

LIFE ABOARD THE OLYMPIA.

The Routine on Admiral Dewey's Flagship From the Bugle's Reveille to Pipedown.

JACK AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The life of the sailors aboard Admiral Dewey's flagship, the cruiser Olympia, is a duplicate of the routine peculiar to every other boat in the United States Navy. The discipline has not been relaxed because the jack rats acquitted themselves so well at Manila. On the contrary, an extra effort is made by the crew to hold by good behavior in peace the laurels they won in time of war. The men-o'-war's men of the Olympia are feted and petted while ashore, but once under the Admiral's eye they return to the stern realities of life on the ocean wave.

It is not a very fascinating or wildly hilarious life that of the man forward on board a modern warship. There is a monotony and sameness of things that eat into the heart at times, and it is only the excitement caused by a wreck or a storm or a series of battles like that recently experienced that lends a welcome air of diversion to the naval day. To rise at 5.30 to the harsh notes of a bugle and drum is the order, except during the few winter months, when a half hour's grace is permitted. The "musics," as the marine drummers and buglers are called, are summoned ten minutes before time by the corporal of the guard. The two lads, rubbing the sleep from their eyes, take their stand near the forward hatch, and, at the word from the officer of the deck, break into the stillness of the early morning with an infernal hubbub technically known as "reveille." The hideous uproar speedily brings a chorus of grunts and



WRITING HOME.
(On board the flagship Olympia.)

yawns, not unmingled with something stronger, from the occupants of the hammock-crowded berth deck, and presently the ladder leading above is thronged with half-clad figures mounting upward in a ghostly procession. Each figure carries upon his shoulder his individual hammock, carefully lashed and fettered. This he deposits in the receptacles prepared for the purpose and then lies himself to his mess, where he finds steaming coffee without milk and barely sweetened, but extremely welcome as an eye-opener.

The spotlessly clean decks of naval vessels are proverbial. This cleanliness, which seemed novel even to royal eyes, is the result of hours of hard, constant work every morning on board every ship in the service. It is to the executive officer that all praise or blame in reference to the condition of a ship belongs, and directly after the crew has had its early coffee he is on deck personally superintending the holystoning and scrubbing and perhaps painting. He relieves the officer of the deck, who goes below for a light lunch, and then sees that the boatswain's mates and the captains of the different parts of the ship distribute their men to the best advantage. If it be wash day the crew is allowed to attend to their laundry work before the scrubbing begins, for, be it understood, there are no "Hop Lees" or colored women in the naval service.

It is seldom that the ship's cook, who has the exclusive privilege to make and sell dried apple pies at twenty-five cents a pie, and the ship's barber, who pursues his tonsorial art at the rate of \$1 each quarter for every man on his books, scrub their own clothing. They are rich enough to hire a needy landsman or coal passer to do it for them.

As the sailor's outfit consists solely of cloth or white duck trousers, flau-

sprinkles a little water upon the spot, then spreads his shirt, previously soaked, upon the deck. Then with salt water soap and a scrubbing brush he sets to work. A subsequent rinsing completes the task and the garment is fastened with bits of twine to the clothesline stretched from mast to mast.

Holystoning decks and scrubbing



AT MESS ON BOARD THE OLYMPIA.

ladders and gratings with sand and canvas continues until ten minutes of 8 o'clock, when the call to "spread mess gear" is sounded by the boatswain's mate on watch. This is also the signal to clean up, and each jackie grabs a deck bucket, gets his share of fresh water from the captain of his part of the ship, and makes his toilet, which, if not elaborate, amply suffices for his needs.

After the washing, the sailor's toilet consists of a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel—his own private property—and a hair brushing with the aid of an ancient brush and a small wooden-framed glass generally carried in the little chest, or ditty box, which is the officially approved trunk of each jackie.

At the stroke of eight bells, 8 o'clock, the call to breakfast is given. Salty air and an open, free life produce excellent appetites, and there is no dawdling in the race for the mess tables on the berthdeck.

