

The Rise of Andrew Carnegie.

Bobbin Boy.

In a wee garret of an humble workman's home in the old city of Dumfries, Scotland, was born Andrew Carnegie, the great steel millionaire of America, writes a correspondent of the New York World.

I have just visited the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie, down on Moodie street, betwixt John Londen's liquor store and the glassworks in Dumfries.

William Carnegie, the weaver, contented himself with a single upper room twelve feet square, where lived the whole Carnegie household on November 25, 1837, when Andrew first saw light. The Carnegie house was of the rebellious republican stripe and was known to have a rebel flag in the garret. This made trouble and eventually landed an uncle in the "gaol." In the course of time Carnegie thrift made itself felt. The weaver became the proprietor of four damask looms and employed two or three apprentices. He celebrated his prosperity by moving downstairs, where he paid \$5 00 rent instead of \$3—say, about \$25. He had two rooms to accommodate his growing family. Recently Mr. Carnegie purchased his birthplace and that upper room is now sacredly vacant.

Two things make the year 1848 famous. During that year revolution shook every throne in Europe, and William Carnegie, his wife, Tom and Andrew Carnegie emigrated to America. The steam looms made unprofitable the business of the small manufacturers. The weaver of Moodie street had been obliged to sell his four damask looms and turn his face to the West. He secured a job in a Pennsylvania woolen mill. Tom and Andrew became bobbin boys.

From bobbin boy in a linen factory to multi-millionaire. Such is the story of Andrew Carnegie. It is not a tale of inherited wealth, nor is it one of luck. He started on the lowestmost round of the ladder and worked to the top—all within sixty-four years.

With the money accumulated by the sale of his effects the elder Carnegie purchased passage to America on a sailing ship in 1848. The voyage occupied seven weeks.

On reaching this country the Carnegies went directly to relatives living near Pittsburgh. The family of which Andrew was a member consisted of four persons, father, mother, Andrew (the eldest son, aged eleven years) and Thomas, who died a few years after the Carnegies came to America.

The early education of Andrew Carnegie was entirely in the hands of his mother. Into his mind she inculcated a deep love for Robert Burns.

So poor was the family on reaching Pittsburgh that young Andrew was obliged to be put to work. His first employment was as bobbin boy in a linen factory at \$1.20 per week. The first money he received was given to his mother.

During young Carnegie's employment as bobbin boy he had learned to run a small steam engine in the cellar of the factory. His employer, finding he possessed this knowledge, took him from his post in the mill and relegated him to the dingy cellar, giving him charge of the engine.

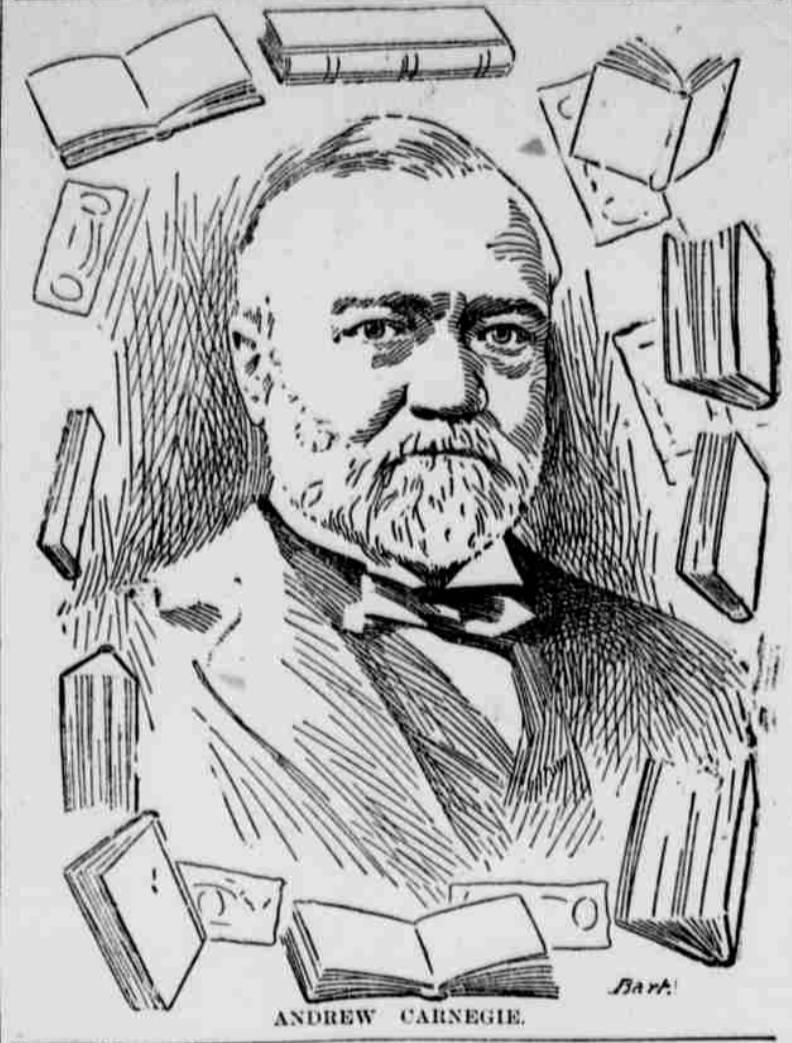
The position did not suit Carnegie. He wanted light and congenial association. One day when out on his "forty minutes' leave" for lunch he applied for a position as messenger boy in the Ohio Telegraph Company.

