

# STARS AND STRIPES.

## AN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Army—How the Stars Are Arranged.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has been so bothered with questions regarding the American flag that he has issued a bulletin which is intended to meet the numerous and diversified queries that come to his office from the patriotic curious. The statements are the result of research on the part of the clerks of the department, and may be accepted as accurate, or at least, as official. The bulletin bears the stirring title "The Stars and Stripes," and is as follows:

The American Congress, in session at Philadelphia, established by its resolution of June 14, 1777, a national flag for the United States of America. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Although nearly a year previous, July 4, 1776, those thirteen United States had been declared independent, this resolution is the first legislative action recorded relating to a national flag for the new sovereignty.

The use of thirteen stripes was not a new feature, as they had been introduced (in alternate white and blue) on the upper left hand corner of a standard presented to the Philadelphia Light House by its Captain in the early part of 1775, and moreover the Union flag of the thirteen united colonies raised at Washington's Headquarters at Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1776, had the thirteen stripes just as they are this day, but it also had the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue ground in the corner. There is no satisfactory evidence, however, that any flag bearing the union of the stars had been in public use before the resolution of June, 1777.

It is not known to whom the credit of designing the Stars and Stripes is due. It is claimed that a Mrs. John Ross, an upholsterer who resided on Arch street, Philadelphia, was the maker of the first flag combining the stars and stripes. Her descendants assert that a committee of Congress, accompanied by Gen. Washington, who was in Philadelphia in June, 1776, called upon Mrs. Ross and engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing which, at her suggestion, was redrawn by Gen. Washington with pencil in her back parlor, and the flag thus designed was adopted by Congress.

Although the resolution establishing the flag was not officially promulgated by the Secretary of Congress until Sept. 3, 1777, it seems well authenticated that the Stars and Stripes were carried at the battle of the Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and thenceforward during all the battles of the Revolution.

Soon after its adoption the new flag was hoisted on the naval vessels of the United States. The ship Ranger, bearing the Stars and Stripes, and commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, arrived at a French port about Dec. 1, 1777, and her flag received on Feb. 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to the American flag by foreign naval vessels.

The flag remained unchanged for about eighteen years after its adoption. By this time two more States (Vermont and Kentucky) had been admitted to the Union, and on Jan. 19th, 1794, Congress enacted that from and after the 1st day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.

This flag was the national banner from 1795 to 1818, during which period occurred the war of 1812 with Great Britain. By 1818 five additional States (Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi) had been admitted into the Union, and therefore a further change in the flag seemed to be required. After considerable discussion in Congress on the subject, the act of April 4, 1818, was passed, which provided:

First—"That from and after the 4th day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field."

Second—"That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

The return to the thirteen stripes of the 1777 flag was due in a measure to a reverence for the standard of the Revolution, but it was also due to the fact that a further increase of the number of stripes would have made the width of the flag out of proportion to its length unless the stripes were narrowed, and this would have impaired their distinctness when seen from a distance. A newspaper of the time said:

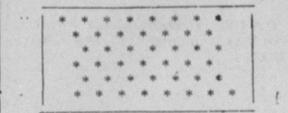
"By this regulation the thirteen stripes will represent the number of States whose valor and resources originally effected American independence, and the additional stars will mark the increase of the States since the present Constitution."

No act has since been passed by Congress altering this feature of the flag, and it is the same as originally adopted, except as the number of stars in its union. In the war with Mexico the national flag bore twenty-nine stars in its union, during the late civil war thirty-five, and since July 4, 1891, forty-four stars. In none of the acts of Congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed, and in consequence there has been a lack of uniformity in the matter, and flags in use of the public generally may be seen with the stars arranged in various ways.

The early custom was to insert the stars in parallel rows across the blue field, and this custom has, it is believed, been observed in the navy at least since 1818, at which time the President ordered the stars to be arranged in such manner on the national flag used in the navy. In the army, too, it is believed the stars have always been arranged in horizontal rows across the blue field, but not always in vertical rows; the effect, however, being about the same as in the naval flag. Hereafter there will be no difference in the arrangement between the army and the navy, as an agreement has been ar-

rived at between the War and Navy Departments on the subject.

