## CANNING SALMON.

THE WAY IT IS DONE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Catching the Fish and Preparing Them for Market-An Occupa-tion That is Assuming Great Proportions.

NNED salmon has of late years become a table delicacy throughout the civilized world, yet few persons have any idea s prepared for market. Last how it is neason there was a total packing on the Pacific Coast of about 1,700,000 cases, weighing about 81,600,000 pounds, or 40,800 tons, according to a correspondent writing from Port-land, Ore., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This seems an enormous quantity of fish, yet it is but little more than a pound to each inhabitant of the United States, or to each five possible consumers in Europe and America.

The methods of taking salmon .in the Commbinator taking samon in the Commbinate varied and some of them unique. There are gill nets, scines, traps and wheels. Ten years ago 800 boats captured twice as many fish as were taken this year with 1364 boats. All traps accentee scines and boats, 341 traps, seventeen seines and twenty-seven wheels. Nets are used chiefly near the month of the river, though more or less in use for 150 miles inland and on the Willamette as well. A tishing outfit consists of a gill net worth about \$300 and a boat worth \$200, besides other accessories, and requires two men to handle it. This makes the average wages of the 2628 fishermen only 8800 for the sea-son. They are chiefly Scandinavians, Finns and Italians, hardy, reckless men, who earn every cent they receive. As the fishing season varies consider-ably on the different streams, many of them go from place to place. It is a grand sight on a clear, breezy morning at Astoria, to see nearly a thousand boats speckling the broad estuary of the Columbia with their spread sails.

The men usually go out so as to fish on the incoming tide, often remaining out all night. Not only is their occupation a cold and cheerless one, with none too good returns financially, but it is exceedingly dangerous as carried on at the mouth of the river. Fiftyfour were drowned last season, a mortality of two per cent. In their eager-ness to get the first chance at the fish they approach too close to the breakers on the bar and are capsized or their boat is overturned by a sudden squall.

Fish traps are "contraptions" of piling and netting, so arranged as to take advantage of the salmon's instinct to go up stream and impound him. He is led by a converging runway into an ante-chamber called "the heart," from its resemblance to that essential organ of the human body. From this he finds his way through a narrow tunnel into "the well," where he re-mains until taken out. These traps are all located in Baker's Bay, on the Washington side of the Columbia Washington side of the Columbia, a wide body of shallow water separated from the main stream by a long island of sand. A few years ago these were first introduced, and now there are 475 of them, each paying a license to the State of Washington of \$10 a year. Seines are used in a few places in shallow portions of the stream. One end is carried to its full length out into the stream with a boat and is then circled down the river and inwards until the water is shallow enough, when a horse is hitched to it, and it is dragged with its flopping contents upon the banks. Fish wheels are the latest product of called the attention of Professor W. inventive genius in the catching of J. McGee, who is at the head of the salmon on the Columbia, and are only Ethnological Bureau, to the find. He an amplification of the method used at once detailed Mr. William Dinwidsn suplification of the method used at once dominant approximation of the method used at once dominant approximation of the bureau, by Indians for many years before the dle, one of the employes of the bureau, white man set foot on Oregon soil, and under his direction a place was For nearly five miles, at a point 140 cleared about twenty-five fest wide For nearly five miles, at a point 140 miles inland, the Columbia is a narrow and turbulent stream, confined between narrow, rocky banks and its channel filled with masses of rock. Fifty miles further up there is another series of rapids and cascades twenty-five miles in length. These places have been the fishing grounds of the untives since the memory of the aborigine runneth not to the contrary. The salmon is a combative fish, full of energy and determination to reach the spawning grounds at the headwaters of the river. He loves a swift current and laughs at ordinary cascades, leaping up them as though it were great sport. For this reason he is to be found in the swift current swirling around the base of the basaltic bluffs that project into the river at various points in the localities mentioned. The Indians catch them in dip nets. A board is laid on the top of the rock, one end projecting a tew feet over the water, the other end being weighted down with heavy stones. Upon the projecting end a noble Indian stands, equipped with a small net attached to the end of a long pole. He dips this in the water, reaching as far upstream as possible, and passes it rapidly downward. With great patience he repeats the operation, perhaps half a hundred times, until he is rewarded by a fish in the net. This is his part. He will not even take the fish out of the "net. Domestic atiquette requires that the lord of the tepes shall hunt and fish and enjoy himself and the squaw shall do all the work. Catching the fish is sport, but taking it out of the The squaw does that. net is work. She also splits it open and spreads it out in the sun to dry for winter use, upon the ground with a pipe in his