face, and it was easy to see that though he was little he was full of spirit. He had not been with me a month when he began to ask if I would teach him how to telegraph. I began to instruct him and found him an apt pupil. He spent all his spare time in practice, sending and receiving by sound and not by tape, as was largely the custom in those days.

Carnegie's father died at this time (1852), when Andrew was but fifteen years old, and the responsibility of the family support fell upon the lad's

quena, Lucy Furnaces, Upper and Lower Union Rolling Mills, etc.

Skibo Castle, Andrew Carnegie's home in Scotland, is one of the finest estates in the highlands. Its broad grounds, vast apartments, battlements and escarpments are in high contrast with the little house at Dumfries where Mr. Carnegie was born. But humble as is the lowly home of his boyhood, the great philanthropist thinks more of it than of his castle. At Skibo Mr. Carnegie spends much of his time. Its invigorating climate,



ANDREW CARNEGIE.



WHERE CARNEGIE WAS BORN

On Oil Creek, Penn. The purchase price was \$40,000, and shortly it paid an annual profit of \$1,000,000. This gave Carnegie his first start in life as a capitalist.

At thirty he had laid the foundation of his wealth. After starting the Keystone Bridge Company he founded the

shooflers. He obtained a position as operator at \$25 per month.

When Andrew Carnegie was eighteen years old the Pennsylvania Railroad needed an operator. As young Carnegie had the reputation of being an expert he obtained the place. He mastered the details of train despatching and made some suggestions for facilitating the work, which brought him to the attention of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the road.

One day, when Carnegie stood on the back platform of a car examining the condition of a certain part of the road-bed, he was accosted by T. T. Woodruff, who desired to exhibit a model of the sleeping car which he had invented.

A small company was formed, and the first sleeping cars to be used in the world were built for the Pennsylvania road. Young Carnegie was offered an interest, which he accepted.

When the Civil War broke out and Colonel Scott became Assistant Secretary of War, Carnegie was placed in charge of the Government telegraph communications.

After the war Carnegie purchased with others the famous Storey Farm,

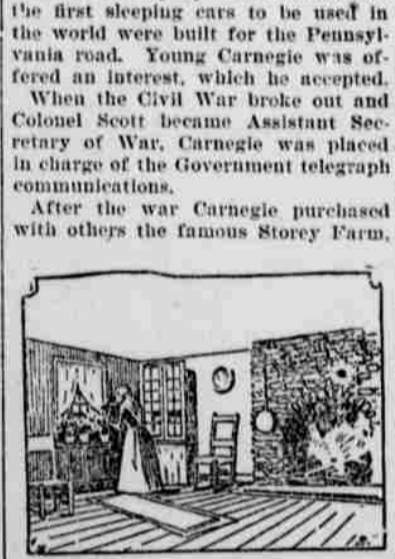
its inviting countryside, the pleasant neighbors surrounding it, make it an ideal summer home. Few country seats in the United Kingdom are of finer estate than this highland abode where the American millionaire will spend the summer at rest.

Charles M. Schwab, the man who has been selected through the influence of Andrew Carnegie for its

President of the new steel trust, has risen from the ranks of labor. Mr. Schwab is a native of Pennsylvania, and is thirty-nine years old.



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.



INTERIOR OF CARNEGIE'S BIRTHPLACE.

on Oil Creek, Penn. The purchase price was \$40,000, and shortly it paid an annual profit of \$1,000,000. This gave Carnegie his first start in life as a capitalist.

