REUNION OF VETERANS OF

Survivors of the Fifty-Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Meet in This City.

Commanded the Regiment When It Was Called to the Front.

A PRICELESS FLAG THERE

It Was Hoisted by the 52d Above Fort Sumter.

Visiting Members Received in the Morning at Griffin Post Rooms .- At Music Hall Occured the Dinner. Afternoon Business Meeting, Supper and Evening Camp Fire, Where Addresses Were Made by A. J. Colborn, jr., Rev. Joseph K. Dixon and Others .- Officers Were Elected in the Afternoon, Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer Submitted and Wilkes-Barre Selected for the Next Place of Meeting.

The tenth re-union of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (infantry) was held in this city yesterday and resulted in a gathering from many places and distances, of several hundred veterans. They were busily occupied throughout the day and until a late hour last night.

As the members arrived during the the morning they registered at the rooms of Lieutenant Ezra Griffin post, No. 139, G. A. R., on Lackawanna avenue and made that place their headquarters until noon when lunch was served in Music Hall. There the afternoon business session was held and followed by a supper at 6 o'clock. The camp fire, always an important part of a veterans' re-union, was held in the evening.

In the rooms of Griffin post the survivors spent nearly the whole of the later morning hours, seemingly loath to miss such a good opportunity for greetings, talks of war time experlences and homage to Colonel John C. Dodge, of Dodgeville, Mass., the first commander of the regiment, and who, as related in yesterday's Tribune, arrived here Wednesday afternoon.

Colonel Dodge plainly shows the effect of years and the infirmities he contracted during the war which have until now prevented his presence at the reunions of the men he commanded in the dark days of the Republic, Comparatively few of the members had seen him during the last thirtyfive years. He was born in Massachusetts in the the town named for his father but in 1850 moved to Williamsport and engaged in the lumber busi-He was for a time commander of the State militia and was assistant inspector general under Governor Packer.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

At the beginning of the war Colonel Dodge was given command of the Firty-second but at Morris Island contracted the lameness and many debilities which forced him to retire. The regiment's first engagement was at Fair Oaks, Va. It took part in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, was one of the most active commands and is able to boast of having approached nearer to Richmond than any regiment.

The regiment re-enlisted January 1, 1864, at Morris Island, S. C., and has the pround record of being under fire days than any other regiment in the United States service during the civil war. During the siege of Charleston it was continuously under fire for more than five hundred days, a record of active service that no other organization can show.

While in the post rooms Colonel Dodge was always surrounded by a group of his men, who received with much satisfaction the announcement that he would lead them in their short march of two blocks to Music Hall. They reached there about noon an enjoyed a splendid lunch served by the Woman's Relief Corps of Griffin

The afternoon business session began at 2 o'clock. President Major George R. Lennard, of Wilkes-Barre, The secretary and treasurer. H. C. Miller, of Kingston was present and attended to the duties of his office Others on the stage were Colonel Dodge, and at times several ex-military and past civil officers of the regi-

Music Hall had been elaborately and appropriately decorated. Leading from the central chandelier in the ceiling to the top of the gallery posts were streamers; the national colors, a score or more of them, were draped in a semi-circle along the ceiling above the gallery and overhung the windows; the gallery railing was concealed by a continuous draping of red, white and blue, and two large American flags were arranged as portieres on each side of the stage.

AN HISTORIC FLAG.

The historic flag possessed by the Fifty-second, the first United States emblem to be placed above Fort Sumter and Charleston, after the war began, was conspicuously suspended at the right of the stage. It was faded, tattered and torn, but priceless, nevertheless, to the regiment, indivdually

and as a body. When President Lennard called the afternoon meeting to order the following survivors and members, many of

COL. DODGE PRESENT | Quartermaster Hugh Crawford, New York city; Major George R. Lennard, Wilkes-Barre: Dr. C. H. Dana, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Steward John D. Colvin, Parsons, Pa.; Quartermaster Smith B. Mott, Scrantock