tion of the Indian dip net. It con-sists of a wheel resembling the paddle-wheel of a steamboat, the paddles being tronghs of netting. These are either fastened to a framework pro-jecting out from shore, or are attached to a scow anchored near the bank. The to a scow anchored near the bank. The strong current keeps the wheel in mo-tion, the nets dipping into the water successively, with their openings down stream, ready to scoop up every un-wary fish they encounter, carry him aloft and spill him in a trough. One of these wheels during a good run of salmon will scoop up successive toos salmon will scoop up several tons a day. In this particular, as in many others, the superior knowledge and inventive genius of the white man en-ables him to beat the Indian at his

own game. The process of canning is what interests sightseers the most. A tour of a cannery is very entertaining. Those institutions are invariably but a series of rough board sheds built upon piling at the water's edge. One who has been educated at the market to look upon salmon as rather an expensive luxury, is not prepared to see the way in which they are thrown about with forks with as little care as one would use in shoveling coal. They are forked out of the boats and thrown into heaps in the receiving room, each cannery holding several thousand a day during a good run. There is very little use for an American about a can nery, save as a clerk or manager. The fishermen are nearly all foreigners, and the hands in the factory are Chinese, from the butcher to the final tester. A few boys and girls find work in the labeling and packing depart-

ments. It does not take long to convert a fresh fish into twenty cans of cooked salmon. The butcher grabs him and with a few dexterous turns of a long. sharp knife, cuts off head, tail and fins, opens him and takes out his entrails. He is passed quickly to the washing tanks and then is seized and laid on a cutting table and with one stroke of a series of knives is cut into chunks of the required length. Either by hand or machine these chunks are stuffed into cans, and the cans laid on an incline, down which they roll, their lids being automatically soldered on as they go. They are then loaded upon trays and the trays placed in steam boilers. After coming from the boilers the cans are tested, then given a lacquer bath, then tested again, this time by tapping them with a nail, to judge of their soundness, by the tone emitted, and are then labeled and packed, forty-eight in a case.

The cans are made at the same place, machinery being employed in every detail of the manufacture. Great care is taken to have them perfect, thorough examination and testing being given them at every stage from the sheet tin to the labeled can

#### An Indian Soapstone Quarry,

The largest aboriginal soapstone quarry that has been found in this country has scently been discovered near Clifton, Va., a short distance from Bull Run. It seems to have been undisturbed since the day when the red man roamed through this part of the country, and this fact, as well as the extent of the quarry, affords an opportunity for studying methods of aboriginal quarrying which is practi-cally unequalled in the history of the discovery of aboriginal remains in this country. A short time ago the own-ors of the property, in examining the place with more than usual care, became convinced of its character, at least as a primitive workshop of the early inhabitants of the country, and desiring that its true nature should be determined with scientific accuracy.

## TRAMP LIFE.

ONE OF THE QUEER FEATURES. OF SUMMER.

The Female Tramp a Product of the Last Five Years-How She and the Male Tramp Pursue Their Wanderings.

5 IX years ago, while tramps by hundreds were to be found on all of the country roads dur-10) ing the summer season, it was a rare thing to find a woman among them; now, however, this is changed, and while the men are still largely in the majority, it is lamentable to see that their ranks have been recruited by the accession of large numbers of women, and these, not the old, hag-gard and decrepit, by any means. If the tramps united and traveled in one large army, they would indeed be for-midable, but while there exists among them a spirit of camaraderie, they have no idea of organization, and as a consequence, are rarely to be found more than four together, usually two, and now, one of the two is apt to be a woman.

