KEYSTONE STATE NEWS GONDENSED

CAUGHT IN A BELT.

Workman Mee's a Horrible Death While Trying to Keep a Machine in Running Order.

James Johnston, Jr., met with a horri-ble denth a few days ago while working at the Baker Bros, steam sawmill, in Moon township, near Monaca. The belt had become coated with ice, and he was tryic ; to keep it in position when hi righ, arm caught, and he was burled be his

tryn i to keep it in position when his righ, arm caught, and he was hurled be-tween the wheel and frame of the mill, inflicting injuries at the base of his brain. He died in 15 minutes. The following pensions were issued last week: William Little, Waynesbo-ro, \$8; Peter Schn, Pittsburg, \$0; Pius Wagonhouser, Mont Alto, \$0; James Whiteby, Pittsburg, \$0; Eli Schrecken-gost, Meadeville, \$0 to \$1; George W. Turner, Fayette Springs, \$14; John W. Hodgson, Fittsburg, \$0; George W. Richards, Frugality, \$8; Clinton V. Lewis, Lone Pine, \$0; John T. Dey, Waterford, \$6; Matthew J. Andrews, Milledgeville, \$8 to \$10; John Taylor (dead), Blairsville, \$8 to \$12; Banks Woodlord (dead), Coalport, \$30; George Beerman, Hadley, \$14 to \$17; Harrison W. Martin, Elgin, \$14 to \$16; David Gearhart, Green Castle, \$6 to \$10; Joseph Glant, Altoona, \$8 to \$12; Asher Campbell, Youngstown, \$8 to \$12; David Black, Mahaffer, \$6 to \$8; Daniel H. Rosenberger, West Valley, \$8 to \$12; Benjamin F. Campbell, Bel-sano, \$8 to \$12. After a trial which lasted three days

sto to \$12; Benjamin F. Campbell, Bel-sano, \$8 to \$12. After a trial which lasted three days at New Castle, Charles T. Herzel, who was charged with defrauding his part-per, G. G. Martin, out of \$500, was al-lowed to walk free out of the Lawrence County court house. During the trial towed to walk free out of the Lawrence County court house. During the trial it cropped out that before locating in New Castle Hetzel had been in the Al-legheny penitentiary for embezzlement. Hetzel admitted this on the witness stand. The jury imposed the costs of the case upon Hetzel.

John Bisbee, an aged man, met death John Bisbee, an aged man, met death in a shoeking manner at Scrauton a few days ago. While out driving his horse became frightened and ran away. Bis-bee was jostled from the seat and in falling his feet became entangled in the whiffletree, and with his head striking on the pavement at the horse's heels he was dragged to death. The unfortunate man's loss were becken and his shall man's legs were broken and his skull fractured

fractured. Joseph F. Rinell, an Italian, employ-ed at Spruce Creek, near Altoona, was blown to picces Wednesday while thaw-ing dynamite. About noon he placed a box of dynamite near a fire and one cap dropped into the flames, exploded and set the whole box off. Both legs were broken, one arm blown off and pieces of his body were blown 75 feet. He was 49 years old. Herman Brinkman, of Latrobe, an agent for the Mount Pleasant, Pa., dis-tillery, was robbed of \$300 and a lot of

agent for the Mount Pleasant, Pa., dis-tillery, was robbed of \$300 and a lot of whisky Wednesday night. Brinkman was out collecting and had the money in a bag in his wagon. He returned about 9:30 and went into Hines' Hotel. When he came out a few minutes later the wagon and money was one

he came out a tew minutes later the wagon and money was gone. Harry X. Taylor, of Allegheny, while hunting in company with Edward Mil-ler and his brother, met with a painful accident a few days ago. The trio had been throwing hats in the air and using them as targets. Taylor was stooping to pick up his hat when his gun explo-ded, the hullet passing through his right hand.

hand. Internal Revenue Officers Evans, of Carbondale, and Slack, of Charleston, W. Va., have seized an illicit distillery in Pike County. Pa., five miles from Hawley. They visited the place, but the owner was absent. They found a complete plant. The officers would not divulge the name of the moonshine owner.

owner. The Harte Brothers, lumbermen

It took a jury at Butter just 30 seconds to find Joseph Collingwood guilty of the charge of shooting his wife with intent to kill, and the verdict was reached without leaving the box. Gov. Stone has appointed A. C. Hop-kins, of Lock Haven, a member of the state forestry commission, to fill the va-cancy created by the resignation of C. M. Schwab, of Pittsburg. The man named Cohen, in a Chicago ial charged with forgery committed at Tyrone, has been identified as Harry Cohen, wanted at New Castle on a similar charge.

