KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

THREE PERSONS POISONED.

A NOTHER AND TWO DARROTTERS AND ORSE, V. I.A. FROM TAKTING POISON IVY ROOT.

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 ivy. They all tasted it and yesteriay their lips became swollen and all are suffering severe pains. Dr. McLoughlin says all are in a dangerous condition.

WALTER LYON NOMINATED

AT THE CONVENTION HELD IN THE PORTY-SEC

OND SENATORIAL DISTRICT Walter Lyon, now United Sta es District Attorney, was nominated by the Republicans 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 Harbison added a few words of commendation. A motion to nominate Mr. Lyon was then unanimously passed. Mr. Lyou was introduced, and made a short speech, closing with a enlogy of the late John N. Neeb Perolutions were passed in memory of Senator Neeb.

TREED FOR THUR HOURS.

New Castle,-John Farrell of Neshan nock township had a frightful experience the other night. Early in the evening he crossed the bridge over the Shenango at Nashua with a horse and buggy to get his mail. Beyond the bridge the road was overflowed and Mr. Farrell proceeded but a short distance when the horse was drowned. Mr. Farrelt 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.

FLOREST SECTION COURTS BY

Unionrows -The police are arresting all troys they find shooting with flobert 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 VOLENT DEATH AT CAST. HUNTINGBON.-William Crownover, young railroader, had both legs ground of

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.

FIRST AT THE COURT HATCHERY. Conny,-There are over 3,000,0.0 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 al ready at the hatcheries many more applica-

tions than can be filled.

POCKET PICKED IN THE COURT HOUSE. Unionrown.-Asa J. Rogers had his pocket book, containing \$11, stolen from his pocket by some light-fingered while a spectator in the new court house.

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 stringing a wire across the river. While in the mid-stream a cake of tee caught the wire and upset the boat. Maroney started to swim to shore, but Joyce who could not swim sank. Maroney transit who could not swim to short, 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.

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

THE ROCKAPELLOW PAILURE.

WILEBRABER. Appraisers Reynolds and Crane have completed their final statement of the assets of the Rockatellow bank. They found the tera amount of assets now valued as good, less the value of llockafellow's mortgaged house, \$42,460, while the liabilities are \$432,000. Owing to recent punishment administer

ed by many of the teachers, the board of school controllers of Johnstown are con-sidering a rule to altogether abolish the rod as a means of punishment.

AT New Castle, Samuel Golden was killed and several others injured by the caving is of an embankment under which the me were stripping limestone. A WERCK on the Eric and Pittsburg at

Pulaski, resulted in a loss estimated at \$25,000. Twenty-three freight cars left the track and were badly smashed.

Mrs. FOLLY AUKERNAN, an aged woman living near Youngstown. Westmoreland county, was burned to death Tuesday night. She was smoking ann a spark from her pipe ignited her dress.

JAMES COCHRAN, an employe at the Standard mines, near Mount Pieasant, was caught under the cage of the coke crusher and instantly killed.

A FIFE occurred at Seeleysville, a suburb of Honesdale, in which Thomas Kane, a railroad employe, was burned to death and his sister. Mrs. Willism Ryan, was so badly burned that her life is dispaired of.

A 40-roor tapeworm has been removed from the stomach of J. B. Weaver, of Jean-nette, which is said to have caused his insat-iable appetite for liquor. He says he will drink no more.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TRIBITY-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 appraiser's 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

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 as appropriation of \$200,000 to pay the necessary expenses; Cyphert of Clarion, 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.

Taunry-Six in Day.—In the house to-day Mr. Kearins of Allegheny introduced a bill to regulate the sile of liquors by wholesale. Mr. Murpby, of Westmoreland introduced a bill amending the pensil laws of the State or as to change the punishment for murder in the first degree from hanging to either hanging or solitary confinement for life and making it the duty of the jury when they lender their verilist to designate the punishment and requiring the sentence in accordance therewith.

The tollowing bills were passed finally. To provide for the expenses of school distors in attending the triennial convention, and providing nenalties for bribery thereat; to provide for heeter supervision of common schools; to extend additional projection to persons employed in construction of new brildings, and to authorize corporations organized for profit to give pensions to employee.