Since July 4, 1891, the arrangement of stars in the flags of the navy and ensigns in the navy is as follows:



The national flags hoisted at camps or forts are made of bunting of American manufacture. They are of the following three sizes: The storm and recruiting flag, 8 feet in length by 4 feet 2 inches in width; the post flag, measuring 20 feet in length by 10 feet in width; the garrison flag measuring 36 feet length by 20 feet in width. This flag is hoisted only on holidays and great occasions. The union is one-third of the length of the flag and extends to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

The national colors carried by regiments of infantry and artillery and the battalion of engineers, on parade or in battle, are made of silk, and are 6 feet 6 inches long and 6 feet wide and mounted on staffs. The field of the colors is 31 inches in length and extends to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The sizes of the flags used in the army and navy are not fixed by law, but are prescribed by army and navy regulations.

### Punishing a Brutal Prince.

Although the English people are fully aware that a prince of the blood at sea as a midshipman is treated precisely like any other midshipman, there are obvious reasons why the English papers have never told a certain story about the Duke of Edinburgh. One night a fellow-midshipman who had just finished his watch, went below to "turn in," and noticed that the Prince had not "turned out," as he should have done for his own watch. Accordingly, he tried to rouse his royal highness, who, after receiving two or three shakings, suddenly opened his eyes, and let drive his fist at his fellow-midshipman's right eye. "I said nothing," so the naval officer told the story many years later, "but returned to my post, resumed my watch, and thus did the prince's duty for him. But the next morning I stated my case and showed my eye. My comrades held a drumhead court martial, found my assailant guilty, and sentenced him to be spanked by me. The royal culprit was seized by four stout fellows and held face downward on a table, and I, with my sleeves rolled up to the elbow, carried out the sentence of the midshipman's court until my own hand smarted. Then he was released, furious with rage and threatening vengeance. But in a day or two he thought better of it, and came to me like a man and begged my pardon for the blow he had given me. I accepted his apology and tendered my own in turn. It was a good thing for him after all, for during the rest of the cruise he put on no airs, but was as agreeable as a young fellow could be. I doubt if the prince ever complained of his treatment to the officers of the ship. Whether he did or not, nothing came of it. The officers probably heard of the affair but deemed it the best course to let the matter drop. But I venture to think the prince has never forgotten that spanking. I have not."—[Chicago Herald.]

### RELIABLE RECIPES.

**EGG ROLLS.**—One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half pints of flour. Bake in gem pans.

**CORN STARCH LEMON CAKE.**—One piece of butter, size of an egg, mixed with one cup of sugar. Stir one egg in and the yolk of another, add one cup of flour, grate in the rind of one lemon, add one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one-half of soda. Use the remaining white of egg for frosting.

**QUICK PUDDING.**—Set a quart of milk to cook on the stove, and when it boils stir in flour smoothly until it becomes quite thick. Make sauce for this pudding by creaming together a piece of butter the size of a walnut and one heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Then pour on a pint of milk. Let it boil for ten minutes.

**ROLLS.**—Take a piece of dough about the size of a loaf of bread, add to it one egg, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, and about half a cup of flour. A little soda may be added if it be a little sour. Mold well, and let it rise before making into biscuits. Let them rise again, and then bake a nice brown in a moderately hot oven.

### Oddity in An Egg.

Some silkworms lay from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs, the wasp 3,000, the ant from 3,000 to 5,000. The number of eggs laid by the queen bee has long been in dispute. Burnmeister says from 5,000 to 6,000, but Spence and Kirby both go him several better, each declaring that the queen of average fertility will lay not less than 40,000 and probably as high as 50,000 in one season. Termites fatalis, the white ant, is possessed of the most extraordinary egg-laying propensities of any known creature; she often produces 86,400 eggs in a single day! From the time when the white ant begins to lay until the egg-laying season is over—usually reckoned by entomologists as an exact lunar month—she produces 2,500,000 eggs! In point of fecundity the white ant exceeds all other creatures.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### Secrets of Food Adulteration.

