Company's Works. A thousand others are expected to replace the Slavs.

A young girl in Montreal, Canada, named Mary Parker, for deserting the service of George E. Small was found guilty and sentenced to five minutes' imprisonment and fined five cents, or eight days in jail. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and eat only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, but he walks off with his load of 200 pounds. There is a general movement on the part of the National labor organizations of the country to establish a general labor headquarters at the World's Fair city, making Chicago labor's capital, with a view to surpassing anything heretofore achieved.

VERD, the composer, is a fancy farmer. DON M. DEBRISON never registers at the hotels he visits. QUEEN VICTORIA'S yearly doctor's bill is \$100, divided among four physicians. The Empress of Austria has decided not to visit America during the World's Fair. The Pope has decided finally that Archbishop Sattoli shall reside in Washington. LOCKRILL, of Missouri, is the only man who has been a member of the United States Senate continuously since 1877.

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EX-SENATOR HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, who has just retired from the political arena, was never on a minority side in Congress, either in the House or Senate. CARL SCHUBERT, who was old enough to be a revolutionist in Germany in 1848, doesn't look much older than he did when he was Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes. WILLIAM ORDAVAY PARTRIDGE, the Boston sculptor, gets \$10,000 for his statue of Shakespeare, and will receive \$17,000 for his equestrian statue of Garfield. He is only thirty-one years of age.

ARGENT ENNA, the young Danish composer, who has been having a brilliant success in Berlin, is the son of a shoemaker and was himself brought up to the bench. He has produced several works. It is said of President Cleveland that he never read a speech in his life. In the act of writing it he had committed it to memory, and then, with one more reading, he knew every word and punctuation mark in it.

ABRAHAM S. BENNETT, of New York, is said to have recovered entirely from the insomnia that formerly made life a burden to him and is enjoying excellent health, together with a permanent rest from politics. WHITTIER for some time was the only person in Haverhill, where he lived, who had a parrot, and it was a great pleasure to him to be called by the children of the village "the man who owned the parrot" instead of Whittier the poet.

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HAWAIIAN CLOTHING

HOW THE EARLY NATIVES MADE THEIR GARMENTS.

The Cloth Was Made From the Bark of a Tree—Methods of Turning it Out by the Women.

An interesting art in the Polynesian group of islands, where nothing like a loom was known until the natives came in contact with the early navigators of the world, was the manufacture of their material for clothing, called in the Hawaiian Islands, Tapa or Kapa. This art and industry which has almost entirely ceased in these islands is still active in those farther south on the equatorial belt.

Before printed cottons became common in the Hawaiian Islands the dress of the women consisted of a wrapper Pa-u (pah-oo) composed of five thicknesses of tapa each, about four yards long and from three to four feet wide, and extending below the knee, while that of the men was simply a malo or girdle which was about a foot wide and three or four yards long.

A mantle about six feet square, Kihai (Ki-hi-ee), was sometimes worn by both

men and women, by the men by tying two corners of the same side together so that the knot rested on one shoulder, and by the women after the manner of a long shawl.

Bed coverings (Kapa moe) were made of five layers of common white tapa three or four yards square, the outside piece (Kilohana) being stained or painted with vegetable dyes and often richly adorned with stamped patterns of the same.

This tapa, or bark cloth, was made of the bast or inner bark of the paper mulberry tree or wauke (Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent.) and of the mamake (Pipturus albidus, Gray), both belonging to the nettle family and both indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands. Both were formerly cultivated with much care, not only in Hawaii but by all Polynesians in the Maoli and Vitian races.

At the present time these trees are found only in isolated places along the lower forest zone and chiefly in Kona, on the south coast of the Island of Hawaii.

The manufacture of tapa was entirely in the hands of the women, who peeled off strips of the bark as wide as practicable, three to six inches, and while fresh scraped off the outer coating with shell or stone implements. After soaking awhile in water each strip was laid upon a smooth log or anvil, curved after a certain pattern for the purpose and beaten first with a heavy hardwood round club called bo hou.

When reduced to the thickness of common flexible paper the strips were united or felted together by overlaying the edges and beating them and then the whole

sheet when prepared of a size to suit the special purpose was beaten with a square club called lekuku (ee-a-koo-koo) made of hard kauvili wood (Fig. 1). Two or three sides of this club were carved with incised parallel lines more or less crowded, while one face would be carved in some suitable pattern. By continued beating and careful manipulation many kinds and qualities of tapa were made, some so fine as to resemble muslin and lace, and other kinds left very thick and tough like leather. It was often bleached white or stained with vegetable and mineral dyes. One of the most advanced arts in the islands consisted in printing with bamboo stamps (see Fig. 2), a great variety of patterns and colors upon the tapas. It was sometimes glazed with a kind of gum or resin, and some varieties were specially prepared for medicinal use, pieces of it being worn as plasters.

The wooden anvil (see Fig. 3) was in form something like a shallow trough with a flat, slightly curved bottom, which, when in use, would be placed bottom upward. This hollow anvil was made of sonorous wood, and it is said that in early days the music of tapa beating could be heard in every valley and that the women living on opposite sides of the valley could talk with one another by means of a system of telegraphic beats upon these sounding wooden anvils.

In the Kamehameha Museum there is a splendid illustrative series of tapas, the property of the royal line of kings, which for variety and beauty have no match in the world.

The figure engraved in the tapa beating club is reproduced in the finished tapa, and can be seen by holding up any tapa to the light. These patterns all had distinctive forms, and the island or source of any piece of tapa could be known by the pattern it exhibited.

Figure 3 shows the making of tapas, or bark cloth, the grass hut, the long wooden anvil, the tapa and the club. The natives in the picture, however, are dressed in modern costumes, which were not in fashion in the days when tapa was used for clothing.

Tapa making, it seems to me, is an art which should be revived in these islands, for the reason that when skillfully made it is a beautiful material and capable of much artistic treatment, and would com-

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The wooden anvil (see Fig. 3) was in form something like a shallow trough with a flat, slightly curved bottom, which, when in use, would be placed bottom upward. This hollow anvil was made of sonorous wood, and it is said that in early days the music of tapa beating could be heard in every valley and that the women living on opposite sides of the valley could talk with one another by means of a system of telegraphic beats upon these sounding wooden anvils.

In the Kamehameha Museum there is a splendid illustrative series of tapas, the property of the royal line of kings, which for variety and beauty have no match in the world.

The figure engraved in the tapa beating club is reproduced in the finished tapa, and can be seen by holding up any tapa to the light. These patterns all had distinctive forms, and the island or source of any piece of tapa could be known by the pattern it exhibited.

Figure 3 shows the making of tapas, or bark cloth, the grass hut, the long wooden anvil, the tapa and the club. The natives in the picture, however, are dressed in modern costumes, which were not in fashion in the days when tapa was used for clothing.

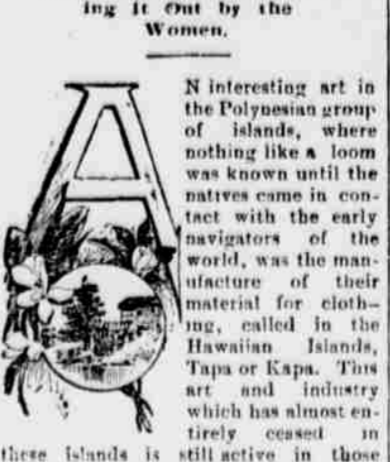


FIG. 1.—A wooden club