In the senate Mr. Flinn introduced a bill

In the senate Mr. Flinn introduced a bill In the senate Mr. Finn introduced a bill to authorize councils of cities of the second class to fix the salary of the city assessor; also, to provide for the assessment for special benefits of the land of any cemetery or cemetery company in cities for payment of the costs, damages and expenses of municipal improvements. Other bills introduced were as follows: To prohibit electric light heat and power companies from constructions its lines, where or apparatus along any ing its lines, wires or apparatus along any public streets until the minutes of the coration authorizing such constructions we been recorded in the recorder's office

have been recorded in the recorder's office to regulate the sale of oleomargarine, requiring it to be conspicuously labeled.

The bill to extend the minimum school term to seven months was defeated, and the bill to abolish the prohibitory liquor law, in Verona borough, Allegheny county, was adverted. eas adopted.

THIRTY-SEVENCE DAY .- In the House to

Thirty-Seventh Day.—In the House to day the committee on education reported, with a negative recommendation, the sense bill to prohibit members of boards of school control in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument or being employed by the boards. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cotton making it unlawful to practice vivisection in the State and providing penalties for violation of the same.

same.

Mr. Stayer offered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public instruction from \$2,000 to \$5,000 was indefinitely postponed. The bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary general, A bill introduced by Mr. Reese of Luzzuw provides for an assistant district, afterney and the salary of the same in counties of

and the salary of the same in counties of 150,000 or more.

After six hours of most wearisome debate the House, by a vote of 117 to 77, refused to seat Withur P. Higby, and continued W. A. Andrews as a representative of Crawford county. For weeks passed this result had been a foregone concusion, and the members listened to to-day's decreasions with but

bers listened to to-day's discussions with but languist interest.

In the Senate Mr. Herring of Columbia offered a resolution to place on the calendat list I ill to provide for closing election 1 olist 5 p. m. At the conclus or of a long die usion the resolution was defeated. These bills passed finally. To provide for the election of one person to fill the office of prothonotary and clerk of the quarter sessions, and another person to fill the offices of clerk of orphans' court, register of wills and recorder of deeds in countres containing 40,000 inhabitants and emitted to be constituted separate judicial districts authorizing ed separate judicial districts; authorizing the appointment of women notaries public, which has also passed the House; to repeal

which has also passed the House, to repeat the dog tax, amounting to 30 cents.

Mr. Flinn, or Allegheny, introduced a bill to authorize chief burgesses to preside over town councils and to exercise the rights of members.

The senate held a session to night to take And the senate ment a session to high to take action on the death of Senator Neeb. Mr. McCarrell of Dauphin offered resolutions of callogy on the late senator. Bemarks were made by Messrs. McCarrell, Ross, Smith of Philadelphia, Crinchield, Brown, Baker, Lloyd, Crawford, Eapsher and Gobin. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Thurty-Engrin Day—In the Senate to-day the following bills were introduced: To appropriate \$1,300 to repair the great some bridge over the Youghogheny river, to extend the law probibiting the vending of articles within a mile of camp meetings to all religious meetings to all religious meetings: authorizing school boards to levy a tax for building purposes to prevent the adulteration of honey. These bills passed finally: To authorize husband and wife to sue and to testify against—each other in certain cases and to enlarge the capacity of the latter to acquire and dispose of property, to establish and maintain two of property; to establish and maintain two or more experimental stations for making experiments in the culture, care and preparation of tobacco. A large number or bills were passed second reading, among them that to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the repair and improvement of roads. Adjourned till Monday evening.

In the House Mr. Stewart, of Allegheny.

introduced a bill which empowers courts or law judges to fix the place for holding elec-tions. Mr. Miller, of Somerset, presented a bill making an appropriation of \$10.00 for repairs of the great stone bridge over the Youghinghest river in Somerset county. A bill introduced by Mr. Bare, of Huming-Youghingheny river in Somerset county. A bill introduced by Mr. Bare, of Hunting-don, repeals an act to enable any township within this common wealth which surrounds or immediately adjoins any borough or city within this common wealth, to hold all elections as attnorized by law within the corporate limits of such borotuph or city. Mr. Fishel, of York, introduced a bill permitting school boards to levy a tax for building purposes. Consideration of the bill providing for summary conviction of trespassers was indefinitely postponed. The bill requiring school directors or controllers to lurnish school books and other supplies free of cost, was called up for second reading and elicited a heated discussion. The friends of the measure, among other things claimed that for two months the book trust friends of the measure, among other things claimed that for two months the book trust has had representatives of the floor of the House lobbying against the passage of the measure. A number of amendments were offered to the bill, but they were voted down. At the afternoon session, the bill for the protection of the lives and health of the miners of the bituminous regions was up on second reading. The bill passed second reading with all runendments offered, bit what the exact purpose of the change is cannot be known until after the measure is reprinted. The House adjourned pending a discussion of the bill.