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Comfort For the Stronger Sex. The crusade of the shirt waist for men began in earnest last summer, and as the wearers seemed to derive solid comfort from the innovation it is likely that the battle will be waged again the coming season with renewed



VENTILATED SHIRT WAIST FOR MEN.

interest until the man in a shirt waist no longer attracts attention on the street. Since this article of wearing apparel has come to stay the inventor has taken it in hand to improve on the original style, and add to the comfort to be derived from the garment. Miles E. Johnson has just been granted a patent on the shirt waist pictured herewith, which comprises something more than a plain row of tucks. These tucks are a deception to the eye, for they are in reality a series of separate strips of cloth, overlapping each other at the edges and attached to a number of vertical strips underneath, which serve to hold the tucks in place, without interfering with the free circulation of air underneath the waist. The movements of the wearer's body cause the tucks to expand and contract, and this motion keeps up a circulation of air around the body.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PENSIONS GRANTED

Northwestern Pennsylvania Odd Fellows Elect Officers—National Guard Encampments.

Pensions have been granted as follows: Sphram Brunner, New Texas, \$6; Kate M. Scott, Brookville, \$12; George W. Gray, Milesburg, \$12; John L. Johnson, Arnot, \$12; William W. Feight, Everett, \$14; John Patchen, Freehold, \$17; minors of George Cobden, Stormstown, \$12; 14233 M. Dryden, Carlisle, \$8; Isabella Swann, Indiana, \$8; Sally Green, New Era, \$8; Lowy Keys, Kheelie, \$12.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' association celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of Odd Fellowship at Erie. The association will meet next year at Ridgway. These officers were elected: President, Isador Sobel, Erie; vice president, L. J. A. Lesser, Ridgway; secretary, P. B. Cowan, Brookville; treasurer, J. A. Slanichenbough, Buffalo. The degree work was exemplified at night and the Cantons held a ball.

The Supreme court has sustained the constitutionality of Gov. Stone's action in cutting off by veto \$1,000,000 from the public school appropriation made by the state legislature in 1898. The governor's right to veto certain parts of appropriation bills was carried to the Supreme court by the Pittsburgh school district, of Center county, on an appeal from the decision of Judge Love, of the county, who held that the veto of the governor was constitutional.

J. W. Bollen, representing the Pittsburgh Trust Company, is traveling the western part of the state in the endeavor to organize the American line trust. It seems to be the intention to take in all the line workings in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, which, if successful, will control about the entire output in the East.

New Castle counsels have passed an ordinance reviving the offer of a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of City Treasurer John Blevins. An additional appropriation of \$1,000 was also made to pay the expenses of the special committee now investigating the murder.

Weavers of the Saugatuck silk mill at Scranton voted to accept Supt. Davis' offer and return to work. The terms are an increase in wages of from 8 to 12 per cent, a Saturday half holiday in the summer, and a few other minor concessions. "Mother Jones," who led the strike, is jubilant.

During the progress of a free-for-all fight at Crabtree, Westmoreland county, Thomas Wilson was shot through the breast with a double-barreled shotgun by Wolfe Sapanachy, a full-blooded Shickel, son of Conquering Bear, one of the leaders in the Custer massacre.

The encampments of the Pennsylvania National guards will be held as follows: First brigade, from July 20 to 27; Second brigade, August 17 to 24; Third brigade, July 20 to 27. The place of encampment for each brigade will be designated by the brigadier commander.

George F. Stover, aged 47 years, a Philadelphia cigar maker, died in a hospital from a bullet wound in the head which he received in a mysterious manner. His 19-year-old daughter, Annie, is being held by the police as a witness, if not for a more serious reason.

The Hartman Manufacturing company has completed arrangements for the erection of a wiremill with a capacity of 1,000 tons a month and a wire mill with a capacity of 500 kegs a day, at Ellwood City. Work on the new buildings will be begun at once.

Maj. Charles E. Powell, United States engineer in charge of the Monticahela river, has issued notice that pollution of the rivers will be punished. This is directed against owners of mills who deposit sawdust, slabs and other refuse on the banks.

Elmer Macon, a young drug clerk, is at the home of his father, Nathaniel Macon, of Washington township, Lawrence county, suffering from smallpox. He made the entire trip from New York with the eruptions broken out on his face.

A small insect or worm, scarcely visible to the naked eye, is playing havoc with the cherry trees near Sunville, Venango county. The trees are covered with black knots, caused by the sting of these pests, which destroy both tree and fruit.

A co-operative company, composed of New Castle capitalists, will erect a \$100,000 glass works at Mercer, which will employ 150 hands. The company asks six acres of land, a bonus of \$15,000 and natural gas at seven cents a thousand.