Similar charge. Mayor Loar, of Greensburg, has de-termined to close up all the fruit, drug and cigar stores on Sunday.

FIFTY-SIXHT CONGRESS.

House.

TENTH DAY. The currency debate in the House lasted until 10:30 Wednesday night. The House adopted a resolution for a holi-day recess from Wednesday, December Mr. Lacey (Ia.) in supporting the currency bill said he was astounded to hear Mr. DeArmond declare that the Republican triumph of '96 was won by

Republican triumph of '96 was won by the purchase of Democratic votes. "Does the gentleman contend that McKinley could have won without the recalcitrant gold Democrats?" asked Mr. Berry (Ky.) "We won perhaps with the aid of those whom the gentleman denominates recalcitrant Democrats," replied Mr. Lacey "But they were not bought or scared." Mr. Benton (Mo.) said he stood with the Democratic and Populist parties in never ending opposition to extending

the Democratic and Populat parties to never ending opposition to extending the powers of National banks. Mr. Fox (Miss.) argued that the en-actment of the pending bill would in-crease the value of all obligations, pub-

crease the value of all obligation of the crease the value of all obligation of the crease of the cr and of the Democratic party. "He per-verted the principles of his party," said Mr. Pierce, "and prostituted men high in its councils with promises of pelf and memory" power.

ELEVENTH DAY.

ELEVENTH DAY. The debate on the currency bill in the house Thursday was tame and pro-saic. Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.), who has publicly announced his change of views on the money question, made no views on the money question, made no speech. in the eech. Though favoring many things the bill he stated he would vote against it because of the parts he dis-approves. Mr. Thayer, a Massachu-setts Democrat, was the only member of the opposition who made a speech for the bill.

the bill. TWELFTH DAY. The closing day of the general de-bate on the Financial Bill proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the out-

bate on the Financial Bill proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the out-set a dispute between Representatives Wheeler and Berry, of Kentucky, over the recent Kentucky election and the charges growing out of it. Considera-ble feeling was shown. Mr. Bailey, of Later in the day, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, until recently the Democratic

Texas, until recently the Democratic floor leader, made a speech vigorously presenting the Democratic view. In marked contrast with Mr. Bailey's utterance, Mr. Scudder, of New York, who followed him, announced that as a Democrat he believed in the gold standard and would vote for it. Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, also spoke during the day. during the day.

Senate.

Senate. NINTH DAY. Whether Admiral Dewey, acting for the Uwited States Government, formal-ly or informally recognized the Philip-pine Republic at Manila is a question which Mr. Pettigrew, of South Da-kota, desires the Navy Department to answer. He introduced a resolution Tuesday, directing the Secretary of the Navy to supply the Senate with infor-mation on the subject, but Mr. Chan-dler, of New Hampshire, objected to its immediate consideration. TENTH DAY. Senator Lodge, Wednesday, introduc-

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Life without laughing is a dreary blank. - Thackeray.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile

Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, sheachieves her works. Emerson.

In most things success depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed. -Montesquien.

Words are but lackeys to sense, and will dance attendance without wages or compulsion, - Swift.

The world may be divided into peo-ple that read; people that write; peo-ple that think, and fox-hunters. — Shenstones

The talent of succiss is nothing more than doing what you can do well without a thought of fame. - Longfellow.

Let us hope that science, commerce and labor will flourish; for the shedding of blood is a thankless business, Bisma ck.

It can not be denied that outward ceidents conduce much to fortune's favor-opportunity, death of others, occasion fitting virtue, but chiefly the molding of a man's fortune is in his own hands, - Ba on.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men and to be abused by rogues. It is best, howaver, to seeure the former, because it will invariably be accompanied by the latter. - Colton.

Man was born to be rich, or grows rich by the use of his faculties, by the union of thought with nature. Property is an intellectual production. The game requires coolness, right easoning, promptness and patience

in the players. Cultivated labor drives out brute labor, - Emerson. To be entirely just in our estimate of other ages is not only difficult, but is impossible. Even what is passing,

in our presence we see through a glass darkly. In historical inquiries the most instructed thinkers have but a limi ed advantage over the most illit-Those who know the most aperate. proach least to argument. - Froude.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

The Method New in Vogue Was Invented Sixty Years Ago.