Therry-Nexu Day.—There was barely a

ing a discussion of the bill.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—There was barely a quorum in the House of Representatives this morning when Speaker Thompson rapped for order. The desks of many of the members were decorated with green flags, in honor of St. Patrick's Day and every memhonor of St. Patrick's Day, and every member wore either a shamrock or a narrow strip of greea ribbon. The greater part of the session was devoted to reading petitions, memorials, remonstrances, etc. The use of the house was granted the advocates of the Mansfield Local Option bill, to hold a nublic meeting on April 4, at which ex-Governor Curtin, of Belletonte, will preside. Representative Kearns, of Allegheny, succeeded in having a special order made for the consideration of the Anti-Pinkerton bill. It will be read the second time March 20, and come up on final passage March 21. The catendar was cleared of bills on first reading after which the house adjourned until Monday evening. day evening.

An Awful Method of Revenge. A miner named Boehm purposely exploded 10 pounds of dynamite in an iron mine in the Herz district, Germany. He and six other miners were torn to atoms. His motive is supposed to have been revenge. as he had had trouble recently with the superintendent of the mine and was constantly quarreling with his tellow work-

men. Sleeping Cars on Cheap Tickets The passenger agents of the trunk lines and their connections to Chicago have de-cided that tickets for the World's Fair sold as a discount of 20 per cent. would not de prive holders of any right in sleeping or

SOLDIERS COLUMN

FORT DONELSON

The Pirst Great Union Victory of the War for the Union



naval florilla under Commodore. A.n. Votrew H. Foote as cended the Tennes see River and be gan their active operations which gened up the Tensuse and Cumber and Rivers, and gave the Union army ac te s to the historic fields of Shiloh, Nashville, and other Southern Dattlefields. The Northern people were auxiously awaiting to see if there was not some one who would rise up and tend the Union army on to vic

fory, and dispel the gloom; that hovered o'er 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 Tennes see and Cumberland Rivers. Halleck did not approve of the plans, and Commodore Foote also urged him to allow the movement to be made. Finally consent was given, and on Feb. 2 1862, the movement tiegan

There was 17,000 infantry and cavalry and the gunboats. The river was very high and all the streams were swollen. Arriving and all the streams were swollen. Arriving near the fort, the troops, desembarked, and on the morning of Feb 6 the maval flottlla moved up to the fort and began a rapid fire which was returned. The gambouts plowed their was right up under the gams of Fort Henry, and poured in shot and shell, until the fort was surrendered by Gen, Lloyd Highman, who was alterward killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. All the Confederates but about 40 sex aped and retreated to Fort Doneison, 12 miles east, on the Comberiand River. The infantry did not get up in time to do any lighting, as the roads were almost impassible and the navy is entitled to the honor of the capture of Fort Henry.

fort Henry.
The army under General Grant was dithe army under teneral Grant was di-vided in three divisions, commanded by tiens C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, and John A. McClernand, and was at once moved across the country to Fort Doneson, while the gunboats went down the Tennessee Byer and came up the Cumberland.

the gunboats went down the Tennessee River and came up the Cumberland.

Fort Donelson was located on a bluff, and was a natural fortress 199 feet above the river. There were two water batteries commanding the river, one had a rifle gin carrying a 128 pound shall, with two 32 pounders strongly pasted. There were also extensive earthworks surrounding the place and extending around the city of Dover. The fort was in command of ben. Hushrod R. Johnson, with some 15,000 troops. He was reinforced by troops commanded by Gens. Pillow, Floyd, and S. R. Buckner increasing the force to 29,000.

The advance of Gen. Grant's army reached the outlines Feb. 12, and Gen. McClernand's Division took the right, with Me Arthur's Brigade, while Gen. C. F. Smith's Division went to the left and Lew Walluce's Brigade came up from Fort Heary and occupied the center. On the 13th Col. William R. Morrison, commanding the 69th HL, and Col. Hayne, of the 18th Di with their regiments made several assaults on the other works of the Confederates and were repulsed, and Col. Morrison was wounded.

works of the Confederates and were repulsed, and Col. Morrison was wounded

The command to which we belonged was sent to the extreme righ. 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, causing much suffering, as we were not allowed to have any fires, for fear of draw, the last of the of the course.

allowed to have any fires, for fear of drawin the fire 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.