The Chicago Post is responsible for a story to the effect that one F. H. Brahe of that city answered an advertisement offering a "business opportunity" and made some queer discoveries. The man who advertised, and who did not tell his name, offered to sell the secret of making various vegetable substances, promising large profits. The fellow said that the sale of secret methods of food adulteration was of common occurrence in Chicago, and smiled indulgently when Mr. Brahe declined to have any business deal-

ings with him. The incident came to the attention of J. B. Hean of Chicago, who has made a study of the various kinds of adulteration. He says that the city has no analyst, and that the swindlers could be reached only by action on the part of their victims, who themselves must collect the evidence and present it to the courts. He had discovered that tea and coffee were adulterated very generally in Chicago. Coffee sold at well-known grocery stores turned out to be composed of compressed mahogany sawdust, wheat, rye, pease, acorns, oak, tan bark and the baked liver of horses. Investigation brought out the fact that old tea leaves are saved at some of the big hotels and restaurants and sold to men who dry them and mix with cheap teas. Mr. Hean had found marble dust in flour, and detected that hundreds of articles of food are similarly adulterated. "The matter of food adulteration," he says, "has grown to be outrageous. The cheaper the food the more the adulteration. It is the poor people who are the heaviest sufferers. Men struggling for life with a family on \$8 and \$10 a week are swindled in almost every article of common food they use, and they have no protection from the frauds. Many adulterations that are used are unfit for human consumption, and yet there are men who are growing rich in openly selling, one might say, the secrets by which the food of the poor can be still further adulterated."

### MEMORY AND AGE.

#### Their Close Relationship Shown by Interesting Experiments.

Memory tests were made during 1891 on some 1,500 pupils of this city in connection with the recent anthropological measurements taken under the direction of Dr. Franz Boas. The subjects of the tests included members of the grammar schools above the second grade, of the State Normal School, and of the senior and second year classes at the High School. The method of making the tests was this in brief: 2 sets of numbers, accustomed order, no single digit being repeated, was read before each class to be tested.

Each class was tested on four separate occasions, in several instances where the purpose was to determine the effect of fatigue on the memory, the tests being made before and after school. After the reading the pupils wrote down the numbers as they recalled them. Twelve numbers constituted a single test; 3 of 5 digits; 3 of 6; 3 of 7; 3 of 8, in the lower grades. In the higher grades and in the High School the first three observations were made with numbers of six digits, and in the Normal School with seven. Different combinations were given at the different schools, but the tests were essentially uniform. After several trials pupils learned the number of digits to expect at each test, and gave their attention more to retaining the figures in their respective places.

Among the facts noted are these: Pupils 15 years and over do not remember six digits as well as pupils a year younger. Pupils of 10 years and under 11 fall below those of 9 and under 10. The memory span increases with age rather than with the growth of intelligence, as determined by the tests used for promoting pupils from one grade to another. The tests do not apply to the retentive power of the memory; they may be considered as a test of the power of concentrated attention and the time that it can be kept up.

The result of the computations, based on the data collected, have been plotted on charts graphically representing several points. The lines joining the points representing respective percentages of correctness in the tests are admirably summarized in eight conclusions. First—The memory span increases with age rather than with the growth of intelligence; experience is a better school than books. Second—The memory span measures the power of concentrated and prolonged attention. Third—Pupils unconsciously remember digits that they heard the day before when digits are read them a second time. Fourth—The tests do not show the effects of fatigue when made after a day's work, showing the work in the schools is not excessive. Fifth—Memory again passes through three stages in leaving the mind and associated previously in the mind and associated forms of ideas are factors in causing a confusion of the memory image and its final loss. Sixth—There is an apparent tendency to overestimate the number of ideas presented to the mind when the number of ideas presented is slightly greater than the memory span, but the general rule is to underestimate the number. Eighth—Ideas, except the last of a series, are more lasting in inverse order as a removal from the beginning of the series in which they occur.—[Boston Advertiser.]