In early times the only methods of saving perishable pabulum for any considerable length of time was by drying it in the sun or at a fire, or by smoking or saiting it. The Indians jerked their venison; they dried the flesh of buffaloes, reduced it to a pow-der, mixed it with meal and then baked it for keeping. The Peruvians gave us the word "jerked" (in this meaning) from their word "charqui," which significs prepared dried meat. The buccaneers' derived their name from a peculiar method of curing beef which was termed "buchaoning." There was a regular trade between the native coast tribes of America and those of the interior in dessicated oysters, clams and other shell fish. Savages and barbarians of all countries had similar customs, and some still maintain them. The general fashion in our rural regions of drying apples, peaches and other fruits is fa-miliar, as well as the smoking of bacon and hams, the pickling of meats and the salting and sucking of fish. A method of preserving vege-tables that has long been extensively used in America is by boiling them for a proper time and transferring them to cans or bottles and sealing immediately.

But the method of scaling cooked provisions in airtight metallic cases, which is now so largely in vogue, is of comparatively recent invention, and



authracite coal every year. More coal is handled at New York than at any



THE "FIRE BOSS'S" OFFICE IN A COAL MINE. (The position of the kneeling miner is the one usually taken when resting.)

in dirty villages, with narrow streets, their houses blackened by coal smoke. In many mining districts the houses belong to the company owning the mines, and the miners pay rent for them, so that when a strike occurs and they are out of money they are given orders to leave. Many of the houses have nothing more than two rooms and a kitchen, and in some places the only stores at which the miners can trade are the company's stores. With all this the American miners are far better off than the miners of other countries.

Have you ever been down in a coal mine? If so, you can appreciate some of the dangers of mining. A coal mine is like a great catacomb. It is a city underground, the walls of which in many cases are upheld by timbers. Now and then you come to rooms out of which the coal has been cut. The The coal is taken down with blasting powder, and there is danger of the wall falling and of the miners being crushed

There is also danger from fire damp,



the blacksmiths, but they didn't know how to use it, and it was very unpop-ular. Some of it was shipped to Philadelphia by a Colonel Shoemaker and sold there. It was not at all satisfactory, and a writ was gotten out from the city authorities, denouncing the colonel as a knave and scoundrel for trying to impose rocks upon them as Still Philadelphia has largely oal. been built up by anthracite coal, and 50,000,000 tons of this coal were taken out of the Pennsylvania fields in 1896.

Since then so ne of these coal lands have been sold as high as \$1200 an acre, and the Philadelphia and Reading Company, in 1871, paid \$40,000,-009 for 100,000 acres of coal land in this region.

It is hard to estimate the enormous mount of money the United States makes out of its coal. We get more than three times as much out of our coal mines as out of our gold mines, and the silver metal is not in it with the black diamonds. There is a little region in eastern Pennsylvania, about hundred and twenty five miles from Philadelphia, and not more than two hundred miles from New York, which produces every year coal to a greater value than all the gold mines of the Rockies, Canada and Alaska. It is our anthracite coal fields which turn our anthracite coal heids which 00,000,000 out between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite every year.

LIFE IN A COAL MINE.

THE accompanying illustrations give a fair idea of the method of living and working in a Pennsylvania coal mine, thousand of feet from pure air and suashine. The human workers at least got a small share of both these requisites, but the mine mules have shown in one of the illustrations

nas not been in the open air for five years, and he has not been a prisoner

nearly so long as many of his fellows. The life of a coal miner has improved vastly of recent years. Many of the features that used to shorten his life and make it one of extreme hazard have been eliminated, or at least greatly usinced in langer. The air is purer, the danger of that greatest of terrors -fire damp-has been reduced to a minimum through more intelligent methods than those of former days and the introduction of improved ma chinery, the greatest factor in the workman's safety being the non-explosive Davy lamp, with which a miner

may fearlessly enter a pocket full of explosive gas. But with all these new safeguards



THE OLD AND THE NEW DAVY LAMPS IN USE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

the life is not an alluring one. The pay is small, the work hard and the dangers still many. The only really pleasant way to be connected with a

Coal mine is as the owner of one. Our Appalachian coal fields alone could supply the world with fuel for centuries. They are the, largest and richest known, and they are so situ-ated that the coal can be shipped from them long distances by water. From Pittsburg coal can be carried for eighteen thousand miles on navigable streams, and the grate fires of the S uth blaze with the rays from the black diamonds from Pennsylvania. The Ohio River is the great coal chute for the Mississippi valley. The coal is carried down it in great barges, pushed by little steamers, and so fastened together that a single stermer will push acres of coal. Loads of twenty thousand tons are taken. A vast amount of coal is carried on the canals and the great lakes from one of the chief highways of the coal traffic. The amount of coal carried on the railroads is almost beyond conception. The Philadelphia and Reading has more than fifty thousand coal cars, which are dragged by nine hundred

How Our Black Diamonds Are Dug From the Earth.

