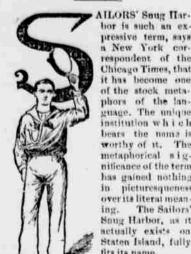
### "SNUG HARBOR."

HOME FOR DISABLED SEAMEN FOUNDED BY AN OLD SALE.

The Unique Charitable Institution or Staten Island-Queer Characters of the Harbor-Sailors of All Nations Are There.



bor is such an expressive term, says a New York correspondent of the Chicago Times, that it has become one of the stock metaphors of the language. The unique institution which bears the name is worthy of it. The metaphorical signiticance of the term has gained nothing in picturesqueness over its literal meaning. The Sailors' Snug Harbor, as it actually exists on Staten Island, fully fits its name.

Old Captain Robert Richard Randall concentrated the very essence of the saltiness and breezeness of a sailor's life in the name he chose for the charity he founded. The name, however, has been no more successful than the institution. More than 4000 old tars have found shelter in it, and safe anchorage after the storms of life.

Of Captain Randall, the founder of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, singularly meager information has been preserved. Even his right to the title of captain rests on an argumentative foundation. It is known that he was a member of the Marine Society and that none but masters of vessels were admitted to membership in it. Hence it is concluded that he must have been a captain. It is also known that he was a pachelor, and to this circumstance is credited the fact that while making such generous provision for sailors he made none at all for sailors' wives, widows or orphaus. Certain it is that June 1st, 1801, he made a will, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, wherein, after making several small specific bequests, he provided that the residue of his estate should be held by trustees for the foundation of a home "for aged, decrepit and worn-out



CONTENTED OLD AGE

The trustees he appointed were the Chancellor of the State of New York, the Mayor and Recorder of the city of New York, the President of the Caamber of Commerce, the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, and the senior Presbyterian and Epizcopal ministers of this city and their successors in these offices forever. The office of Chancellor of the State was tion of "sailors before the mast." abolished in 1846, and since then there have been but seven trustees. From this provision of the will it happens that | and rapid increase in the value of the the present trustees are Mayor Gilroy, land held in trust, the institution has

tween Broadway and the Bowery and Seventh and Tenth streets, known as the indicates at once his place at the table SOLDIERS' Minto farm," about twenty-two acres and the fact that he will be there at in all. It was on part of this property that A. T. Stewart afterward built his retail store. By the time the litigation concerning the will was settled this property had so increased in value that was not thought wise to follow the testator's request that the Harbor should be built upon it. A site was selected on Staten Island facing the Kill-von-Kull, and about 200 acres were purchased. The corner stone of the first building was laid October 21, 1831, and August 1, 1833, the institution was formally opened and thirty seamen were installed as inmates.

This number, in spite of a parrow con struction of the will relating to the quali-fications required of applicants for ad-

meal time. When he leaves, even if it is only for a few hours, provided it covers the time of a meal, he takes his badge and deposits it with the lodge keeper, receiving it again when he re-

Inmates are provided with not only food and shelter, but with clothing. The uniform of the Harbor, which, however, is not required to be worn except on State occasions, is of navy blue, with white metal buttons. In addition each is allowed one pound of tobacco a month, and it is through this allowance largely that discipline is muntained. Punishment is called "taboo," and consists for the most part of withdrawing the tobacco allowance or the privilege of mission, has grown to 850. Instead of leaving the home, and in the case of



THE MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE SNEED HARROW.

ty-tive on the ground. Five of these, containing the dormitories, dining rooms, and work rooms for the inmates, are twostory structures connected by covered ways. Three of them present a facade supported by Doric columns in the style that was so universal fitty years ago. The executive offices are in the central of the five buildings. Halls extend transversely through each building. In the main hall of the central building the windows are of stained glass, all of nautical design. The transom above the door represents the top-sail of a sailing vesse and bears this inscription :

SAILORS' SNUG HARROR. For Agel, D. creed, and Worn-Out Sailors.
Founded by
Robert R coard Rindall,
How Great, How Poenticut, How Rea a Dower

Throughout the halls the walls are adorned with engravings and paintings, almost all of them representing scenes a sea. There is an ample hospital build ing, together with workshops, kitchens, botler rooms, and neat cottages for the employes. A very handsome chapel has just been erected in the form of a Greek ross surmounted by an imposing dome.