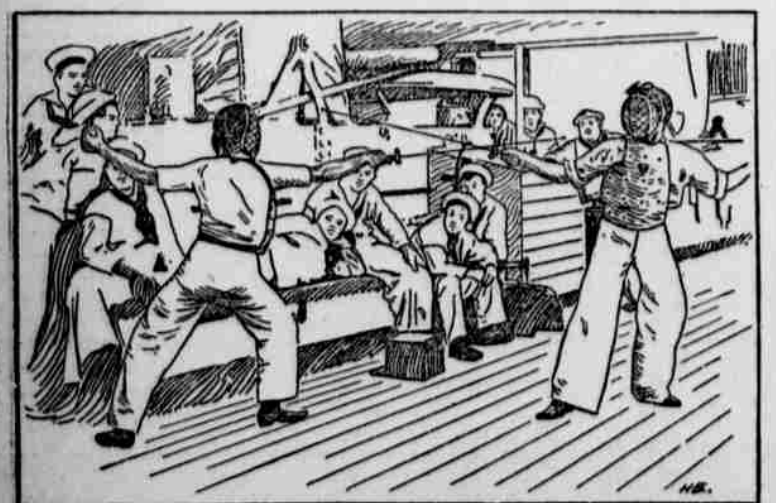
Breakfast over, the men have until 9 to smoke, then all hands are turned to and the ship iscleanned up for quarters. This latter ceremony is conducted daily, rain or shine. During



CHAPLAIN REANEY, OF THE OLYMPIA.

week days the morning hours are generally devoted to drill. A settled schedule is made out when the ship goes into commission, and this is strictly adhered to. Each ship has its general quarters, fire quarters, collision drill, abandon ship, arm and away boats, broadsword exercise, or something of similar character, and from 9.30 until noon the decks are alive with men under instruction.

Dinner is followed by a short rest, and at 1 o'clock "tura to" is sounded again. During the afternoon five



THE FENCING DRILL.

nel inside and outside shirts and the ordinary cotton hose, the operation of washing does not call for skill or preparation. For instance, if the article to be renovated is the flannel shirt, Jack selects a clear part of the deck,

days of the week the crew is kept at work attending to the multifarious duties of the ship. Saturday afternoon is considered a half holiday, the smoking lamp is lighted, and if the ship is in port the men are allowed to

see visitors and enjoy themselves according to their individual inclinations. With mess-gear in the early evening, the working day ends. Supper is followed by a period of relaxation until the mellow notes of the bugle sound taps, and the boatswain's mate's whistle echoes through the decks in the last call of the day—"pipe down."

There are many other incidents which go to make up the naval day. At sea, when the ship's company is divided into watches, the monotony is greater than in port. It is during the latter time, with the fleet anchored off some friendly city, or when the ship is tied up to a dock in one of the home navy yards, that Jack finds his hours filled with variety and pleasures sufficient to satisfy even his desires. It is then the liberty list—a potent term in the navy—is made out. To discover one's name on the liberty list

means shore with its fascinating attractions, and if there is anything on this footstool the average sailor loves it is to "hit the beach" with a few dollars in his pocket.

Sunday is, as far as possible, kept as a day of rest. After the morning scrub and inspection comes service by the chaplain. The old rhyme of Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou art able; On the seventh, holystone the decks and scour the cable.

Is no longer appropriate, since all labor, except what is absolutely necessary, is dispensed with.

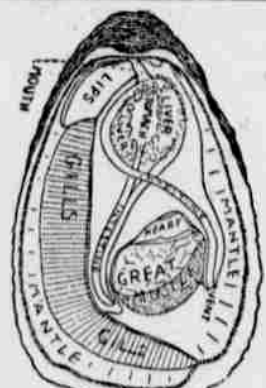
To attend divine service, dressed in



THE BARBER'S CHAIR ON THE OLYMPIA.

their best, is the one extra duty required of the men, and the afternoon is practically free until sundown. Chaplain Reaney, of the Olympia, is one of the most popular men aboard, and the men confide in him to an extent that is remarkable.

Oyster Opening an Art.
It takes one hundred million oysters a week to satisfy the requirements of the New York market. This year the supply promises to be prolific.



ANATOMY OF THE OYSTER.

The oyster openers are a class by themselves, as distinct and clanlike as the longshoremen for ocean liners. They receive \$1 a thousand, and it is a poor shucker that cannot earn \$5 in a day's work of eight hours. Many of them earn \$8 and \$9.

There are as many ways of opening an oyster as there are of carving a duck, and each shucker thinks that his way is the best. It depends upon where a man has been brought up to the business. Men who have been brought up in New York use nothing but the knife, but they use it in different ways. Not one man in a hundred is a good side knife opener.

Other men who use nothing but the knife simply stab the oyster. Epicures declare that this spoils it, but oyster-men say that for the general trade it makes little difference. If a shucker has been brought up in the South, Baltimore or Norfolk, for instance, he uses a hammer as well as a knife in opening an oyster.

