

THE SEA'S FOOD.

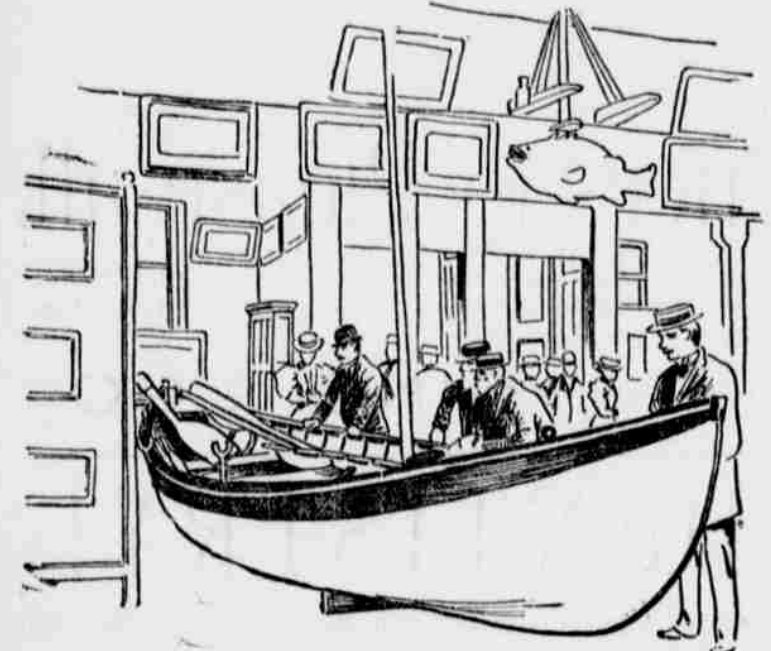
EXHIBIT OF THE FISH COMMISSION AT THE FAIR.

Various Fish-Catching Appliances in Former Years and at the Present—The Hardy New Bedford Whalers.



In the exhibit of the United States Fish Commission in the Government Building, says the Chicago Record, is shown the gradual progress of the toilers of the sea. The first thing that strikes the eye of the sight-seeer on entering the Government Building from the north is a whaling boat fully equipped for service on the sea. The hardy fisherman of New England, a potent factor in the early development of the country, is given his due. In cases all about are exhibited the aboriginal instruments used in fishing in contrast with the modern. The bone hooks and fish-skin lines which the Indian used hundreds of years before the first settler built his hut are fixed on the walls with the burnished looks and silk lines just from the factory.

The evolution of things piscatorial has kept in line with the evolution of the trades and sciences of the world. The exhibit of the Fish Commission has been arranged so as to emphasize this fact. Just as improvements in boats were made the lot of the fisherman was made happier. Years ago, when the Frenchmen first came to the coast of Newfoundland and spread their nets on the great banks, they sailed in vessels the general appearance of which resembled a modern canalboat, such as carry coal on the Erie canal. They were carved-built and had full convex bows, strongly raked, of round, full bilge. The quarter deck was high and the average length of the great craft over all was about forty feet.



OLD WHALING BOAT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This was in the early part of the seventeenth century, long before the rubber coat, or tarpaulin, was heard of. Then the fishermen stood in tubs for protection against the waves, and a strip of canvas was placed along the deck, which served as a wind-break. In those days the fishermen had a hard time of it. Their quiet little settlements on the coast of Newfoundland were always in mourning. In all the Nations of fishermen aquatic life was made easier as time went on. With each year even yet the dangers decrease and the trade of the sea toilers is increased. The yaws of the caravels of Columbus were identical with those of Newfoundland fishing-boats. These French fishermen laid the foundation of all the trouble which even now makes them enemies of the native fishermen. Now the natives of the island refuse to sell bait to the Frenchmen, and have appealed to the British Government to keep their rivals out of the fishing grounds.

The whalers of New Bedford are not forgotten by the commission. The most interesting part of the exhibit is devoted to the equipments of whaling



HARPOONS AND HARPOON GUNS.

vessels. A whaleboat fully accoutered is placed near the center of the exhibit of the commission. Over the doorway a whaler with harpoon leveled ready to hurl stands in the prow of his yawl. On the lookout, high on the mainmast, stands a whaler with telescope in hand looking over the waters for the

"spout" of a whale. Two decades ago New Bedford was the greatest whaling station in the world. Now there is only the memory of bustling



A STILL FISHER.

streets. A strong odor of fish pervades the place, and all along the streets, paved with cobble stones in the fishermen's part of the town, are gates made of whale's jaws and gardens adorned with ivory teeth.