It is not, however, either the buildings or the grounds which are the chie source of interest in this pleasing institution. The buildings are ample, commodious, and well designed to accommodate 1000 inmates. It is the inmates themselves who form the picturesque feature. There are old salts of every Nation and neatly every race; men who have buffeted the storms of every sea. The requirements for admission are that a man small have sailed in vessels going to foreign parts under the American flag for five years and be unable to earn a living by manual labor. This excludes all lake sailors, and, as in the early days the institution was cramped for funds, the trustees were led to adopt a construction of the terms of the will which would keep down the number of the applicants to the limits of the endowment they decided that the provisions of the will only applied to men who followed the vocation of seamen as it existed at have been the originals for any or all of the time the will was made. The construction, therefore, excludes from the novels or Cooper's seatales. Tuen there beneats of the haroor seamen sating in steam vessels. In short, the inmates are those alone who come under the descrip-

By thus keeping down the number of admissions, together with the constant

one building there are now about twen- | those who are employed about the home, either as guides to visitors, waiters in the dining room, or as laborers on the farm, by withholding their pay. No inmate is required to do any work. If he does any he is paid for it at a rate rang-ing from \$3 to \$2) a month. The pay roll of the institution to inmates amounts to about \$15,000 a year. Many of those who are not able to perform any of these kinds of work find a means not only of obtaining poexet money, but even in some cases of securing quite an income by making ham:accks, fish nets, baskets, and, in fact, nearly all articles in which either twine or rattan is the chief factor. The material is furnished by the institution and sold to the inmares at cost. They find a ready sale for nearly everything they make among visitors to the Harbor.

Tae dinner hour at the Harbor is an interesting time for visitors. Punctually upon the stroke of 13 the great bell on the main building is rung. Upon its last stroke the goog is sounded, nouncing that dinner is ready. Within a few seconds nearly every place at the tables is filled. Nothing, nowever, is toucaed. The deep tone of the gong once more resounds through the building and a death-like silence falls upon the assembled crowd—a silence so deep and profound that the fall of a pin can be distinctly heard. Presently the stillness is broken by a saintly, gray-haired old salt, who, with nasal twang and a singsong manner, announces grace at the top of his lungs. Once more the gong sounds and anything but silence prevails. No time is lost in useless conversation and mere formality at the dinner twole. Tany are there to feed, and feed they do with a vengeance, for in exactly three minutes and a half from the time the last gong soun led the first man to finish his dinner has left the room. Some est their meat first; some their soup. But it is a mere matter of opinion and taste as to the order. There is no ceremony indeed.

In an institution of this character there are, of course, various types and characters of men. There are those who might are others who are the type of a "common sailor kicked and cuded before the mast." It is an admirable courity and well worth a visit any day.

#### Commercial Value of Mummles.

Even dead men have a commercial ratue nowadays. From the munmies of ancient Egypt is manufactured a kind of paint called "mummy brown." It can be purchased at any shop where artists' materials are sold. For some time it was alleged that the mummies employed for this purpose were those of birds and beasts, such as cats and ibisses, but an osteologist who interested himself in the subject found in some of the raw stuff imported from Egypt certain bones which were unquestionably human.

# A Pointer for Fathers.

It is the rule in the family of an Erie County man that before his girls may have beaux they must learn to cook and sew. He has raised seven girls and has three more coming on, and all are ex-cellent housekeepers. Six have married and the seventh is spoken for, while the young men are already shying up to the other three .- New York Advertiser.

Brain is Disgusted.

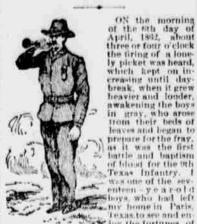


"Jee whiz! Only one hunter in two weeks! I believe I'll join a menagerie."

# COLUMN

THE BLOODY NINTH INFANTRY.