Musicians-Silas Leach, Shickshinny, Pa.; Joseph Bristley, Scranton; Leader of Band Fred Wagner, Scranton. Company A-William Ward, Yostville, Pa.; O. M. Delaney, Brooklyn, Pa.; D. W. Holly, Berwick; W.; L. Milhan, Wilkes-Barre; William H. Frace, Wanamie, Pa.; L. E. Finch, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George S. Pierce, Wilkes-Barre; Francis E. Car-man, Wilkes-Barre; S. W. Taylor and J. M. Taylor, Harveyville, Pa. Company B-Captain R. W. Bannatyne,

Company R.—Captain R. W. Bannatyne, Tunkhannock, Pa.; George L. Kennard, J. B. Maxwell, John L. Cole, C. L. Low, Lieutenant P. M. Barr, all of Meshop-pen; A. H. Frear, Lake Winalo, Pa.; Abram Rinker, Wyoming, Pa.; William H. Furman, Mehospany, Pa.; John F. Miller, Sayre, Pa.; A. L. Tiffany, Comp-ton, Pa.; D. I. Doty, Waverly, Pa.; Thos, Griffiths G. A. Kirlin, of Scranton, Pa. Griffiths G. A. Kirlin, of Scranton, Pa. Company C - Terrance McCloskey, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Utley Turner, Fac-

toryville, Pa.
Company D-Frank Stapleton, Shamo-kin Dam, Pa.; T. D. Ransom, Jackson, Pa., Company E-W. C. May, Towanda, Pa.; E. J. Stratton, Union Center, N. Y. Company F-Charles E. Britton, Erie, Pa.; Andrew Singer, Clark's Green, Pa.; George Knight, Parsons, Pa.; R. P. Limliey, Factoryville, Pa.; C. S. Halsteal, Avoca, N. V.; C. W. Kittle, Green, N. Y. Alson Secor, Dunmore; H. N. Mott Clark's Green, Pa.; Dr. Halleck, Keyser. COMPANY G.

Company G.—Henry Rush, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; E. E. Rozelle, Brooklyn, Pa.; A. H. Rush, New York city; James W. Evans, Berwick, Pa.; Edward Miller, Noah Adams, Pittston, Pa.; Samuel Lilly, Wyoming, Pa.; Jeseph A. Shimer, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; A. A. Locker, A. Bumbach, Scranton, Pa.; John Swartz, Gienwood, Pa.; W. S. Stark, Plainsville, Pa.

Pa.; W. S. Stark, Plainsylle, Pa. Company H-Captain E. R. Peckins, Ply-mouth, Pa.; Captain John B. Fish, Scran-ton; Captain C. C. Battenberg, Archbald, Pa.; H. C. Miller, Kingston, Pa.; C. M. Appleman, W. W. Archer, Nelson La Rose, Joseph Nash, S. P. Hull, W. S. Hop-kins, Asthony, Lee, Line J. Boll, Co. kins, Anthony Long, John L. Hull, of Scranton, Pa.; Henry Greiner, Prompton Pa.; J. R. Roberts, Falls, Pa.; P. Snedicor Z. Traviss, Frank Pickering, Joseph G. Bell, William Doyle, of Peckville, Pa.; William M. Smith, Newton, Pa.; Peter B. Walter, S. S. Ferris, Factoryville, Pa.; Conrad Gret, Archbald, Pa.; H. J. Cole-man, Herrickville, Pa.; Simon Rhodes,

Pa.; Thomas A. Edwards, Edwardsville, Pa.; T. W. Hunter, Clifford, Pa.; Ed Smith, J. H. Schlager, James Jeremiah, Edward Howell, David Evans, Fred Ful-ler, William J. Jones, Scranton: Patrick Honolgan, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Joseph E. A. Sowers, Shamokin, Pa : William

A. Sowers, Shamokin, Pa.; William D. Jones, Carbondale, Pa.; Sergeant W. A. Harris, Wilkes-Barre.
Company K.-N. C. Lanning, Snickshinny; Edward Jones, J. T. Roberts, Alva Dolph, Carbondale, Pa.; C. E. Morrison, Oneonta, N. Y.; G. W. Millard, Peckville, Pa.; Ezra H. Ripple, George Neiman, Scranton, Pa.; H. P. Forsman, Buffalo, N. V. William, Scott N. Y.; William Scott, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. B. Evans, William McClave, L. H. Hackett, Scranton, Pa.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jo-Avenue Baptist church, and "America" was sung by the members, Professor Haydn Evans leading the singing and Miss Rose playing the accompaniment on the plane. Then took place the roll call, in which responses were heard from those whose names appear in the foregoing.