An Editor's Just Pleat.
"Send in your items of news when they are fresh," says the Salisbury (Mo.) Press. "We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, a death after the widow is married again, nor the notice of an entertainment after the job work is done elsewhere and the editor is charged for admission."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Railway building in China will be lone, not, as has been the case in the development of most systems, by ultimate connection of short lines into the arger groups, but by constructing the trunk lines first, with spurs and connections to meet the needs of traffic afterwards.

From recent statistics it appears that the annual death rate in the United States is 18 per 1000; in Great Britain it is 19.4; Ireland, 18.2; France, 22.5; Germany, 24.4; Austria, 29.5; Hungary, 32.4. In Norway and Sweden it is less than 18. Out of 1000 deaths in the United States during the year 1903 will be in January.

A new knife for clearing the wool from a sheepskin has been invented by a woman in Bradford, England. It is supplied with an electric current which heats the blade, and combines a singeing effect with cutting. The device works so rapidly that the skin is not injured in any way, and the invention admits of faster work than formerly was possible. After a few hours' practice a girl can clean eight or ten dozen skins an hour.

Dr. Corillano Dutra of the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, has sent a sworn statement to the Academy of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro, affirming that he has invariably cured almost immediately the bites of the rattlesnake and other more venomous reptiles, even after the poison has entered the blood in circulation, by administering two tablespoonfuls of soup containing two grammes of strong lemon juice, and repeating the dose within two hours. After the third dose the patient is free from danger.

Formerly the deposition of a zinc coating to preserve iron from rusting was only effected by the aid of heat, but within two years past a cold process of galvanizing by electrolysis has been put into practice. It is averred that the new process overcomes many defects of the old, such as lack of uniformity in the thickness of the zinc film and roughness of the surface. As formerly practised, galvanizing often necessitated the re-cutting of screw threads on account of the uneven deposit, but with the electrolytic method no such difficulty arises. It is also claimed that zinc coating adheres more firmly when deposited by the new process, while the cost is diminished.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain whelklike mollusks of this lake appearing to have been derived from the ocean and to be identified with fossil forms of old Jurassic seas, in Europe. This famous fauna does not appear in Nyassa Mwero, Bangweolo or other lakes whose animals are known. It may yet be found, however, in Lakes Kivu, Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza, which lie in the great depression ending in the Dea sea, far to the north, and this adds interest to the expedition for which the Royal Society is seeking \$25,000.

How They Endure Heat.
How the men employed in iron foundries, steamship boiler rooms, blast furnaces and other torrid places stand the terrible heat is a mystery to all but the initiated. In the melting room of the United States mint at Philadelphia the thermometer usually indicates 106 degrees, in gas works 118 degrees, and in blast furnaces about 115 degrees, while in steamships the firemen sometimes have to endure 140 degrees of heat. In all these places the men wear very little clothing, and undoubtedly suffer from the exposure, but not so much as a person might suppose.

The explanation of this fact is that these men are not reached by the humidity. They are working in places where the artificial heat is so intense as to drive out the humidity, and 118 degrees of heat in a pure dry air is not felt so much as a mixture of 90 degrees of heat and 80 per cent. of humidity that tells on people and sorely tries their vitality.

The humidity is the moisture in the air. When it is very intense it prevents the perspiration from passing out through the pores of the skin, and its pressure on the flesh is very exhausting and the confinement of perspiration exceedingly unhealthy. Although people do not know it, they would be cooler while sitting beside a red hot stove than they would be in the street on any hot midsummer day.

To Clean Diamonds.
Just at this season, when the world is full of brides and sunbursts and stars and other dazzling "gifts of the groom" seem as common as plain gold wedding rings, a hint on how to clean diamonds artfully may not come amiss. The stones should first be washed in warm water and yellow soapsuds, with a small but not too hard brush. Rinse and dry them carefully with a soft cloth or silk handkerchief, and put them in a box containing boxwood dust. Move them about in this for sometime until they seem perfectly dry, free them from the powder and polish with tissue paper.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Elegant Sufficiency.
"Professor, who is the happier, the man who owns a million dollars or he who owns seven daughters?"
"The man who has seven daughters."
"Why so?"
"He who has a million dollars wishes for more; the man who has seven daughters does not."

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

STRANGE CONDUCT.

Young Man Disappears on His Wedding Day—When Found He Would Give no Explanation for His Action.