While the tramp has no fixed desti-nation in view when he leaves thecity, he has the plan of his summer operations usually arranged in his mind. Along the lines of the many railroads that seam New Jersey between Now York and Philadelphia there are countless market gardens. The tramp and his companion leave the freight car at a proper point, which he knows even better than the conductor, and applies for work to the nearest farmer. In the carly spring the men and wo-men have but little difficulty in finding employment at cutting asparagus, the man receiving seventy-five cents a day, and the woman, though she may do more work, fifty cents, out of which they must board themselves. The farmer permits them to sleep in his stable or barn, and where his establishment is large, he often has rough shantics erected for the special use of his temporary help. Often the woman finds employment as a servant what is absolutely necessary from their employer at the lowest rates and live economically. After the asparagus season is over, the green pea season comes on, and here the relative wages are the same, though it is customary to pay for the amount picked, rather than by the day. Following the green peas, come the strawberries, and by the time the New Jersey supply is ex-hausted, the more enterprising of the tramps make their way south as far as Delaware and Maryland, where they

Prequently for the peach harvest. Prequently the tramps are skilled basket makers, work which, the world over, seems to be a calling peculiar to vagrants, and if the woman does not understand it, she is quick to learn, and soon exceeds the man in skill, Along the banks of the streams they find suitable willow saplings in abundance, which they use without asking the owners' leave, and for the product of their labor they find a ready market among the surrounding farmers. Many of these people return to the city with sums of money which. if used with the shrewdness and economy shown in collecting it, might carry them through the winter; but the rule is, they retarn to their old haunts in the city and begin a drunken debauch, which lasts till every cont is gone and they are forced to solicit alms on the street, or to avail themselves of the shelter afforded by the station-house of the Island The female accession to the army of tramps of late years presents many sad features, and seemingly insurmountable obstacles to those interested in the elevation of the masses. It is now not unusual to find women tramping alone and single-handed, under which circumstances they get alone even better than when acc panied by men, for they are more fertile in resources, and more readily adapt themselves to their environment. In addition to this they have more resources in themselves. They are quite asskilful and able as the men in the farming work they undertake, in addition to which they can sew and do household work, which is entirely out of the reach of the men. Farmers and villagers, perhaps because of the novelty, regard more favorably women thau men tramps. They ap-peal to the sympathies and hospitality of country folk, and being usually fertile of speech, and with active imagnations, they are never at a loss to frame appropriate stories to excite the sympathies and benevolence of those whom they can get to listen. It is a curious fact that one never finds among these women members of what may be designated as the middle may be designated as the initial class. They are either very ignorant and degraded or remarkably intelli-gent and with evidences of refinement about them which their ragged raiments cannot hide nor their evident poverty wholly conceal. In the former case it is possible that they may be making an effort to better their condition, though the chances are that they are spending their objections lives in wandering and moving on; in the latter case they are invariably women with a story which they conceal from the public, a story of error, it may be, perhaps of crime, but never devoid of romance, and never, if the truth were known, showing that they were themselves entirely responsible for their degradation. responsible for their degradation. Although these people are never seen with children, possibly never have any, yet, year by year, the great army of trampe is increasing. It is not long since this army was com-posed exclusively of men, but now posed exclusively of men, but now these, particularly if they happen to that women have come to re-enforce be located in a busy quarter of the it, we may look in the course of city. -Chicago Herald.

events for the accession of children, particularly of those old enough to be of use to the gardener and farmer. These people know nothing of law, and less of religion, while many of them can read and write, but few can be said to be intellectual, and even these are apt to ridicule the schools, and to are what good education has done them. Day by day new social prob-lems are coming up, and the attention of the thinking public has been called to those elements in our midst that endanger life and property. The tramp has a vote, and, it need not be said, it is always for sale. No matter who may be busy, the tramp has ever ample leisure, and he is ready, like a dammed stream, to swell the great army of the irresponsible mob, whenever the barriers are broken done. It

may, perhaps, be well to spend millions for the redemption of the soul of the savage African, or of the contented Polynesian, but in looking round for avenues for the exercise of obligation of the savage and the same set of the savage of the savage of the savage of the savenues of the savenue savenues of the savenues philanthrophy and humanity, it might be well to give some thought to the heathens who are in our midst. - New York Advertiser.