### Swifter Than the Eye.

The rapidity of animal motion is sometimes far greater than can be detected by the human eye. It is a favorite amusement of country boys, when they can find an owl sitting on a stump in a field, to walk around the bird at a considerable distance to see him, "twist his head off." As the observer circles around the creature seems to follow him by turning his head and then gives the impression of moving his head continuously round in a circle.

As a matter of fact, however, as soon as the owl's neck is twisted sufficiently for comfort, he turns his head suddenly in another direction, but so quickly that the eye cannot detect the motion. The sluggish toad is sometimes quicker in his motions. The observer will sometimes notice a toad sitting at a distance of two or three inches from a fly. The insect vanishes and sometimes the looker-on is puzzled to tell how or why. The toad has simply poked out its tongue and taken the fly, but the action has been so quickly performed that the eye failed to detect it.—[New York News.]

"How old is your coat of arms?" asked Mrs. Dindling of Mrs. Freshroo. "Old?" replied Mrs. Freshroo, with some feeling. "Why we had that coat of arms made to order."—[Harper's Bazar.]

### The Total School Enrollment for the United States last year was 14,500,000.

# OCEAN SENTINELS.

## FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT OUR LIGHTHOUSES.

Lights to Mark Shoals—Supplies and Keepers—Deeds of Heroism.

Lighthouses are usually employed to mark shoals where the erection of light-houses is impracticable. Fifty of them guard dangerous points near the shores of ocean and lakes under Uncle Sam's jurisdiction. In addition to these there are eight spare light-ships, for purposes of relief. When a light-ship is reported off its station, a steamer is sent out to look for it and tow it back.

If it has disappeared altogether, another light-ship is dispatched at once to take its place. The territory covered by the Light-house Service is divided into sixteen districts, each of which is managed by one engineer officer of the army and one navy officer. While the former attends to all matters of construction and repair, the latter has charge of the running of the light-ships and light-houses, receiving telegraphic reports of anything that is wrong and having at his disposal a small steam vessel. Light-ships are more thickly distributed off Cape Cod than anywhere else. They are schooner-rigged, carrying one or two lights which are octuple lanterns with reflectors surrounding the masts and suspended from them. It costs \$8,000 a year to maintain a light-ship.

There are 750 lighthouses on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 130 on the Pacific shore and 280 on the great lakes. On rivers there are 1,500 "postlights" which are mere lanterns with lenses fixed to posts. They cost \$10 apiece and \$160 a year is required to maintain each of them. In this way many rivers are lighted like streets, the Mississippi, Hudson, and Ohio being actually illuminated from end to end. The main "depot" of the service is at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. There all supplies for the sixteen districts are bought and kept as well as spare lenses, fog signals, buoys, anchors, etc. Cans are manufactured there for transporting the 200,000 gallons of oil consumed annually.

Formerly rapeseed oil, and then lard oil was employed, but kerosene is now used exclusively on account of its cheapness. At the same place all the lamps and fittings for light-ships are made as well as the tools for handling all kinds of lamps. One supply steamer of large size, provided with a search light so that it can go into port at night, distributes supplies among the light-houses and light-ships along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These supplies include rations, with which keepers at isolated stations are provided.

Keepers are paid from \$0 to \$1,000 a year, the highest salaries being given to those who occupy isolated posts like Minot's Ledge, and those on the Florida Reefs. Each one of them has a book of 152 pages which tells him what to do in every emergency.

If his light goes out he is discharged, no matter what the excuse may be. Experts called "lighthouse men" come occasionally to light-houses to examine lamps. A first-order light consumes 25 gallons of oil in a long winter night. The oil is fed to it by clockwork, and the flash is controlled by similar mechanism.

An opaque pane in the cylinder of glass revolving about the light makes a dark interval, and a red pane produces a red flash. The lens of a first-order light is six feet in diameter, and the lamp has four concentric wicks, the biggest being four inches in diameter. One of the greatest of human inventions is the Fresnel lens, now used in all lighthouses, which condenses the light by an arrangement of compound refractors so as to throw all the rays in a single sheet. By its means a first order light, naturally of 450 candle-power, obtains a power of 12,000 candles.