A Seventeen Year Old Texas Boy at Shitoh.



of bloss for the 2th Texas Infantry. I was one of the seventeen—ye a rol of bloss, who had left my home in Paris, I was not of the seventeen—ye a rol of bloss, who had left my home in Paris, I was not set and enjoy the fortunes of war. Isol. We want into came and drilled miti Jainuary. 1802. I began to get reatless for fear the war would be over before what the opportunity of meeting the enemy and testing the difference between Southern chiva ry and Northern grit and I remembered the first liatite of Manisaas how the boys in stray had routed and put to flight the boys in blue—watch victory was a biessing in discuise. After marching and countermarching several hours, we came in sight of the Federal forces in an open field, where we could see them relainly, and could hear the shrill Minie ball whizzing to and fro. At this time we were standing upon a hill and in front of a ravin, east of us, where we could see the boys in thise and gray as they charged and advanced upon each other in "deally battle array. Here we halted for awhile, and had the pleasure of letting the Federal furtillery play upon us for some arthirty minutes or more. While we were standing here waiting on the enemy, we saw a regiment of men come belter skeller, pell mell, stampeding, and anic astroken, and we thought General Grant and his entire army were making a grand charge but and we thought General Grant and his en-tire army were making a grand charge; but our destaion was dispel ed when we recog-nized our boys in gray, who had made a charge and been repulsed, they had as brave hearts as we, but their covarily legs had got seared and run away with them. When we charged bayonets and stopped them, they recovered their panic, marched back to the front, and charged the enemy with as much zeal and yalor as it they had never retreated or falsen back. I would not tell of this episads but thirty years have passed, and all of us boys are past the con-script age. While standing on the hill as this was our first battle, we must play brave.

While other regiments in the brigade who While other regiments in the brigade who were christened at Fort Homadson lay down upon the ground, so the shot and shell would pass over them, we cried out that "the bloody ith Texas" would not play the coward and show the white teatner in her first battle. But as time passed on, and the shot and shell tell faster and thicker, now and then some of our beys being struck and wounded, and occasionally a bayonet bent down by a spent ball, we concluded "discretion was the better part of valor," and we lay down quietty like the old soddiers who had seen some actual service. Soon the orby down quietly like the old soldiers who had seen some actual service. Soon the order was given to torward march, and in an open glade in front of us General Patton Anderson's brigade was ordered to charge the enemy and take the battery that had been playing upon as, which was hand somely done; in this charge I received a wound in my right leg from a Minie ball, which prostrated me. While lying on the ground I received a second shot, through my right foot, which caused the emputation of my leg.

right foot, which caused the emputation of my leg.

While I way lying on the battle field, wounded, one of the boys in bine, who had been struck and knocket down by a Minie ball, which struck his Bible in his yest pocket, just over his heart—the Bible saying his life—came up to me and suggested an armistice, to which I agreed upon the condition that he would permit me ride him off the battlefield, back to our hospital tent; and here I brought into exercise my riwboy experience in fexas, and told him to get down on all tours like a horse and I would climb up on his back. You can imagine the picture of the Iexas boy in gray riding on the back of one of the boys in bine; such a hugging I gave that boy no pen can describe; suffice it to say, all my war fever subsided, and I have been in favor of "peace on earth and good will to men" ever peace on earth and good will to men' ever ince. Now if any person doubts this story

peace on earth and good wit to here ever since. Now if any person doubts this story I can prove it.

After this brave boy in blue had deposited what was left of me in the hospital tent, he returned to his command, and I was left sick and wounded in the hospital tent on the battle field, near the Corinth road. While tying there on that beautiful Sabbath day, thinking over the fortones of war, and watching the captured cannons and baggage wagons passing back in the direction of Corinth, about 4 p. m. I saw a brigade of boys in blue marching by as prisoners, and I first thought we had captured General Grant and his entire army but I soon learned that it was Prentiss' Brigade, and it may be the boy in blue was one of his men, and taken a prisoner after tavoring one of the boys in gray by permitting him to ride him off the battle field. Such are the scenes and fortunes of war.

boys in gray by permitting him to ride him off the battle field. Such are the scenes and fortunes of war.