## Loading an Ocean Steamer.

necessary. These piers on a sailing day present an animated scene. A long line of trucks, loaded with all sorts of merchandise, moves slowly down the pier, each truck delivering its packages opposite the particular hatchway, down which they are to be lowered. The big ships load at four different hatchways at the same time. Steam-hoisting apparatus at each, and separate gangs of men, all, however, under the direction of one stevedore, load and stow the immense cargo in

own freight, but some of the smaller lines give it out by contract to a steve dore, who employs his own men. About six gangs of twenty-live men each, and about twelve foremen and dock clerks are employed. As many in the house, when she is enabled to men are employed as can work to ad-provide food for her partner without vantage. The day men are relieved any great outlay; otherwise they buy by other gangs of men who work at night. In rush times a few men are added to each gang. From 10,000 to 100,000 packages constitute an ocean steamship's cargo. The largest number of packages are carried at the season of the year when the Bordeaux fruitcanning trade is on, and the proportion of small packages is increased. Some big packages, such as a street-car completely boxed, or a steam launch enclosed in a case, require considerable power and much skill to load. Heavy machinery and enormons cases are lifted from the dock, swang over the open hatchway, and

lowered to the cavernous depths as quickly and easily as though they weighed but a hundred pounds instead of several tons.

experience and judgment. The weight must be arranged so that the vessel stands upon an even keel, and she must not be down at the bow, or too low at the stern. Then the cargo must be stowed so that it will not shift. The importance of this is seen when the rolling and plunging of the ship in a heavy sea is considered. The cargo would not only be seriously in-jured if it tumbled about, but the vessel would be unmanageable. -Detroit Free Press.

Perpetual Thunder and Lightning. It is not generally known that there

# SOLDIERS COLUMN KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

A THRILLING RECITAL. HEAD GROUND OFF.

> A BUNAWAY ACCIDENT BY WHICH A COAL CENTER MAN LOOSES HIS LIFE.

HAS LOOSES HIS LIFE. BAS LOOSES HIS LIFE. BROWSSWILLE. – William Lowstutter, 26 years old, was dashed to death in a runaway inst evening. Lowstutter was a resident of Coal Center. He and his brother-in-law, Ralph Charlton, also of Coal Center, left West Brownsville in a one-horse buggy to a the out the national road. On the out-skirts of town a sudden lurch in the buggy threw both men out. Charlton fell clear of the vehicle and escaped injury. Lowstutter's feet caught between the arise and the shaft, and he was dragged by the running horse over the hard roadway. At Walen, a mile away the horse was caught and Lowstutter lifted out dead. His head was literally ground of to the cars and his brains were was summoned to hold an inquirst, but, after viewing the body and learning the facts, he deemed it unnecessary. THE recent death at Washington of Francis E. Brow-nell recalls one of the most striking and one of the first incidents of the great civil war. As recorded in the pages of the "Century War Book." this inci-dent first brought home to the peo-ple of this country the fact that war meant the shed-ding of human blood.

MES, GRUBLER'S FATAL DREAM.

DEATH FOLLOWED THE HORRIBLE VISION OF HER SLEEP.

MER SLEEP. ALTOOSA.—A young wife, Mrs. Mary Grubier, was bucied here. Last Saturday hight see went to bed and fell asleep, seem-ingly in her usual good health. Fifteen minutes later she awoke in a terrible condi-tion of nervous aboek and prostration, pro-duced by a dream. As soon as she could speak she related that in a dream she saw a man trying to kill her busband, in the cellar of the Grubler residence. She regained her reasoning faculties to the extent of realizing fully that the horrible scene was the illusion of a dream, but the shock to her nervous organization was so great that she did not rally, and in a few hours she was dead.

### BIG TRON SHIPMENT.

BIG INOS SHIPMENT. NEW CASTLE.—One of the largest shipments of iron ever made from New Castle was begur. Monday. M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, who by contract takes a large percentage of the output of the Roseno furnace, has sold about ten thousand tons of beasemer pig to the Carnegie Pittsburg mills. The iron is piled in a mammoth heap near the chemical works, and will be shipped over the Pennsylvania lines. A raifrond man says that at the rate of twenty-flye cars per day, at least twenty-flye days will be consumed in the shipment.