Nearly all of the exhibits of the whalers come from New Bedford. There are harpoons and harpoon guns invented by famous old captains of whaling boats about which linger long "yarns" of varying degrees of veracity and improbability. The old whaling vessel which sailed from New Bedford in years gone by has undergone a complete change. Now the vessels start from San Francisco for the Arctic Sea, where the whale abides. They are steamers of improved types. The yaws are made of steel and are guaranteed to give any refractory whale the toothache that takes it into his head to crush the boat between his massive jaws.

There is not the danger in whaling there used to be, and the captains make twice the money that on the old New Bedford seamen got on their perilous ventures. The darting boom was invented by Captain Eben Pierce, of New Bedford, one of the whalers of the old school, who knows more about the habits of the mammoth cetacean



gray beard and spent an hour at the cabinet where was exhibited the lines and hooks of the old cod-fishers. Provincetown is the home of homes for the fishermen of the Atlantic coast. It is Ultima Thule of every codfish that swims in Vineyard sound or the bay to the West. The lines are rough-looking and the hooks are of no recently improved pattern. But they hook fish. Captain Lemuel Cook sent a line to the exhibit which he used from 1812 to 1830. He is a famous old fisherman, known from Hyannisport to the far side of Nantucket. The old man from Provincetown talked with a strong flavor of codfish and his voice was a husky sea voice. He looked with contempt at the display of silk lines, nickel-plated sinkers and burnished hooks. "I tell you what," he said, "that air not so many codfish caught nowadays as that was when Lem, Cook and all of us had our way. There air too many steamships and no easy times like we used to have."

From the single hatch berths of the Alaskan natives, built of drift-wood and covered with the skin of a female sea-lion, to the new fishing craft designed by Captain Collins of the commission, is a long step. The evolution of the fishing craft is pictured in a cabinet just south of the north entrance to the Government building. The first of the fishing vessels which came to America was the Sparrow Hawk, which met an untimely end off Cape Cod. She sailed across the water in 1625, struck a reef and went to the bottom. Her old hull, which had been embedded in the sands for nearly two and a half centuries, was uncovered in 1863 and put on exhibition in Boston Common.

The steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk, which are in the service of the United States commission, are the latest models of the fishing vessel. Captain Collins's model is of a fishing schooner of moderate dimensions and is being largely copied on both coasts. Its hull is built after the model of a racing yacht and the rigging is adapted to the needs of a fishing vessel. It combines the speed qualities of a yacht and the seaworthiness of a fishing schooner. Safety is also taken into consideration.

The United States is far ahead of the Nations of the world in maintaining a fish commission and caring for its fishermen. A museum has been established devoted to ichthyology, and the steamers of the fish commission cruise all along the coasts of the United States to collect specimens of fish life. Hatcheries have been established in all the States of the Union and every year the work grows in its scope.

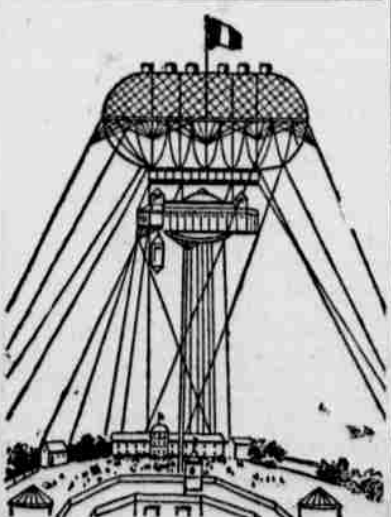
Sixteen Years of a Carriage Ride.

Probably the longest carriage ride ever made in this or any other country has been completed by Bishop Ash, of Sunbury, Vt. Mr. Ash left his home sixteen years ago and drove to Minnesota, thence to Oregon and to the Pacific coast. He started for Vermont again seven months ago, crossing the continent in a covered wagon drawn by two Indian ponies.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Air Castle for the Antwerp Exhibition of 1894.