The most celebrated of lighthouse keepers is Ida Lewis, who in deeds of heroism has surpassed the famous Grace Darling. She is now 50 years old and has charge of the Lime Rock Lighthouse at Newport. When she was 12 years of age her mother kept the light, her father being a helpless cripple. That was in 1854, and in September of that year she rescued four men from a capsized sail-boat. In midwinter of 1866-7 she saved a soldier of the Fort Adams garrison who had been similarly upset, and he was restored to life at the lighthouse.

In the fall of 1867 three men were swamped in their boat near Lime Rock while trying to pick up a valuable sheep that had fallen from a wharf. She saved them, and she saved also. Not long afterward she saw a man clinging to a spindle that marked a reef near the lighthouse. In a gale in March, 1869, she rescued two more soldiers from a swamped boat. On February 4, 1880, two members of the Fort Adams garrison band broke through the ice between the lighthouse and the fort, and she pulled them out. Thus far she has saved thirteen persons from drowning.

Many a deed of heroism is performed by the light-keepers in Uncle Sam's employ. Scores of people have been saved from wrecks by the hardy mariners of the New South Shoal lightship, who never hesitate to launch a boat in the midst of the most violent storm for the purpose of a rescue. On one occasion twenty-seven persons were snatched by them from a watery grave, when the City of Newcastle ran upon the Nantucket banks and sank stern foremost. On another day they caught sight of a black object driven before the gale, and putting forth in pursuit of it, rescued a man on a raft, whom they found seated upon the corpse of a fellow-castaway, his head buried in his hands, and hopeless of the aid which came at last.

In February, 1881, the Sharp's Island Lighthouse was carried away by ice in Chesapeake Bay. The keepers tended the light to the last, and clung to the structure when it was swept from its foundation, finally saving not only themselves, but a great part of the valuable apparatus.

Some of the devices employed by the Lighthouse Board are regarded by residents on shore as extremely objectionable. Worst of all are the "steam sirens," which are truly a diabolical invention from any other point of view than that of utility. They utter a series

of unearthly whoops, which ascend the scale note by note until the unwilling listener feels as if, in case they should go a few notes higher, he would become suddenly insane. Nearly as bad are the "whistling buoys," the establishment of one of which near any inhabited spot is sure to excite most frantic protests from dwellers in the neighborhood.

Sixty-two of these buoys are employed in the service, the biggest of them costing \$1,075 each, and being audible at a distance of fifteen miles. The sounds they utter are inexpressibly mournful and shaped like a wail, with a tube running through the middle and extending thirty-two feet downward into the water. At the upper end of the tube is adjusted a locomotive whistle, through which the air, automatically compressed by the motion of the waves, is liberated in horrible toots. Buoys of this description are particularly useful in foggy waters.

The first lighthouse built on this continent was at St. Augustine, Florida. Its chief use was as a look-out, whence the Spanish people of the town could see vessels approaching from Spain, or get notice of the coming of foes in time to run away. The tower attracted the attention of Francis Drake as he was sailing along the coast with his fleet of high-pooped ships, on his way home from pillaging the cities of the Spanish main. So he stopped long enough to loot the town and destroy what he could not take away. In 1880 the ancient structure of Coquina Rock, which the United States had adopted for a lighthouse, fell down, but before that happened another one had been constructed.

Fire-towers at the entrance to ports were established in the earliest historic times. Bonfires were built on top of them at night. The most famous lighthouse of antiquity stood on the island of Pharos, off the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, and was put up during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. After standing for 1600 years it was destroyed by an earthquake. It is understood to have been over 500 feet high.

### MR. DEPEW ON HUMOR.

#### The Value of Wit to Public Men.

"Why is it that so few public men are humorists?" Mr. Depew was asked the other day.