Just before I was wounded I saw many rights, some horrible, some amusing and novel. I remember seeing one of the brave boys in blue, poor fellow, who had offered up his life upon the altar of his country; he was lying on his back, with his quiet face upturned to heaven, his head upon his knapsack, and his hands folded upon his knapsack, and his hands folded upon his breast, a cob pipe in his mouth, as if smoking the "pipe of peace." I never would have dreamed or believed that soldiers could have indulged in such levity upon the battle field, in the presence of death, it my own eyes had not witnessed this strange sight. As I passed on beyond and over the brave boys in blue, lying on the battle field wounded, dead, and dying. I saw a me around the tents and camp tires with their pans and slap-jacks in their hands, as if to say to us: "Rebeis from Texas, can't you make this uncermonious call?"

As to the conduct of the 9th Texas Regiment during the battle. I can only say that Colonel Stanley in one of the charges seized the colors, and holding them high over head, called upon the regiment to follow him, and charged over the hill, amid a shower of leaden half from the enemy. The effect was electrical, and General Patton Anderson in his report says the language of sulogy could do no more than simple justice to Colonel Stanley and his valorous Texans, who were ever in the thickest of the nght, and ready to respond to any demand upon their courage and endurance.

And here ends my actual service and bird's-eye view of the battle; the balance I only learned from the legends of the soldiers and the war reports our Government

only learned from the legends of the sol-diers and the war reports our Government is publishing.—J. M. Lono, in "Bine and Gray," Philadelphia.

Bullfighting Abolished. At Pueblo, Mex., the government took steps several months ago to abolish buil fighting. The other States of Mexico are falling into line and the indications are that buildighting in this republic will soon be abolished

-Joun Dollann, a member of the Norfolk, Va., Council and a wealthy merchant. was shot in the throat by a burglar who was attempting to enter the rear door of his store. He died within ten minutes.

#### Pennsylvania Legislature.

FORTY-NINTH DAY, -The senate was not in

Forty Nistra Day.—The senate was not in session.

In the house a bill introduced by. Mr. Footh of Union, changes the liquor laws of the State so that a livenes shall be granted for every 100 voters. The Kane bill-requiring unnaturalized persons 21 years of age of over to pay a license of \$3 annually when employed within this commonwealth, passed finally by a vote of 125 to 11. A similar measure was vetoed 2 years ago, by Governor Patrison but wer Kane is sanguine that the present bill will meet with the chief executive's approval. The Mitchell bill, prohibiting the employment of any but American citizens in the erection, enlargement or improvement of institutions or public buildings or public works to which State funds are appropriated, was defeated on final passage. The house then proceeded to the consideration on third realing of the Compulsor? Education bill, Mr. Farr, the author of the measure made a strong speech in its favor, declaring among other things, that there were 100,000 children over Gyears of age in the State who have never seen the inside of a school house. Mr. Flannery, the colleages of Mr. Farr, pronounced the bill victous and uncalled for, and urged the House to vote it down, Mr. Lyrie, of Huntingdon, declared it was class legislation and should not pass. The bill was passed, however, by 121 years to 48 nays. It provides for the attendance of children between 8 and 12 years for 16 weeks at a school in which the common English branches are taught, unless such—child or children are exempted by the school board for sati-fact are regions. There is to be an annual enumeration of the children between 8 and 12 years by the assessors. In case of neglect in sending children of this age to annual enumeration of the children between 8 and 12 years by the assessors. In case of neglect in sending children or this age to senool, the person or persons offending after due notification in writing by the secretary of school boards, and opportunity given to comply with the requirements of the act, are liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 on the first conviction and \$5 for each subsequent conviction. The measure, according to its author, does not interfere with the right of parents to educate their children. ing to its author, does not interfere with
the right of parents to educate their children
in private or strochial schools, or at home,
but merely demands that children shall
receive instruction in the common English
branches, unless mental, physical
or other urgent reasons prevent.
The bill to establish a medical council and
three State boards of medical council and
three State boards of medical examiners
called forth a hestell discussion, especially
among the physicians in the House when it
was called up for consideration for third
reading and was finally passed. The House
then adjourned,

FIFTHER DAY-The senate met for the first time-since Friday this evening and rushed a number of bills through first reading. A a number of bills through lirst reading. A resolution that no more bills be introduced after April 18 was adopted. Mcl'recry introduced a bell fixing the salary of the country having over the population of 90.00 required to authorize this amount of salary. Penrose amended the bill to abolich mercantile appraisers lists so as to make it apply only to Philadelphia. Adjourned.