#### MORPHINE BY MISTARE,

JOHNSTOWN. - Charles Farnesworth, who came here from Braddock a week ago to as-sist the local manager of the Metropolitan life insurance company, took ten grains of morphine, which he mistook for quinins, He was taken to the hospital and physicians are trying to save his life.

#### SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

SOLDIERS' ORFRA'S SCHOOL. HARRISBURG. The soldiers' orphan schools' commission decided to close the school term on June 30. The schools will be re-opened on September 3. The usual ex-aminations will be held this year as follows: Hartford, June 5 and 6; Uniontown, Jane 12 and 13, and Chester Springs, June 19 and 20.

#### WORK CUT AT ALTOONA'S SHOPS.

ALTONA. - An order, taking effect at once, has been issued to the employes of the Penn-sylvania railroad shops of this place, the largest of the kind in the world, to work only four days a week and nine hours on each of these days. It affects 7,000 men.

#### NATURAL GAS NEAR SCRANTON.

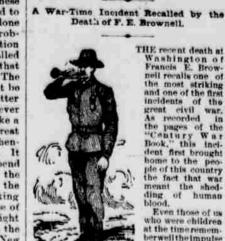
another replied the root, fore down the fing, and started to descend. Elisworth had the fing bundled in his arms. Instantly Jackson appeared at the foot of the stair landing, leveled a double barreled shotgun at Elisworth, and before Brownell could strike up the gun with his own the charge fore through the flag and through Elisyotth's heart. With lighting like fury Brownell shot the hotel-keeper through the head and stabbed him twice with his long, sword bayonet al-most before he could fail to the floor a corpse. Elisworth's body was borne upon the cross-ed guns of his soldiers to a steamer, and thence to Washington wrapped in the nation-al flag. The remains afterward reposed in state, and were finally brought to his child-hood's home in Illinois. His untimely end became the theme of patriotic song and sentimental story until long after the wat was at an end. SCRATTON.—There are great possibilities for the iron city of Scranton in the opening of a gusher gas well at Brooklyn, about 20 miles north of here. The force of the gasis great. This well is the first of its class in north-eastern Pennsylvania.

TAX-COLLECTOR THOMAS B. BENOUT, of Beaver Falls, has been held for court on a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred against him by Timothy McCarty, who was himself fined \$5 and costs for drunkenness. Burgess Piper, who was in the fight, proved to have been trying to act as peacemaker and was discharged.

Tun Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery, in session two days at Geneva College, has re-fused to ordain and install Rev. H. J. Foster as pastor of a Beaver Falls church because of his opposition to the National Reform Asso-ciation.

Oven 300 Hungarians and Slavs have left counties, since Monday for their native counties. They carried with them sums of money ranging from \$300 to \$1,500.

MRS. JAMES MARTIN, wife of a wealthy farmer near Sugar Grove, Warren sounty, committed suicide Thursday by cutting her throat with a razor.



The loading of an ocean steamer at one of the New York City piers is a sight well worth sceing. The length of the steamships, some of them being nearly 600 feet, makes, very long piers

an incredibly short space of time. All prominent lines handle their By young soldier. So, having received the solemn benediction of the fatherly man who was himself de-stined to be slain in the same cause, the proud young officer is seen in the gray of the following morning leading his scarist and blue-clad fire fighters into the streets of Al-exandria, a sleepy little town ten miles down the river. exandria, a sleepy little town ten miles down the river.
He was clate with the enthusiasm of one who hoped for fame, and smilled as his men marched behind him up the silent streets.
Suddenly he sees, or his attention is called, to a strange flag flying from the top of a gable-roofed, country-looking hotel at the corner of two streets near the line of march.
Calling to Corporal Brownell, who was afa-vorite subordinate, he ordered him to follow, and, accompanied by one or two others, en-tored the bubding which was known as the Marshall house.
As they rushed up the stairway leading to the flag aman came out of an upper room, class, on the proprietor.
In response to Ellsworth's order to hand down "that flag" he multered a surly reply and disappeared. Ellsworth, Brownell and another repende the roof, fore down the flag, and sharted to descend, Ellsworth had the flag bundled in his arms.