Since the invention of the Eiffel Tower and Chicago's great Ferris Wheel, every man manufacturing a World's Fair deems it necessary to endow it with some sky-piercing structure transcending and eclipsing any previous effort. The wonder herewith depicted is the result of the profound study of Belgian engineers, and is destined to adorn the Antwerp Exhibition. Tobiensky, the engineer, has imagined a gigantic captive balloon, composed of two hemispheres and three cylindrical compartments of triple China silk. Its volume will be 74,079 cubic metres and its dimensions 9311 square metres. The weight, including the castle in the air and its accessories, with that of 150 persons, will be 35,629 kilograms, or about sixteen tons. The balloon will be anchored by four great vertical cables.

Two balloon elevators, capable of carrying ten to fifteen persons, connect the castle with the ground. This elevated platform and edifice is to be built of steel and bamboo tubing, covered with China silk and sheet iron. According to the strength of the wind, it can rise to a height of from 600 to 1500 feet. The platform is ninety feet long, with a surface of 200 square feet.



AIR CASTLE FOR THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

It can be lowered to the ground in thirty minutes.

Thousands of electric lights will gaily scintillate from the balloon, as it hovers in the clouds by night, and by day hundreds of miles of the flat Belgian country will be visible. An Antwerp newspaper expresses a hope that other air castles may thus finally reach a point where they leave the world of fancy to enter that of accomplished facts.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

IN A PANIC.

A Bit of a Story Which Instances How Men Lose Their "Grit."



"SAY, Corporal, you was in the war and did you get share of retreating, I guess. Did you ever see a panic?"

"Well," said the Corporal, dryly, "I always managed the line of retreat so I never got taken prisoner. Did I ever see a panic? You know when Banks went up the Red River in '64? His boys had a picnic from the time they left Franklin, middle of March, till they got to Natchitoches—Mackintosh, the darkeys call it. There was good foraging every day and big sugar houses every five miles. Did you ever drink any sugar house rum? Well, you don't want to."

"After we left Natchitoches we got into the piney woods; wasn't but one road through the hull State, I guess, and that was narrow—just about room for two teams to pass."

"Well, Banks had his hull army, about 30,000 men—they'd make a line more'n three miles long—an' I don't know how many batteries of artillery, an' about 10 miles of wagons—had them along to fetch back the cotton he expected to get—all stretched out on this one road. But the wagons and the troops didn't get along first rate and some how or other the wagons got most ahead of the army. The regiment I belonged to was on wagon train guard one day—'twas the 8th of April—an' 'long in the afternoon we heard firing ahead. Us fellows in the ranks didn't know there war a reb around. Banks didn't ather, I guess."

"Well, we kept on moving up the road kind o' slow, an' doubling up the wagons thick till the hull road was chock full. We couldn't go ahead and couldn't turn out to get by, 'cause of the heavy woods on both sides, so there we was stuck, an' the fighting was getting hotter in front every minute. No use guarding the wagons any more—they couldn't get away; nobody couldn't get 'em; so we marched off toward the front."

"Jest 'fore dark we come to a little clearing, and formed line of battle on the right of the road. There wasn't no fighting after dark, but we laid on our arms all night, an' could hear troops marching and wagons rolling the hull night long, though we didn't know what it meant."

"Soon's it came daylight we got orders to move. There wasn't any troops in sight nor nary wagon. We started along back down the road we had come up the day before, scart, expect every minute the rebs would take us in the rear; but they didn't, an' after we'd marched two or three miles we got careless again, an' things seemed just as they had all the time."

"'Bout 8 o'clock, when we got 'mos back to Pleasant Hill, we heard a big noise behind us. A squad of cavalry came flying down the road, turning in their saddles and firing behind 'em fast as they could with their sever shooting carbines. They rode right into us, shooting and hollering 'The rebel cavalry is coming! Git out of the way! 'Fore we could realize what it all meant they had passed us on a gony to the front. Then 'twas a valley in the rear, and the bullets sung around our heads lively, an' then we skeddaddled. Less'n two winks the wasn't a man in the road. Every one of 'em took to the woods. The underbrush was so thick you couldn't see a rod, an' the bushes tripped us up, and every man that went down left everything behind him that wasn't fast to him. Then we begun to strip down to business. Guns we pitched away, the knapsacks, an' overcoats, an' haversacks, an' canteens, an' belts, an' straps."

"Well, we jest cleaned ourselves, an how we did run. We run for about a mile till we got to Pleasant Hill, where there was a clearing. There we found our brigade in line o' battle. We went on to the rear of them, but it took us more'n an hour to git our wind and to gather our wits enough to know whether we war a regiment of soldiers or jest a lot o' scaft Yankees." National Tribune.

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER.