Oscar L. Johnson, of Kellettsville, was found by his parents last week. Johnson is the man who created a sensation recently by disappearing while on his way to Grove City, where he was to have married a prominent young woman of that place. Instead of going to Grove City he went to Oil City, and from there to Cambria county, where he was located by his parents. He had little to say regarding his disappearance, and the outcome of the affair is in doubt so far as any explanations he will make for publication are concerned. The young woman with whom he was to have been wedded declares she will have nothing more to do with him.

The following pensions were granted last week: William Pile, Trent, Somerset, \$8 to \$10; David Colgate, \$16 to \$18; Charles Stewart, Napoleon, Elk City, \$6 to \$8; Joshua Lewis, Lodianna, \$6 to \$8; Francis M. Cunningham, Ohioville, \$6 to \$10; Andrew N. Kennedy, Allegheny, \$8 to \$10; Henry David Hiser, Evans City, \$10 to \$12; Sprinkle W. Hammet, Newburg, \$8 to \$8; Josiah Bowers, Johnstown, \$12; Sylvanus Thomas, Gibbons Glade, \$6 to \$8; Peter Kinsey, Jr., Johnstown, \$12 to \$14; David T. Fry, Ford City, \$6 to \$8; Hiram Swisher Folts, \$6 to \$12; Annie McHugh, Pittsburgh, \$8; Frederick Lipke, De Haven, \$6; James B. Logue, McDonald, \$6 to \$8; Anson H. Yapple, West Greene, \$6 to \$8; Stephen Weimert, Hopewell, \$6 to \$8; William Taylor, Love Valley, \$6 to \$10; John W. Stratton, Beaver Falls, \$8 to \$10; Michael Haymaker, Murrysville, \$8 to \$10; Alexander Leslie, Spangler, \$6 to \$10; James Langradin Kushusha, \$6 to \$8; Michael Benarkheimer, Conemaugh, \$6 to \$10; Charles Stewart, Napoleon, \$6 to \$8; James Shannon, Clearmont, \$8 to \$10; Peter Williams, Hogs, \$6 to \$8; Solomon S. Schrevelongost, Rural Vile, \$12 to \$17; Abraham Hart, Henderson, \$6 to \$8; Daniel Brown, Saltsburgh, \$6 to \$10; John A. Linden, Saltsburgh, \$6 to \$10; Thomas Patterson, Bryan, \$8 to \$12; Aurilla Allen, Corry, \$12.

Mrs. Rebecca Walters of Great Belt, through her attorney, A. M. Christy, has brought suit at Butler, against Gawn Ward and Mrs. Agnes Walters of Beaver Falls to recover \$5,000 life insurance on her son, Daniel Walters, who died in 1894. Daniel Walters was insured with the Pennsylvania Mutual \$10,000 in personal property when he died. Among his effects was a life insurance policy of \$5,000 made payable to his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Walters. Mrs. Walters is 80 years of age and unable to sign her name. She alleges that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Agnes Walters, and Gawn Ward induced her to sign certain papers on representation that Ward would then collect the insurance money and turn it over to her. She says that Ward paid her \$20, and that he now refuses to account for the \$5,000 or pay it to her.

Arthur Knapp, one of the trainmen injured in the accident at Oxbow curve, below Penn Haven, died Wednesday. When the wrecking crews cleared away the debris they found buried beneath the engine the mangled remains of a brainless man, while not yet identified is supposed to be James Dennison, of Weatherly, who has been missing. He is supposed to have been riding home from Packertown when the accident occurred. Engineer Burkirk, another of the injured, is not expected to live.

Since the time Andrew Carnegie wrote to the Beaver Falls Library association, offering that body \$50,000 with which to erect a public library building, the association has not been asleep in its efforts to provide means to carry out Mr. Carnegie's stipulations. A number of meetings have been held, and the project was reported Saturday that definite progress was reported. The committee on site reported that options and prices had been secured on a number of sites, and that all that is needed now are the funds.

Leut. W. Pitt Scott, who was engaged on the Olympia and a member of Dewey's personal staff, arrived in Easton a few days ago, and was tendered a public reception. The ex-herald included a parade and a presentation of a sword by the people of his native city. The young man is a son of Judge Scott of Northampton county court.

The Women's state temperance alliance in session at West Chester, Pa., adopted resolutions commending congress for passing the anti-canteen law, and condemning "the illogical and illegal interpretation of that law by the United States attorney-general, by which the law is practically nullified in the interest of the liquor dealers."

Paul S. Dry, traveling for T. C. Jenkins, the wholesale grocer of Pittsburgh, and Rush Walthour of Manor were thrown from a buggy by a horse away from Manor and both men sustained severe injuries. The horse was frightened by an approaching train. The vehicle was reduced to wreckage.