The stowing of the freight requires

Mean the shedding of human blood.
 The incidents leading up to the tragedy in blood human blood.
 The incidents leading up to the tragedy in blood seems to have feit a premonition of early deth. Bloworth lost his life are unusually like an evolution of romance.
 The incidents leading up to the tragedy in blood seems to have feit a premonition of early deth. Before starting he indited letters to blo human blood seems to have feit a premonition of early deth seems to have feit a premonition of early deth. Before starting he indited letters to blood seems to have feit a premonition of early deth. Before southward. One can finary the insome request, of leading the first invading forme southward.
 The resident and is given the honor, possibly and the short, sheletic handsome and dashing one southward.
 The resident and section benediction of the finary the father of the solution.

river

and seventy-five feet long. Yesterday a party accompanied Mr. Dinwiddle from this city to inspect the place. An inspection of the quarry con-vinced the experts that the methods

employed in working it were extreme-ly primitive, and evidently went back a time before the advent of the whites in this country. Stone tools had been used exclusively. The chisels were stone, and so were the hammers. The entire method of this primitiva quarrying was shown, and the party wereable to secure specimens which, together with the tools, will show how the work was done. The stone was cut out in round lumps and then broken off from the main stone. Then these blanks for pots where hollowed out with small chisels which were used by hand. More than one hundred cavities from which pot blanks had been taken were found, the tool marks being distinct. -- Washington Star.

#### Warned Away From the Town.

"A man runs across some peculiar things when looking up his ancestry," said Henry Cadle. "When investisaid Henry Cadle. "When investi-gating my own lineage in New Hamp-shire I discovered that my great-great-grandfather was warned by a town meeting not to come into the town. I wondered what he had done to make himself obnoxious, and when I learned that, notwithstanding the warning, he did move into the place, I admired his assurance, but thought him lacking in solf-respect. The matter was explained to me by the Secretary of State. It was the custom for any one intending to remove into a town to give notice of such intention. At the next regular town meetwhile her lord and veritable master ing he was warned to stay away, be-either catches more fish or lies lazily cause the law provided that if this was done the town would not be liable for mouth. Indians also spear salmon in his support in case he became a the shallow water at the foot of falls pauper. It was not a matter of disand cascades nearor the badwaters of grace or personal, ill-will, but the streams, or else build weir traps and drive the fish into them. The fish wheel is but au amplifica.

are localities where lightning and thunder are incessant. The most notable of these continuous lightning districts is on the eastern coast of the island of San Domingo, a leading member of the group of the West Indies. With the commencement of the rainy season these electric displays continue day and night for weeks. The storm centre is not continuously local, but shifts over a considerable area, and, as thunder is seldom heard over a greater distance than eight miles, and the lightning in the night will illuminate so as to be seen thirty miles, there may be days in some lo-calities where the twinkle in the sky is in continuous succession while the rolling reports are absent. Then again come day and nights when the electric artillery is piercing in its detonations ; and especially is this the case when two separate local cloud centres join. as it were, in an electric duel, and, as sometimes occurs, a third participant appears to add to the elemental war-Then there is a blazing sky with blinding vividness and stunning peals that seem to pin the listener to the earth. Long before the echoes die away come others, until the aricular mechanism seems hampered in chaos. --New York Telegram.

#### Twenty Miles in an Elevator.

An elevator boy in the Monadnock Building rides from twenty to twentyfive miles a day in his car. I is about 225 feet from the ground to 'he sixteenth floor and a car makes from 272 t . 300 round trips a day, accor ling to the rush. Several young men have collected some interestin : statistics on the skyward travel in that bu lding. Tuey find that on busy days each can hauls about 4000 persons, up and now . There ar : sixteen elevators in Monad-nock Building, which would in ticite that 64,000 persons visited the building every day. Nearly 3000, all applicants for positions on the Metro. olitan L Road, came there one day last week. It has been found by managers of big office buildings that one elevator is needed for each floor. Some of the buildings get along with less, the ele-