A Uniontown, Pa., Shoemaker Lays Claim to the Honor. Was Fourteen and a Half.

Cyrus Halliday, a shoemaker of Uniontown, Pa., lays claim to being the youngest surviving soldier of the war. He noticed the claim of Patrick Sheehan, of Allegheny, Pa., and found that he entered the service three months before Sheehan. The latter enlisted at the age of 14 years and 9 months, while Halliday has the records to show that he was but 14 years and 6 months old when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry and carried a musket 16 months to the end of the war. Halliday is now 44 years and 13 days old and gets no pension.

A MASTER DUTCHER HAD TWINS. He at once announced the fact to his parents as follows: "I write in great haste to inform you that my wife has just presented me with a couple of twins. More next time!"

CORN-BLOSSOMS are the fashionable flowers in Paris. They were a ways the rage in Kentucky and are worn on the nose.—Chicago Tribune.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Horses always sleep with one ear pointed to the front. The reason of it no man can tell.

Statistics show that women in the United States are growing taller, while men are getting shorter.

The whale moves through the water with a velocity which, if continued at the same rate, would enable him to encircle the whole world in less than fourteen days.

Sir Joseph Lister has returned to the use of carbolic acid for antiseptic purposes, in the strength of 1:20, believing it to be germicidal to most of the pathogenic micro-organisms.

Here are the very latest estimates of the five great oceans: Pacific, 71,000,000 square miles; Atlantic, 35,000,000 square miles; Indian, 28,000,000 square miles; Antarctic, 8,500,000 square miles; Arctic, 4,500,000 square miles.

By contact with this planet meteors are raised to a temperature which reaches from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 degrees—high enough to consume the hardest known substance almost instantly. Thus only those of large size reach the earth before being entirely burnt up.

A survey for a cable from the shores of California to the Sandwich Islands has resulted in a route being chosen from Monterey bay to Honolulu. The route selected will require the smallest length of wire, and it passes over an even bottom, favorable for the protection and preservation of a cable, submarine mountains being avoided.

An English rainmaker now operating in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in a fine spray, and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapor and produce a limited shower.

During the past year astronomers have discovered twenty-nine new planets. Of this number two were found by Palisa, the "veteran asteroid hunter of Vienna." The remainder were appraised by means of photography. During the three opening months of the present year 22 planets have been added to the list. The total number of asteroids known on April 1 is 374. Astronomers are confident that the number will be 400 before the close of the year.

The most interesting of all moons are the two that attend Mars, each about sixty miles in diameter. That planet is just one-half the size of the earth; its surface is divided into continents and seas, having as much land as water; it has an atmosphere, clouds frequently concealing its face, and its seasons are about the same as here, though the winters are colder. Because one of the moons travels around it three times as fast as Mars itself turns, it appears to rise in the west and set in the east, while the other, really circling in the same direction at a speed comparatively slow, rises in the east and sets in the west. Thus both moons are seen in the heavens at the same time, going opposite ways.

Silver.

The processes by which nature forms accumulations of silver are very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the cracks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These chemical solutions take up some particles of the precious metal which they find scattered here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having gone so far down as to be set boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally, heat assists the performance of this operation.

Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below the ground, pass through the cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time, perhaps thousands of years, until the fissures of the pocket are filled up. Crannies permeating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with the metal, or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it, as if a myriad hands were fetching the treasure from all sides and hiding away a future bonanza for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The average yield per acre of potatoes in the United States annually is about eighty bushels, and in Germany 121 bushels.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

KILLED WHILE PLAYING INDIAN. BRANTON—Grand Griffin and Stephen Doyle were at the theater and saw a Western border act. The boys next day took a flobber gun and battled with imaginary Indians on the outskirts of the city. Doyle accidentally fired the gun and Griffin was shot through the heart.

KILLED BY A BURNING EMERY WHEEL. ERIC—A new 75 pound emery wheel burst at Stearns & Co.'s boiler and engine house, killing Christian Scheffer instantly, seriously wounding Fred Schmidt and slightly injuring two other workmen.

WHAT THE RECORD COSTS. HARRISBURG—The final statement of the auditor-general with the publisher of the 'Legislative Record' was made. The publication for the last session cost the state \$27,289.00.