"Public men are very shy of humor," was the reply. "General Garfield told me that he had a special talent in that direction, but made up his mind early in his career that it would ruin his ambitions if he yielded to it, or cultivated it; and that he succeeded in so completely eliminating the faculty that he neither could say a humorous thing nor understand one. He advised me to abandon the exercise of my own talent in the line of humor if I ever expected political recognition or preferment. The idea has always been, and Garfield was an extreme believer in it, that if a speaker or writer was in the habit of indulging in humor or wit the public would remember only what amused it; and no matter how able he might be, or how learned, he would be reckoned simply as a jester."

"What have been your own observations on this point?"

"A study of the lives and works of our public men demonstrates how thoroughly committed to the idea they have been. There is not a joke, nor a mot, nor a scintilla of humor irradiating the Revolutionary statesmen. There is a stilted dignity about their utterances which shows that they were always posing in heroic attitudes. If they lived and moved in family, social and club life as we understand it, the dismal gloom of their companionship accounts for the ecstatic enjoyment which their contemporaries took in the three-hour sermons then common from the pulpit.

"As we leave the period of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and the Adamses we find no humor in the next generation. The only relief from the tedium of argument and exhaustless logic is found in the savage sarcasm of John Randolph which was neither wit nor humor. Probably the most brilliant man in the next period—that immediately preceding the Civil War—was Thomas Corwin. He was the idol of the people and literally swayed the multitude as he pleased by the power of his eloquence.

"But the most potent factor in the destruction of his enemies and the buttressing of his own cause was his inimitable wit and humor. In broad statesmanship, solid acquirement and effective eloquence he stood above the successful mediocrity of his period—the Buchanans and the Polks, the Franklin Pierces, and the Winfield Scotts—like a star of the first magnitude above the milky way. But in later years he thought his failure to reach the supreme recognition to which he was entitled was due to his humor having created the impression in the minds of his countrymen that he was not a serious person."

A witty illustration of an apt story will accomplish more than columns of argument. The old time audience demanded a speech of not less than two hours' duration and expected three. The audience of to-day grows restive after the first hour, and is better pleased with forty-five minutes. It prefers epigrams to arguments, and humor to rhetoric. It is still true, however that the press presents to readers a speakers who indulges in humor so much only of this part of his effort that he is in serious danger of receiving no credit for ability in the discussion of great questions, no matter how conspicuous that ability may be. The question is always presented to a frequent speaker whether he shall gain the applause of his audience and lose the flattering opinions of his critics in the press, or shall bore his audience and be complimented for wisdom."

John Brown celebrated recently his thirty-second year of continuous service in the post-office of Willimantic, Conn. He commenced as assistant postmaster May 19, 1861, served eight years and was then appointed postmaster, holding the position nearly eleven years, and resigning Jan. 1st, 1880. He was again assistant postmaster for six years, was employed under the late Postmaster Wales from 1886 to 1890, and since then has been with present postmaster, C. N. Daniels. He is seventy-six years of age, and has been longer in post-office service than any other man in the State.—[Boston Transcript.]

# PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

## EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

**THE Society of the Army of the Potomac** met at Scranton. General Horace Porter was elected president and Boston was selected as the next meeting place. The corps' presidents were instructed to inaugurate a movement for the erection of a monument to General Sherman.

**THE Episcopal Convention of Central Pennsylvania** concluded its sessions at Reading and adjourned to meet next year at Williamsport. Very gratifying reports were read, and exciting time was had over the election of deputies to the general convention. Guy E. Feaghar was elected secretary.

**JOHN SPROLAK**, a Hungarian, stabbed his boarding mistress at Oneida, near Hazleton. He was pursued by a mob and afterward found dead. A member of the mob declared that the man had been killed.

**REV. FATHER MOLLINGER**, the famous priest and physician, died near Pittsburg a few hours after undergoing an operation for a rupture of the stomach. Father Mollinger had been in feeble health for several months and his physicians ordered rest and extreme quiet, but St. Anthony's Day drew near the aged priest disregarded these warnings and administered the blessing. His illness and death followed.