James Gannon, the Scranton man who has spent seven years in jail for contempt of court, refused to sign habeas corpus papers which would release him. He has refused to take advantage of special legislation enacted for him.

F. W. Jackson, who has been appointed United States consul to Patras, Greece, has left to assume his new duties. Mr. Jackson has been professor of Greek and mathematics at the Mt. Pleasant institute for the past six years.

A large number of farmers whose lands lay close to Indiana met Lucius W. Robinson, president of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, and sold the coal under 3,000 acres at the price averaging \$25 an acre.

At Mayfield, Lackawanna county, over 20 houses have been damaged and the Greek Catholic church badly wrecked by a cave-in. One house which went down four feet caught fire and was burned.

The Westmoreland Coal company has sent to the Buffalo exposition a block of coal 7 1/2 feet square, weighing five tons, and showing the full height of the seam, taken from the Larimer mine.

An epidemic of measles and typhoid fever at Meadville, has been traced to the pollution of French creek, from which the city water supply is obtained.

J. Frank Condon, aged 47 years, and for the last 20 years official court reporter for Blair and Cambria counties, committed suicide in his office in Altoona by shooting himself. He had been in poor health for a long time.

By the accidental discharge of a revolver which her son had been cleaning, Mrs. George McCracken, of Mt. Pleasant, received a bullet in her abdomen. The wound may result fatally. The victim is 47 years old.

The president has appointed Stephen P. Stone, of Beaver, to be United States marshal for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY.

There was a slim attendance in the Senate today, and in consequence little business was transacted. Three bills were introduced and the calendar was cleared of bills on first reading, after which adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

How to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine within the limits of this commonwealth was the only important subject before the house to-day. The friends and enemies of oleo were here in force and each side seemed ready to do battle to a finish. The result of the contest, which occupied the entire afternoon session, might be put down as a draw, although both sides are claiming they won the only points at issue.

The following bills passed finally: Directing county commissioners to pay constables for their service in making returns to the court of elections, attending special elections and traveling expenses since January 1, 1897, in all cases where the same remain unpaid.

Authorizing borough councils or school boards to appropriate property for public library purposes.

There was a wild carnival in the house during the night session. Two bills had passed second reading and then came darkness. It was general throughout the entire building, and was due to a breakdown of the electric light plant. Nearly all of the scheduled business had been attended to by the senate, when the lamps went out, necessitating adjournment.

WEDNESDAY.

Senator Flinn's primary election bill, a radical measure, was defeated in the senate this morning by a vote of 18 to 25.

Senator Berkelbach, Philadelphia, introduced a bill which repeals a portion of the Sunday line laws of April 22, 1794. The bill makes it lawful to operate on Sunday railways, street cars and vehicles conveying passengers for hire, making lawful printing, publishing and selling of newspapers, the sale of candies, fruits and non-intoxicating liquors or drinks, bread stuffs, cakes and ice cream at retail, and allows the carrying on of the business of barbers on the Sabbath.

At the afternoon session of the senate the calendar was cleared of bills on first, second and third reading, thus placing that body well up in its work. Thirty-two bills were passed finally, two were advanced to third reading and 27 passed first reading.

The fight in the house on the oleomargarine question was renewed by Mr. Cooper, Delaware, moving to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up for third reading and final passage the Snyder-Harris bill. The question was defeated by a vote of 107 to 65, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THURSDAY.

To-day's session of the House was devoted largely to bills on second and third reading and new bills. Among the later was one providing that the voters of every municipal division in the Commonwealth shall vote upon the question of local option at the next spring election and every second year thereafter, introduced by Mr. Van Dyke of Westmoreland. Election officers who refuse or neglect to carry out the provisions of the proposed act shall be fined from \$100 to \$500.

The following bills passed finally: Directing county commissioners to pay constables in making election actions since January 1, 1897, in all cases where the same remains unpaid.

Empowering the corporate authorities of boroughs to lay out foot walks, pavements, etc., over and upon lands within the boroughs, abutting and along the side of public roads entirely without the borough limits.

Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate were the Hosack bills taxing the capital stock of corporations for the purpose of raising revenue, which have passed the House.

The House fish commission bill, which extends the powers of the game protectors, was defeated, reconsidered and the again placed on the calendar.

The House bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the public schools to make up for the cut made by the governor two years ago was advanced to third reading.

The Senate adjourned until Monday night.

FARM TOPICS

Straw For Horses.