In the House to-slay Mr. Whieler, of Erie, introduced a bill which is considered an entering wedge for numerous other claims. It provides for the payment of two members of the Sixteenth Regiment of the National Guard who did service at Homestead and contracted sixtness while in the service. Under the provisions of the bill they would receive pay from the time they entered active service and during the time they were

receive pay from the time they entered ac-tive service and during the time they were incapacitated from work. Mr. Lytle of Huntroglon from the committee on rules reported a series of resolutions to the effect that no new bills shall be introduced after April 18. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Martin of Lawrence called up his bill, rechibiting the add have a beginning Mr. Martin or Lawrence called up his bir, prohibiting the sale of laguor on Decoration Bay, Mr. Harrison of Philadelphia wanted Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July included in the bill, and Mr. Fow of Philadelphia wanted Good Friday and Christmas inseried. There was much warm talk, and the bill was finally defeated by 50 yeas and 102 mays. The famous Fow rapid transit bill, macucally monopolized the balance of the session, and a no further advanced than it was two months ago. The House then adjourned.

First-First Day.—In the Senste to-day a bill was possed finally to erect a new county out of Lozerne and Schuyiki.1 counties. The bills providing for the co-operative banking associations and to provide for the election of township treasurers was defeated, but the adverse vote in both intances was reconsidered and further action postponed. The bills introduced were. To repeal the act for the levy and collection of taxes in proceedings in court in the offices of Register and Recorder. To provide for fencing of improved mads for agricultoral and horticultural purposes. Mr. Thomes, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the final ad-

of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the final adjournment of the House on May 11. The House referred the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senata adjourned until Monday night at 9 o clock.

In the House Mr. McDonald. Aliegheny, introduced a bill authorizing the incorporation of companies for the construction and maintenance of boulevards. The bill appropriating \$60,000 to the Pennsylvania World's Fair managers was passed finally, after an effort to have action postponed, by a vote of 125 to 54. The General Appropriation bill was reported to the House by hairman Marshall. The main items are Public schools, \$10,000,000 salaries and expenses of departments. \$506,550 [86] judici-Public schools, \$10,000,000 satiries and expenses of departments, \$506,350 [8]; judiciary department, \$1,171,250 [egislative department, \$579,198 08; county superintendents, 190,000; education of te chers in normal schools, \$194,000; interest on public lebt, \$811,000, and mine inspectors, \$06,000 A communication was received from the lowering amounts of the lowering like authors. Jovernor announcing his approval of the Fraternal and Beneficial Society bill introfuced by Representatives Bover, of Phila leiphia, and Miller, of Somerset, ively. The House then adjourned.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY-Mr. Cessus, of Bed-ford, today reported to the House from the judiciary general commuttee a bill amend-ing the taker ballor law, it gives regular parties or bodies of citizens which have held parties or bodies of citizens which have held state conventions for five years, the right to official ballots, although they may poll less than 3 per cent of the highest vote of the last election. Certificates for nominations for state offices shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth 45 days before the electron, and nomination papers must be filed 38 days before the electron. All other certificates and papers must be filed with county commissioners 45 and 28 days before the election. All objections to the validity of certificates or papers, except those for Legislatule of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Vacancies may be filled in accordance with section 2 and 3 of the regular act. The secretary of the commonwealth shall transmit to the county commissioners shall transmit to the county commissioners shall traismit to the county commissioners the offic at lists 16 days, instead of 10 days, before election. The sheriff is exempt from giving notices of city elections. The ballots shall no longer contain the residence of the candidates. One set of ballots only is to be furnished voters. All ballots and cards of instruction must be sent to the voting maces on the Saturday before the elections. praces on the Saturday before the elections After some routine business the House

The Senate was not in session to-day, hav-ing adjourned until Monday evening at the close of yesterday's meeting.