BOERS CONVOYING BRITISH PRISONERS TO PRETORIA explosions, and by the flood of our-bonic acid and gas which follows them. The statistics show that even in the United States one miner is killed for every hundred thousand tons of coal mined, and those who are injured number many limes this proportion. The first coal found in America was The first coal found in America was near Ottawa, Illinois, It is mentioned by Father Hennepin, a French ex-plorer, who visited there in 1679. The first mines worked were about Bichmond, Va. This coal was dis-covered by a boy while out fishing.

He was hunting for crabs for bait in a small creek, and thus stumbled in a small creek, and thus stumbled upon the outcroppings of the James River coal bed. Our anthracite coal fields have perhaps paid better than any other coal fields of the world. They were discovered by a hunter named Nicho Allen, when George Washington was President. Allen encamped one night in the Schuylkill other place in the world except Lon-regions, kindling his fire upon some don, more than fifteen million tons black stones. He awoke to find himbeing used or transshipped at that self almost roasted. The stones were

point annually. The coal miners live as poorly as any other class of workmen in the country. For the most part they are thracite coal. It was taken around to

The Harte Brothers, lumbermen, have just closed a deal at Bellefonte, whereby they become the purchasers of the Joel Bailey tract, of 4,016 acres of timber land in Little Sugar valley, Cen-ter County, for the consideration of \$10,000. The purchasers will begin at once lumbering operations on the tract.

James Burns, of Pittsburg, died at the Shenango Valley Hospital in New Castle last week as a result of injuries re-ceived while at work at the steel plant, where he had been employed but a short time. Burns was caught and squeezed between a dinkey engine and a shifter and his ribe and abdomen were crushed. The police of Altoona have captured a

The police of Altoona have captured a gang of hurglars ranging from 14 to 16 years of age, together with plunder amounting to several hundred dollars. The boys are Samuel Hamm, Henry Lewis, Roy Neff, and John Bart. They all admitted their guilt and will be prosecuted for burglary. John Andrews, of Brookfield town-ship, near Sharon, a well-known farmer, was attacked by a vicious bull while

was attacked by a vicious bull while crossing the barnyard. Before assistwill recover. This will recover. This ee arrived he was seriously gored, but ill recover. This is his second experi-

ence of the kind. While hunting rabbits near Butler a few days ago a son of Joseph McQuis-ton, aged about 19 years, had his left forearm badly shattered by the acciden-tal discharge of his gun. The doctors

forearm badly shattered by the acciden-tal discharge of his gun. The doctors think they can save the arm and that he will regain the use of it. John Early, a brakeman living at Pittsburg, while standing in the yards of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rail-road at McKees Rocks, was struck by an engine and killed the other day. A widespread belief in witchcraft in Berks County has so interfered with physicians' practice there that they se-riously discussed the superstition at their last medical society meeting. Hosea Kennedy, an aged citizen of New Castle was probably fatally injured in a runaway acciden. A jury at Franklin decided that Anna

A jury at Franklin decided that Anna I. Sleppy, 24 years old, should receive for alleged breach of promise on H. Sutherland, 'of Oil

o was run down and kill-alls on the Pittsburg & oad has been identified o of Youngstown, O. of the Hotel Rochester othing store of Ewing heater, were robbed of from \$100 to \$200. rtrel and George Roth, were arrested, charged to defraud Mrs. B.

Senator Lodge, Wednesday, introduc-ed a bill to provide for telegraphic com-munication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China, and to promote commerce. It authorizes the postmaster general to contract with an American Cable Com-pany for the payment by the United States of not exceeding \$400,000 a year States of not exceeding \$400,000 a year for 20 years for the electrical transmis-sion of official messages of the United States to Honolulu, Guam. Manila, Hong Kong and some point in Japan. The cable must be in operation by Jan-uary 1, 1903. The bill further provides for a duplicate line of cable, in order that there shall be no interruption of communication. The amounts received by the cable company from the United States shall be used only for repairs and renewals of cables, etc. The company

States shall be used only for repairs and renewals of cables, etc. The company must at all times be capable of fulfilling its contract or forfeit the payments by the United States, and if the company fail to transmit the government mes-sages during a period of two years, the government obligation shall cease. Af-ter 20 years government messages shall be transmitted at half rates forever. In

case of war the government may take possession of the lines and stations of

At the beginning of the session of the Senate, Mr. Gallinger (N. C.) pre-sented a bill for the codification of the pension laws. It is proposed that the commission shall consist of jurists and members of the G. A. R. ELEVENTH DAY.