Gold-bearing rock found three miles from Malvern and sent to J. H. Schott of Colorado Springs, Col., to be assayed has been returned, and the result shows one to run \$675; second \$22, and third \$34 to the ton. There is considerable excitement over the find.

The miners of the Glass Plains mines, near Peale, are unearthing a monster petrified snake, imbedded in a bed of coal. Already about ten feet of the monster have been taken out. It is estimated that the entire snake is 29 or 40 feet long.

Ligonier people are eating free fish these days. German carp in the Chauferon Ice Company's lake house grow so numerous and large that they keep the water muddy. The company are taking out the fish and giving them away.

Among the appointments made by Governor Stone was that of Hyman Weigenbaum, of Pittsburgh, to a scholarship in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
Crain, Flour and Feed.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60 lb.	67
WHEAT—No. 1 new, 60 lb.	68
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 48	43
No. 2 yellow, shelled, 39	40
Mixed ear, 37	38
OATS—No. 2 white, 30	31
No. 3 white, 29	30
FLOUR—Winter patents, 9 90	4 00
Fancy straight winter, 3 40	3 80
Rye—No. 2, 66	67
HAY—No. 1 timothy, 13 25	13 60
FTATOGES—Fancy White, 71	70
FEED—No. 1 mixed, 18	18 50
Brown middlings, 15 75	16 00
Bran, bulk, 14 10	15 00
STRAW—Wheat, 6 03	6 25
Oat, 6 10	6 25
BEETS—Fancy Blue, 25	25 50
Timothy, prime, 1 29	1 40

Butter, Produce.	
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 26	27
Ohio creamery, 23	24
Fancy country roll, 17	18
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 11	12
New York, new, 12	13

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—No. 2 red, 8 75	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 71	73
CORN—Mixed, 37	38
OATS, 29	30
EGGS, 17	18
BUTTER—Ohio creamery, 23	24

PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR—No. 2 red, 8 55	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 71	72
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 37	38
OATS—No. 2 white, 31	32
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 23	24
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts, 19	20

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Patents, 9 90	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 71	73
CORN—No. 2, 37	38
OATS—White Western, 29	30
BUTTER—Creamery, 17	18
EGGS—State of Penn., 14	15

LIVE STOCK, EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Central State Yards, CATTLE.	
Prime, 1800 to 1400 lbs., 5 50	5 70
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs., 5 15	5 40
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs., 4 85	5 10
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., 4 10	4 80
Common, 750 to 900 lbs., 3 25	4 00

SHEEP.	
Prime, 85 to 105 lbs., 4 15	4 30
Good, 85 to 95 lbs., 4 00	4 25
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs., 3 25	3 75
Common, 3 33	4 00
Veal Calves, 5 03	7 25

LAMBS.	
Springer, extra, 5 00	5 25
Springer, good to choice, 4 37	5 00
Common to fair, 4 00	4 50
Extra yearlings, light, 4 15	4 50
Good to choice yearlings, 4 10	4 35
Medium, 4 00	4 25
Common, 3 02	4 00

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Foreign Banks Make an Unsuccessful Effort to Check the Outflow of Money.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: The grand demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey, which effected a stopped business of most kinds for two days at the chief city of the country, and yet the remaining transactions of the week would have excited wonder a year ago. At New York, where the interruption was greatest, payments through clearing houses exceeded \$1,059,000,000 in four business days, a record never before approached, and outside New York the gain reflects a great expansion in the volume of that kind of business which does not depend on exchange.

It has been a week of remarkable monetary changes here and elsewhere. The Bank of England raised its rate 1 per cent before and 1/2 per cent more after its weekly statement from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent with the hope that the outgo to New York might be checked, but the Bank of Germany lost also and raised its rate to 6 per cent, and the Bank of France lost heavily. While high rates were paid here for money required in speculation, no stringency embarrasses any branch of legitimate business, and the stock market has held up surprisingly.

With such business as the great steel companies are doing, it is not strange that their stocks are firmly held. There have been heavy sales of rails deliverable next year, \$33 being fixed as the price after consultation, and about 250,000 tons fairly divided between eastern and western works were sold. For their protection the great companies bought billets in large quantities, for which it is said \$35 was paid by some, and of bessemer pig nearly 200,000 tons, the Federal Steel Company taking 110,000 and Pittsburgh works taking advantage of old contracts.