**COMMENCEMENT week** at many of the colleges began with the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. At L-high University, Bethlehem, Rev. Dr. Giesebrook addressed the students in Packer Memorial Chapel. Dr. John S. Stahr, president of the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. The sermon to the graduates of the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte was preached in the college chapel by Rev. Dr. McConnell, of Philadelphia. Dr. Russell Stevenson, of Schenectady, N. Y., preached the sermon to the graduating class of the Wilson Female College at Chambersburg. Other institutions of learning observed similar exercises.

**EDDIE**, the five-year-old son of John Clark, of Green's Alley, near Scranton, was drowned while bathing in a river. The baby son of Frank Wheeler, of the Scranton Base Ball team, fell into a pool and was drowned.

**THE** pilgrimage of afflicted persons to Troy Hill, near Pittsburg, where Father Mollinger works his wonderful faith cures, has begun.

**THE** Military Affairs Committee of the House, who have been at Gettysburg, completed their inspection of the battlefield. They will report favorably the bill to mark the Confederate positions and purchase the ground occupied by Lee's Army.

**MRS. JOHN D. TERSBROGH**, widow of a late Luzerne county official, committed suicide by hanging herself at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Pierce, at Rock Glen.

**THE** Coroner commenced an investigation of the Oil City disaster. It is said the explosion was caused by one of the tanks of the old Keystone refinery, one of the properties of the Standard Oil Company. Louis Hazenfritz the fifty-fifth victim of the disaster died in an Oil City hospital.

**OVER 100** people visited Father Mollinger, the priest-physician at Mt. Joy, near Pittsburg, and marvelous cures are reported.

**THE** Quarantine Commissioners of Delaware and Pennsylvania met in Chester and discussed the proposed removal of the quarantine station.

**JOHN JONES**, of Shamokin, a student in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, was drowned in the canal while bathing.

**PLANS** had been laid by the Cooley gang to hold up and rob the Baltimore & Ohio express train near Conneville, but officers discovered it in time to foil the thieves. The express train car contained \$186,000.

**CYRUS** and Albert Dahmer, pillars of the United Christian Church, at Iona, near Lebanon, were placed under bail for forcibly entering the building, which is now in the possession of the United Brethren. The two congregations have had a long legal contest for the property.

**EX QUARANTINE** Master Patrick Bradley, of Chester, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Clayton, of Media.

**FATHER MOLLINGER**, the priest-physician, of Mount Joy, near Pittsburg, owing to illness could not bear the afflicted who visited him in large crowds hoping to be cured.

**TWENTY-THREE** of the main buildings in Chocoma, an oil town, near Pittsburg, were destroyed by fire. They will not be rebuilt and this once prosperous place is now a thing of the past.

**OFFICIALS** of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad deny that there was any attempt to hold up a train near Conneville.

**JAMES COYLE**, Michael Seavers, and John H. Rhoads, directors of the Poor of Cumberland county, convicted of malfeasance in office, in a recent court, and indirectly causing the death of Joe Wilson, who was inducted to John Lafferty, in Adams county, were sentenced by Judge Sadie.

**EXERCISES** incidental to commencement were held at Lehigh, Franklin and Marshall and other institutions in the State.

**A NUMBER** of Hungarians employed at a breaker at Pittston were stoned by workmen, two being badly hurt. The stone-pickers and drivers refuse to work unless the Hungarians are discharged, and the shaft and breaker are now idle.

**THE** news of President Harrison's renomination was received with satisfaction in the cities in the State.

**NINE** more bodies were recovered at Titusville, and at once buried. The greatest danger appears to be to the public health, but wrecked buildings are being burned and disinfectants freely used. Irvinstown, which was also swept by the flood, has appealed to Governor Pattison for assistance.

**THE** Amalgamated Association Convention at Pittsburg considered the suggestion of a two years' scale and withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor.

**THE** Grady Hospital has thrown open its doors in Atlanta, Ga., for the reception of patients. This institution owes its establishment to a division of sentiment which sprung up at the occasion of Henry W. Grady's death as to the best means of honoring his memory. One idea was to erect a statue of heroic size, which came to a successful issue at an expenditure of \$20,000. The hospital was erected under the direction of the city government, which paid \$15,000 of its cost. The remainder was made up by citizens.