THREE YEAR OLD CHARLES SNYDER fell into a 60 foot well at Mount Airy, Top, Huntington county. His mother descended the rope hand over hand, and found her child unconscious. Having some bruises, he is as well as ever, but the mother's restoration will require time. Her hands are frightfully torn and the muscles of her arms are so strained and stiffened that she will be for some time unable to lift her hands to her face.

FIRE ON WEDNESDAY totally destroyed the large barn of Abraham Brown, near Woodbury, Huntington county, with seven horses and farming implements.

A 6 YEAR OLD daughter of Frank Sherbandy, of Menion, was burned to death. She had amused herself by burning holes in a plank with a red hot poker.

AFTER CONFERENCE lasting more than a week the employees of the New Castle steel mill signed a new contract in which their wages are cut from 20 to 40 per cent.

WILLIAM, a 13-year-old son of James Martin, of Dunbar, accidentally shot himself through the heart with a revolver which he found in a drawer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HENSEL has decided that the state factory inspectors have no jurisdiction in places where only men are employed.

ON account of the Washington electric road not paying expenses its receiver wants the court to permit him to sell the property.

BAD sewerage at Export, Westmoreland county has caused an epidemic of typhoid fever and several deaths are recorded.

MCCLELLAN FETTERMAN, a boatman at the park near Altoona, was drowned by the capsizing of his boat Monday night.

JOHN MILLER, of Connellsville while on his way to Leeburg to be married, fell from a car and was fatally injured.

WILLIAM F. WENSHIRE, of Altoona, fireman on a shirttail engine, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

A 3 YEAR OLD child of William Henry, of Trumbull, was so badly burned while playing with a fire that it died.

EDWARD T. HOBBS died at Lancaster from the effect of a kick on the head, received in a foot ball game.

JAMES SMITH, milker, working at Smithton, was killed by being run over by a loaded car.

REV. B. D. ZWISLOCK, of Reading, on Thursday united his 23.9th couple in marriage.

TEN thousand people attended the fair at Stoneboro, Mercer county.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OUR railroads employ 1,600,000 men.

BENJES has a hundred year old shoemaker. Troy (N. Y.) plumbers must pass an examination.

MANY Western farmers took part in Labor Day demonstrations.

SALESMEN generally want day work generally enforced, instead of piece work.

BOSTON pipe layers will protest a police captain for pernicious activity in their recent trouble.

BROOKLYN boiler makers have deferred the nine-hour day demand until business shall have improved.

LEADVILLE (Col.) mine owners and miners have settled their troubles, and 1909 miners have returned to work.

The Workmen's Assembly of New York, met at Albany and published the labor record of members of the Legislature.

ALBANY (N. Y.) stonecutters have left the Federation of Labor and allied themselves to the Western Union of Stonecutters.

INSTEAD of laying off men, Colonel Bend, the great coal operator of Allegheny, Pa., has decided to employ all hands on two-third time.

IT is expected that a convention or National gathering of all the working girls' clubs will be held in Massachusetts in the spring of 1904.

NEW YORK artificial flower girls commences at thirteen years and remain about five years at this work. The average wage is over \$10 a week.

The many advantages enjoyed by the South over New England in cotton manufacturing are the topic of many discussions in the latter region.

UNION flint glass workers talk of accepting only part of their wages during the depression, the remainder to be paid when business shall have improved.

At Worcester, Mass., the railway company has been found guilty in the courts of working men more than ten hours in twelve, despite a local ordinance.

The city of Port Angeles, Washington, is doing a great deal for the unemployed. Streets are being graded, a city hall is going up, and a 500-foot bridge will soon be constructed.

Six factories in Kokomo, Ind., employing 1200 people, have resumed operations after a long close-down. The Diamond Plate Company, with plants in that city and Elwood, also started firm, giving work to 1400 operatives on half time.

Grass employed in New York hair works earn on an average \$8, while their expenditure on dress amounts to \$2.50 a week, and is the highest average among female workers. Their health is good, but the work is taxing to the eyesight, and few can continue in the business after their fortieth year.

Doesn't Like Colored Stockings.

Queen Victoria always had a mania for white stockings, and when colored hose first came to be generally worn she actually prohibited them in court circles. On one occasion a royal princess was dismissed from the presence chamber because she wore a pair of black silk stockings with a colored gown. The venerable lady was obliged to give in at last, however, and colored stockings have been generally worn in the Queen's household for several years. Now, however, that white is so much in fashion, white stockings have appeared again, which so pleases the sovereign that she herself ordered twenty-five pairs for Princess May's trousseau.—Vogue.