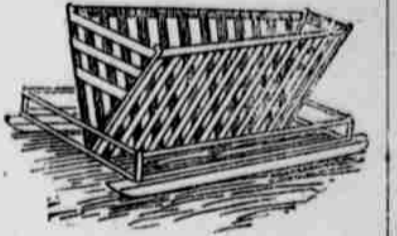
Oats and wheat straw are fairly good feed for horses when they are not doing hard work. However, little horses should not be compelled to subsist entirely on this kind of feed. They should be given some grain and a small amount of some nutritious hay. Then, too, some horses eat straw more readily than others. A few will apparently thrive on it, while others will get thin.

Tuberculosis in England.

Examination of the cows supplying the city of Manchester, England, with milk, has shown that tuberculosis is much less prevalent than commonly supposed. An examination of 1881 cows showed only six udders to be tuberculous after bacteriological examination, or a number equal to about .32 per cent. In addition to this official examination of cows, 135 samples of milk were taken at various railway stations representing the milk from 108 farms, at which there were 2968 milking cows, and in twelve cases the milk was found to be tuberculous. On examining the farms from which the samples originated, it was only possible to discover tuberculous udders at five of them.

A Rack For Fodder.

A very good fodder rack for cattle is made either of poles or of lumber. A plank will answer for the bottom of the rack proper, and the boards should be far enough apart to let the cattle get the fodder freely from the rack. The outside rack will catch the surplus and stock will pick that over later on when the supply runs short.



A MOVABLE FODDER RACK.

It can be moved from place to place with a team. The outside rack should be made of heavy poles, as the reaching of the cattle will break ordinary lumber.

Substitute For the Silo

It will be a long time before the silo becomes common among ordinary farmers. The large first cost, extra force of men and great power required to fill it and some uncertainty as to result are all arguments against it. The small farmer, usually conservative and slow to adopt innovations.

I have a plan, simple, tested by the experience of years, which, while I do not claim is superior to the silo, will recommend itself by its simplicity. The plan is to make a shed three feet two inches high with a corn harvest of large shocks—two bundles in a shock—able after November 1, if possible, to be put up earlier. It may heat. When needed it is passed through a feed cutter run by horse-power and handled by my own help. There are a great many gubbins on the stalks, and altogether this makes the best and cheapest feed I have yet found. This season my fodder, part of it stacked in November and part of it drawn from the shock only last week, is in excellent condition, and my forty milk cows are doing nicely with no other roughness. Any one can try this plan without extra expense or a radical change of plans, which is not true of the silo.—J. A. Milne, in the Breeders' Gazette.

To Breed Pedigreed Fowls.

The great difficulty in breeding fowls where one wishes to breed from certain hens of the flock and to keep a pedigree of the fowls raised is to distinguish the eggs of each hen. While every hen lays an egg that differs materially from every other it is not always an easy matter to distinguish them, nor to tell what hen lays a certain egg. It is only within a few years that the trap nest has been invented, which makes possible and easy the keeping of a record with each hen.

The advantages of the trap nest are many. To the commercial poultry keeper they enable him to sort out the non-layers of which there are always some in a large flock. The best layers can be distinguished and their eggs kept for setting and in this way the egg record of a flock can be increased greatly in two or three years. To the fancier the trap nest appeals most strongly, for it enables him to breed pedigree stock with no danger of getting it mixed.

The trap nest is a simple contrivance. It consists of a box with a trap front so made as to close and confine the hen when she enters. She is locked in and kept there until let out. With a numbered leg band a record can be easily kept with each hen. The styles of trap nests differ materially and there are several patented ones on the market as well as several which are not patented. In using them it is necessary that the pen be equipped entirely with them and from one-third to one-half as many nests are needed as there are laying hens. The hens must be let out three or four times a day and the eggs removed, but other than this no extra work is required. The adoption of the trap nest will work a great improvement in every flock.—New England Homestead.

L. M. SNYDER,

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Banded to Rule

Germany has of late years become a stronghold of masculinity. The man women have been up an agons of all domestic virtues steadfastly opposed to new womanhood. But even in Germany the spirit of man is shaking. This now has Association of Married Women's Control of Husband. The constitution and bylaws don't seem public and the songs are but the name also has been of speculation about the association, notably in all readers' experiences, and take on a remissive character that a leveler than a man of course, American citizenry putting effort to the gender effort to the husbands isn't as As the Wonders say: "Oh, we Each American own husband's her time so more vital. She have made a tion. What man's husband wife setting A. M. W. F. C. ing—New York