#### TRAINMEN BLOWN TO PIECES. An Engine Explodes, Killing Four

Engine No. 2 of the Choctaw Coal & Railway company exploded at the edge of Redoak, I. T. Four trainmen were blown to pieces. They are: L. P. Darnell, engineer: F. Fredericks, fireman: George Martin, brakeman, Henry Landers, night hostler. Three of the bodies were hurled 80 feet from the engine.

# KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

THE LEGISLATURES WORK.

IZE UP OF THE PRESENT STATES OF AFFARRACT

BLEET OF THE PRISENT STATES OF AFFARS AT THE STATE CAPITAL—AND CRIMENT STATE CELLY PROBABLE REPORT HIS STATE AWAY ATEAD OF THE BOWE IN ITS WORK.

HAMPISHER IN.—The Legislature has not yet fixed the date of final adjournment, but the session will hardly be extended beyond June I. Two years ago the members left for good the hist week in May. Already many members of the present session are tired of the dail routine work, and are anxious to draw the balance of the salary due them and go home.

The Senate is still away shead of the House with its work, although holding but one session daily to the two held by the House. In 1801 the House began holding night sessions April II and continued to do so four days a week until the close of the session, the senate will hardly bedd night sessions but it is probable that it will hold morning and afternoon sessions after this week.

There's lots of work shead for the mem-

Week.
There's lots of work shead for the members of both branches. Four hundred and fourteen hills have already been introduced in the Senate, 145 of which have passed. The Senate has had also passed 15 House bills, making a total of 157. The total number of buils favorably reported from the committees to the Senate is 355, many of them being House bills. But 19 bills have been adversely reported. Many others were reported from committees negatively though, but were afterward referred back to the committee, then brought out with an affirmative recommendation, and are now well on their way through both branches.

The Senate has vated down 12 bills, the most important of which was the measure to extend the minimum school term to seven months, the Crouse bill regulating the charges of telephone companies, the Crothers rapid transit bill and the Meek fence bill.

There have been introduced in the House There's lots of work ahead for the

Tothers rapid transit bill and the Meek fence bill.

There have been introduced in the House 702 bills un to the present time, or 25 more than found their way into this body at the same time 2 years a.o. Five hundred and forty three bills have been recorted from committee to the House this season. Seventy of these have been acted upon finally and six have gone to the Governor for his consideration.

six have gone to the tovernor for his consideration.

The number of bills adversely reported to the House is far in excess of those negatived by the Senate committees. This list includes many measures of importance among them the asid discrimination and anti-frespress measures, the Quinnan Railroad Commission bill the bill making it unlawful for railroad companies to charge more than 2 cents a mile for carrying passengers, and a number of free textbook measures. Two years ago the aggregate number of bills reported from committee up to April 1 was 533.80 had been passed, and seven sent to the Governor.

THE DELANATER DESCRIPTION.

MEADVILLE.—The assignees of Delemater & Co. have bearn paying creditors of that firm They nomber nearly 1,200 and there is \$100.756.74 in all for distribution. The general creditors will get but 2.5-10 cents on the dollar. The judgement creditors of G. W. Delamater get 14 mills on the dollar. The unsecured creditors of G. B. Delamater get 14.7-10 mills on the dollar, The unsecured creditors of G. B. Delamater get 14.7-10 mills on the dollar, Crawford county gets \$4.007.02 on its claim of \$48,000, and the State \$7.582.80 on its deposit of \$104.00. This latter sum, however, goes to the bondamen of the State Transver who made good the loss to the State when it occurred.

The advance sheets of the Life Insurance Commissioner's report show that the State of Pennsylvania leads the Union for amount of Reinsysvania leads the knowledge of the in-transs written during 1892, best-ing New York by over \$14,090,600. Here are the Pennsylvania fluores for the five largest companies: Equitabre, \$14,494,102, Mutnat, \$7,00,213, Penn Mutnat, \$7,00,272; New York Life, \$6,002,316, and Provident Lafe, 53,300,430.

Hazatros—The explosion of a blast in Pardee Ros.' Laurel Hill mine the wall of an old shaft which was full of water, and flooded a portion of the Pardee mine. Two miners were drowned and the others at work had a narrow escape. Their names are Thomas Hudson and John Trembath.