Very early on the 15th before we were
able to build fires to warm ourselves, the
battle opened. The shril, keen voice of Col.
Isanc C. Pugh, of the 41st III, could be heard
calling on the command to fall in. The
Contederates had determined to gat 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 usheavily reinforced.
Our regiment was standing in an open field. Our regiment was standing in a en tield 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 promoved 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 timber on the south of us about 20 steps, the fine 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 boys together and with whom I had enlisted for the war. for the war.
We returned their fire, and the battle of

We returned their fire, and the battle of Fort Donelson was opened in earnest. Soon the 9th and 12th ill, were hotty engaged with an overwhelming force of the Confederates, who 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 east ed for its possession.

The entire right wing was now The entire right wing was now engaged, and was being pressed back toward the center. Gen. Grant had gone 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

ments 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, he 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 compute a prisoners of war. They had halted out as prisoners of war. They had halted in the Valley of the Cumberland when they had cleared the road to Charlotte. Tenuand it was while this halt was made that Wellace'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 un-conditional surrender."

Covernor of Kentucky, demanding "an un-conditional 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 steambosts. They had both been Govern-ment 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 Union 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.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The plasterers' National boly favors in-itiative and referendum legislation.

The Brotherhood of Sectionmen is a new organization formed at Savanna, III.

THE United States Marine Engineers' Seneficial Association has 10,000 members. THE stonemusons of Portland, Oregon have secured eight hours and \$4.50 per day Only usturalized citizens will be employed on the Philadelphia public works hereafter.
The Chicago railroads have refused the advance wages demanded by the switch-

The strikes organized by the unions in 1800 and 1821 cast the wage earners about 50,000,000.

THE varnishers have a National union which has only been in existence one year and has lifteen local branches.

BENJAMIN B. LAUEY, of Raleigh, has been elected Commissioner of Labor Statistics by the North Carolina Legislature.

It San Juan de Costa Rica there is an organized working.

IN San Juan de Costa Rica there is an organized workingmen's party which has some prospects of electing the man or its choice to the Presi sency.

SECRETARY HERTORY says he will follow Secretary Trany's policy and not make changes because of positics among the Navy Yard mechanics.

THERE are 17,030 male and 9149 female

employes in the Government Docartment at Washington. The number of women em-ployed is increasing rapidly.

In the Argentine Republic there are con-stant labor troubles, and in Chile the work-ingmen resort to violence on very stight provocation in the large cities. The Chicago railroad from have been fore-warded and in case of a strike of switch-men, 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-flye per cent.

In Indianapolis, Ind., the labor reformers ix indianapolis, Int., the labor reformers have organized a system of Sunday sermons on economic topics. The pastors of the var-ious churches take turns in granting their pupits for tout purpose.

Anort two hundred and fifty colored men from the South are at Brenton Station, Penn, as laborers in the Carongie Steel Company's Works, A thousard others are expected to replace the Slave.

A YOUNG girl in Montreal, Canada, named Mary Parker, for deserting the service of George E. Small was found guilty and sen-

tenced to five minutes' impresonment and fined five cents, or eight days in jail. THE Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only intellect bread, onion and watermeloe. The Smyrna porter eats only a little trait and some olives, yet he wakes off with his load of 200 pounds.

THERE is a general movement on the part of the National labor organizations o the country to establish a general facor head-quarters at the World's Fair city, making Chicago labor's capital, wite a labor temporaturpassing anything heretofore erected.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

VERD; the composer, is a fancy farmer. DOX M. DICKINSON never registers at the lotels he visus.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S yearly doctor's bill is 1990, divided among four physicians.

The Empressof Austria has decided not to visit America during the World's Fair.

The Pope has decided finally that Arca-

ishop Satolli shall reside in Washington Cockerts, of Missouri, is the only man

who has been a member of the States Senate continually since 1877. SEXATOR SHITS, of New Jersey, is nearly esven feet high and his gray hair is a litting frown to the good natured face beneath it. CARDINAL VAUSHAN, the Archbishoo of Westminster, keeps hunself in good physical condition by taking a five-mile wall

Ex-President Harrison will receive shows a piece for his course of ten lecture in the annual course at Laland Sanford University, California.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD C. manding the division of the Atlantic, has out one hand; but he can open and read a etter as well as any nide upon his staff.