vator service is not satisfactory in

At the Battle of Mobile. The inst few moments the Hartford waf under fire of the forts, batteries, and gun-boats, was the warmest work the old flagship had ever encountered. Every man on her broad deck appeared to be in motion, and so intent upon his particular line of duty that intent upon his particular line of duty that scarcely a word was spoken. The carefully laid guns seemed imbued with life as they sped in and out of the spacious ports. The hurried run of powder boys and shellmen from the magazines at the stairways and free-hatches with supplies for their guns, gave an air of apparent confusion on the deck. The foar of the heavy guns was so great that it was impossible to distinguish the tones of human volces. Occasionally the peculiar scream of shot passing in close proximity caught the attention of the men, while the bursting of shell and quick snapping crash of flying timber bunned through the air. The cut, frayed rigging swayed wildly to and tro from alot, and the men, with faces smeared and begrined with owder, toiled steadily on, peering through the thek pall the treat and beginned with ownder, toiled steadily on, peering through the thick pall of battle, watching for the flash and glare of the energy's guns, and firing in that direc-tion. One gun's crew was entirely swept away, remaining silent until re-manned by men from other portions of the ship. A sailor, fearfully wounded, turned and writh-ed in the cot used for lowering the wounded to the surgeon's quarters. He fell a distance of thiry feet and his sufferings were at an end. Bulwarks, masts, ropes, guns, and carriages were more or less smeared with blood and pieces of the human body, over which there was no time to ponder, think or even grow pale. Captain Drayton and Lieu-tenant Watson were on the quarter-deck, close observers of all that was passing, and whether lighting or conversing. Watson's face was seldom seen without a pleasant smile, a feature peculiar to him. Blue and Genu.

Triavoidable.

a case where truthfulness compelled him to give some testimony against

the man on trial, who was a particu-

lar friend of his. Patrick's ordinary rich brogue had recently been ren-dered more than usually unintelli-

gible by an accident to which he re-

ferred with feeling in the course of

He was frequently called upon to

repeat his answers, which were evi-dently made under protest, and be-

tween these constant requests and

the long words with which the air of

the court room seemed to Patrick to

be filled, his anger rose, and his con-

fusion steadily increased. "Don't prevaricate." said the Judge at last, as Patrick returned a

surprisingly incoherent answer to a question addressed to him.

"Prevaricate, is it?" cried Mr. Flanigan with angry resentment. "Of m thinkin' maybe it's yersiff

wouldn't be able to hilp prevaricatin'

whin three av yer honor's front teeth

had been kpocked out av yer bead,

his testimony.

":'nor

Patrick Flanigan was a witne's in

At the Battle of Mobile.

SEVERAL fishing and passenger ships have been wreeked off the coast of Nova Scotia, but in all cases the passengers and crews were saved.

A COMPANY to be known as the Now Castle Chemical and Gaivanizing Company was or-ganized at New Castle, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

ROBBERS entered the house of David Schwab, of McKeesport, and secured \$140 in gold, the savings of Mrs. Schwab in five years.

G. M. MEADVILLE, of Bellwood, a wellknown Biair county hotel man and an ex-sheriff, failed. Assets, \$27,000; liabilities, \$20,000.

Ar Ruffsdale, near Greensburg, the resi-dence of Peter Zimmers, with \$1,500 in cash was burned. Total loss \$5,000, insurance \$1,000.

The body of an unknown man, who had been murdered and robbed, was discovered on the road near Hazelton Sunday morning.

A LABGE frame building used as a plaster storage house, at Huntingdon, collapsed, in-stantly killing Louis Snyder, aged 20 years.

ANDREW IOSICK, who was shot by Paul Pecker at Munson last Tuesday evening died at the Phillipsburg hospital.

GEOBOR B. LUPER has been reappointed in-grance commissioner for Pennsylvania for

#### A Pig Concert.

# A Pig Concert. The abbot of Baigne, a man of with and skilled in the construction of new what might be called a pig concert. The abbot of Baigne, a man of with and skilled in the construction of new musical instruments, was ordered by piest than in earnest, to procure him a concert of swine's voices. The abbot that it would doubt'ess be done, but that it would dake a good deal of money. The king ordered that he should have whatever he required for the purpose. The abbot them wrought thing as singular as ever was seen, for out of a great number of hogs of several ages, which he got togsther not of a state tent or pavilion, the table of wood painted with a organical instrument, and as he played which here the king and all his com-tion. pany.

EVERY singer in a quartet can tell you three good reasons why the or-ganization isn't absolutely perfect.

Togeth a