CONSELLAVILLE—Three brakemen, Henry Ricklemad, Stephen Fairchild and William Herberger, were seriously but on the Baitimore & Ohio, near Broadford. They were riding on the piles of engine No. 205 when an explosion blew out the front of the boiler. They were all unconscious when picked up and their recovery is doubtful.

\$2.823 FOR A 1.80.

Untontown—The jury in the case of Robert Hughes against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to recover \$25.005 damages for alleged injuries received, after being out ten hours, gave the plaintiff \$1.825, Hughes was a freight conductor and jest a leg in a wreck about a year ago.

A CHILD CIT TO PIECES.

SHARON—Freidie Stewart, aged 4, son of David Stewart, was cut to pieces by an electric car in sight of his mother.

A Larries are stuck a hat pin in the back of John Versel, of Petrolia, the point touching the spine. Versel has been suffering from spasms ever since and has lost his mind. A resident of Butter is now suffering from paralysis, the result of a practical joke of the same nature played on him.

At Springbrook, one of C. T. Ford's Italian shanties burned and in the ruins were found two bodies of laborers.

Toosturn the 10 cities of Languager, Allegheny, Allentown, Altoona, Wirkesbarre, Williamsport, Scranton, McKeesport, York and Harrisburg have a capital of \$86,252.85, and capity of 599 persons. These are paid \$29,063,528 as wages and they produce manufactures to the value of \$119,217,003.

JONATHAN DAVIS, of Pierpont township, Crawford county, has just celebrated his 100th birthday. Mr. Davis was a fifer in the war of 1812 and still has the life which he used at that time. He is in perfect health, eats his three meals a day and likes fat pork as well as in olden times.

A TERRIFIC gas explosion occurred in the air shaft at the Sterling colliery, Shamokin, Fuesday, burning Thomas Jenkins and Petro Buccerie in a frightful manner.

Ar Fairview, Mercer county, Charles Maskray was struck on the forehead by a slab brown from a saw in his sawmill and billed instantiv

killed instantiv.

Ar Legionville, Beaver county, O-to Leibel, a voting German, was run over by a train Wednesday. He lived nearly an hour, but refused to give any information except as to his name and birthplace, somewhere on the Rhins. He cried pitifully for his mother.

It has developed that engine 305 of the Baltimore and Ohio did not explode its boiler Monday near Connellsville. An eccentric broke and was driven through the boiler, causing the engine to come to a very sudden stop and throwing three men off the pilot. Not one of them was scalded, but all of the m were shaken up and slightly bruised.

Ar Stroudsburg, Hiram W. Risler, a dry-goods merchant, fired at a thief and he dis-appeared. Monday morning the burglar was found in a vacant lot, but he would not give his name. He died shortly after.

London had on the last day of last mont. 100,775 paupers, and on that day 919 vagrants were "relieved." Tas latest census, 1891, returned the population at 4,411,036.



INDUSTRIGUS OLD MACKS.

Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, Captain Francis A. Martin and Captain Albert Spencer of the Marine Society, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr Howard Duffield, of the First Presbyterian Church. The will provided that the home was to be established when the estate would support fifty inmates.

A charter of incorporation was granted by the Legislature in 1806. But contestants to the will arose, among them the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the liti-gation lasted until 1830, when by a de-cision of the United States Supreme Court the will was sustained.

Recorder Frederick Snyth, President | become wealthy. It is one of the rare instances of charity having ample funds to meet the demands made upon it.

Having one; been a lmitted as an inmate to the home a sailor is fixed for life. The utmost liberty is allowed. Inmates can obtain leave of absence for any length of time. Many of them, in fact, are away from the Harbor six months at a time. Some of the more able-bodied of the n occupy their summers as skippers of pleasure craft in the waters about New York, returning to the Harbor for the winter. The method of obtaining "liberty," as it is called, or leave of absence, is very simple. Each inmate, on his admission to the Harbor. The property which Captain Randall is given a number and a silver badge at to the Harbor consisted of land be- bearing it. While he is in the Harbor