EX-SENATOR HENRY L. DAWES, of Massichusetts, who has just retired from the political areas, was never on a minority ide in Congress, either in the House or Sen

a revolutionist is Germany in 1818, doesn't look much older than he did wees he was Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes. WILLIAM ORDS AT PARTRIDGE, the Box

ton scurptor, gets \$19,000 for his status of Shakspeare, and will receive \$27,000 for his equestrian status of Gardidd. He is only thirty-one years of age. August Enna, the young Danish com-poser, who has been having a brilliant suc-cess in Berlin, is the son of a shoomaker and was himself brought up to the bence. 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 half commits it to memory, and thee, with one more reading, he know-every word and punctuation mark in it. ABRAM S. HEWITT, 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, to gether 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 post. The young Khedive of Egypt runs a large farm. He is an authority on live stock, an I his delight was very great the other day when news reached him that Lord Charles Beresford had forwarded to him a bull pup

LOGAN CARLISLE, who is likely to be Chief LOGAN CARLISLE, who is likely to be Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, began life as a page in the Kentucky Senate when his father was Lieutenant-jovernor. Then he became interested in several Western and Southern business enterprises. He is his father's Private Secretary now, and has done a good deal of literary work for magazines.

-Mas. FRANCES HILLER, chief of the New England Medical Institute, who gained no toriety a short time ago by having a costly burial casket prepared for her anticipated death, was married to Peter Surrette, her former coachman, who is three times her junior. The bride is said to be worth \$5, 000,000.

-FERDINAND THRUS, the Romeo. Wie. namnili owner who obtained \$60,000 of life insurance and then burned his house, having placed there a skeleton by which he thought his wife could establish his death and collect the insurance is now jailed.

HOW THE EARLY NATIVES MADE THEIR GARMENES.

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



N interesting art in the Polynesian group of islands, where nothing like a loom was known until the patives came in contact with the early navigators world, was the manufacture of their material for clothing, called in the Hawaiian Islands. Tapa or Kapa. This and which has almost entirely ceased

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, passed several times around the waist and extending below the knee, while that of the men was simply a male or girdle which was about a foot wide and three or four yards long.

A mantle about six feet source. Kibel (Ki-ha-ee), was sometimes worn by both

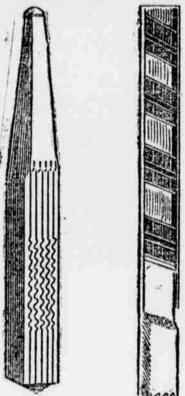


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows a tapa-beating club of hard woo!, with incisal lines and various zig-zig patterns. Fig. 2 is a specimen of stembing end of bamboo marker for print-ing patterns on bark cloth.

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 (Kilohans) being stained or painted with vegetable dyes and often richly adorned with stamped patterns of the it is a beautiful material and capable of same.

HAWAIIAN CLOTHING | 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



FIG. 4-SENGAN CRIEF IN PULL DRESS BACKGROUND OF TAPA, OR BARR

sheet when prepared of a size to suit the special purpose was beaten with a square club called lekuku (ec-a-koo-koo) made of hard kaurvili wood (Fig. I). or three sides of this club- were carved with incised parallel lines, more, or less crowded, while one face would be earwed in some suitable pattern. By continued beating and careful manipulation many kieds and qualities of tapa were made, some so fine as to resemble mustra and lace, and other kinds left very thick and tough like leather. It was often bleuched white or staned 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 semething 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 Kamehameba 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 besting 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 taps, or bark cloth, the grass hut, the long wooden anvil, the taps 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 much artistic treatment, and would com-



FIG. 3-MAKING BARK CLOTH, OR TAPA, WAWAITAN ISLANDS.

This tapa, or bark cloth, was made or | mend itself for many uses, ornamental the bast or inner bark of the paper mulbeiry tree or wanke (Broussonetai papyritera, 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 fiber-a rather modern industry thereonly in Hawaii but by all Polycesians of 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 Ko 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 pur-

bed coverings, table scarls, cowers for books, albums, portfolios and like uses. I could not find an example of Ha-

wattan tapa suitable for illustration and therefore figure 4 represents a Samoan Chief in his searf dress of woven banana the background and the floor two fine examples of modern Samoan tapa or bark cloth -Frederick Stearns, in Detroit Free Press.

A clerk in a bicycle store in Kansas City, Mo., has designed and is building a new buggy with pneumatic-tired bicycie wheels and a number of improve-ments calculated to add strength, lightness and speed to the vehicle.

Zante, the island that has been shaken up by an earthquake, is the ancient Zakunthos mentioned by Herodotus as producing asphalt 500 B. C., and the natives still call it Zakunthes and still

hardwood round club called ho hoa. find asphalt there.