The Senate Thursday by a decisive vote and practically without discussion, laid on the table the Pettigrew resolulaid on the table the Pettigrew resolu-tion of inquiry as to whether or not United States forces had recognized the Filipino insurgents' flag and had turn-ed over the Spanish soldiers to the in-surgents. It agreed to the house reso-lution to recess from December 20 to January 3, and agreed to meet to-mor-row to receive reports on the composi-tion of its committees for this Con-oress. gress.

TWELFTH DAY

TWELFTH DAT. Friday the practical completion of the Senate committees of the Fifty-sixth Congress was announced officially by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. A few vacancies in the minority represen-tation will be disposed of later. No other business of importance was trans-

has been brought into use only dur ing the present century. In 1810 Aug-ustas de Heine took out a patent in Great Britain for preserving food in tin and other metal cases by simply exhausting the air by means of an air pump, but it was unsuccessful. It was followed by a number of other efforts by various persons, all of which were more or less failures until Werthenner's patents, which were three in number, from 1839 to 1841. By his plan the provisions of whatever kind are put into metal cases and closely packed, and the interstices filled in with water or other appro-priate liquid, such as gravy in the case of flesh food. The lids are then soldered on very securely; two small perforations are made in each lid, and the cases set in a water bath in which muriate of lime is dissolved; then heat is applied until the whole boils and the air is expelled through the small openings in the lids of the cases. When this is complete the small holes are quickly soldered up.-Self Culture.

East Greenland Esquimans.

The Amdrup Arctic expedition, which has returned from East Greenland brings back some stories of grae some finds among extinct Esquimau colonies.

It appears that all the east coast of Greenland from 65 degrees 35 minutes to 67 degrees 22 minutes must have had at one time or other Esquiman inhabitants, but the colonies are now all extinct, though ruins of the towns and relics of instruments, weapons and household articles abound. Amdrup expedition has brought back many specimeus of these finds,

At the furthest point north reached by the expedition was found a large and well preserved dwelling house, containing skeletons of about thirty Esquinnus. It is probable that these were people who emigrated from Ang-maralik about the middle of the cen-

It is improbable that they starved to death, seeing that the explorers also found remains of whale and seal desh and skeletons of dog, bears, whales and other animals. - Copenha-gen dispatch to the London Chronicle.



Pennsylvania Railroad employs more than seventy thousand cars for the movement of its coal and coks trade, and the Central Railroad of New Jer-often beer killed at a time by such month

TESTING & MINE FOR COAL GAS WITH DAVY LAMP.

or the union of the gases of the mine brought together by the light from a lamp or candle. This causes a great explosion. It comes like a stroke of lightning, and with a clap of thunder. As the explosion occurs a rearing whirlwind of flame goes through the coal locomotives. These cars are kept tunnels, pulling down the timbers and busy in carrying authracite coal. The caving in the walls. It burns every-

thirty odd million tons of bituminous coal annually. We have, in short, the biggest and best coal measures on the globe. It is estimated that our coal east of the Rocky Mountains covers 192,000 square miles, and within the past few years coal has been found in many parts of the Far West. Colo-rado will eventually be a great manufacturing State on account of its coal.

have in addition to this a hundred and

A Marriage Made in Heaven.

At a recent wedding all went merrily until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding-ring. In vain he felt in his newly-creased trousers pocket for the indispensable trifle. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen. What was he to do? Suddenly a happy thought struck the parson.

"Take your shoe off," he said.

The suspense and silence was painful. The organist, at the clergyman's bidding, struck up a voluntary.

The young man removed his shoe. The ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the

delay of the ceremony on his mind: "Young man, it's high time you were married."

Swiss Schools of Agriculture.

Switzerland was the home of the philauthropist and educator Fellen-burg. His school, established in Ho-pyl in 1806, was a philanthropy in aid of the peasantry, concerning whom he said that, possessing nothing but hodies and minds the outliversion of bodies and minds, the cultivation of these was the only antidote for their poverty. At least three thousand pupils received their education in agri-culture here. The Federal Polytech-nic School at Zurich is the nation's pride. Out of six courses of superior training which it provides for its one thousand students, forestry and agriculture count as two. Five universities and numerous special schools furnish aid to agricultural education. -W. E. De Ricmer, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

There are a thousand vessels which cross the Atlantic Ocean regularly every month, some of them twice