Major Lennard then delivered a most timely address, which was received with no little applause. He said:

PRESIDENT LENNARD'S AD-DRESS.

Comrades of the Fifty-second regiment -We assemble today for the third time in this thriving city of Scranton for the purpose of holding our tenth re-union, From the interest manifested by you local committee and citizens generally it is evident that we are Scranton's welome guests. Invitations have been ex-ended to all known survivors of our old regiment scattered as they are, in near y every part of our country (except Alaska) and perhaps that distant land of cold and cold may be included at our

Comrades, we are extremely happy today from the fact that we have our old col-onel with us for the first time since his muster out of service now more than thirty years ago. He comes from his New England home to grasp once more the hands of his old comrades. Colonel Dedge, we are more than glad to have the privilege of giving you a cordial welcome: we hope you may be spared to answer roll call at many future re-unions of the survivors of your old command. And that this may be to you an occasion of especial pleasure and gratifica.

Comrades, let us for a few moments

priefly recall the stirring events from '61 to '65. Your memory may be treacherous in many respects, but you will never for-get the day (April 12, 1861) when Edmund Ruffin, a Virginian, fired the first shot from Fort Johnson upon Fort Sumter, the shot that indirectly opened the way to the freedom of three millions of slaves. News of the assault spread rapidly throughout the northern states. The excitement that prevailed can never be fully realized by the present generation. The drum and fife calling to arms was eard in every locality, recruiting be gan at once in every city, town and ham-let and the call for volunteers for three months' service was promptly met During these three months it was made plain that both the North and the South were in earnest. The South was deter-mined to secede, and the North was de-termined to maintain the integrity of the union, but neither side counted the cost of money or the noble sacrifice of human life that would ensue. The Fifnuman are that would ensue. The Fif-ty-second regiment was one of Pennsyl-vania's quota of the sixteen regiments raised under the call of President Lin-coln in July, 18th, Governor Curtin (Aug. 1st.) authorized John C. Dodge, jr., to re-cruit this regiment and he was appoint-ed colonel. Henry M. Hoyt, late governor of Pennsylvania was appointed by of Pennsylvania, was appointed lieuten-ant-colonel, and John B. Conyagham major. Company A was the nucleus of

the regiment, it being the first to report at camp Curtin with a full company of one hundred and one officers and one hundred and one officers and men. Within a few weeks the regimental organization was complete.

Camp life was a new experience to all except those who had already been in the three months' service. Fun and harmless sports of many kinds prevailed and you boys with your practical jokes had a good time generally. This was a huge plenic compared with what follows. huge pienic compared with what

lowed, but you did not realize it at that ROUGH SERVICE.

and about the swamps of the Chicka-hominy, the terrible battle of Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' battle, etc., thence to South Carolina, under the torrid sun and the burning sands of Morris Island. performing double duty by day and by night, for many months under the concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, Johnson, Moultrie, Wagner, Gregg and many other batteries in Charleston harbor. It seems more like a dream than reality that so many of us after such terrible trials of endurance, still survive and are able to respond to roll call once a year. Perhaps It is because some of us are living on the fat of the land with a pension of \$6 per month.

Comrades, your co-operation and per-sistent hammering at Fort Sumter finally gave good results; its fire slackened and then ceased entirely, and to all appearance it seemed to be abandoned. Then it was (Feb. 18, 1865,) that a detachment of the Fifty-second with a boat's crew start-ed from Morris' Island to reconnoiter and it was found to be evacuated.

Immediately the stars and stripes were unfurled ever the rains and our old regiment has the undisputed honor of placing the first United States flag over Fort Sumter and Charleston after its evacuation, That same flag has been in our possession ever since, and will be on exhibition at the camp fire tonight. Sumter redeemed and the old flag re-stored is what we sought. That being at-tained, Lee's surrender soon followed, and you "Boys in Blue" went marching home with victory inscribed upon your banners,

Comrades, our pleasant reunions are not held for the purpose of boasting of the achievements of the old Fifty-second. We had a plain, simple duty to perform and it was performed faithfully. You were conspicuously devoted to duty from '61 to '65, in every situation no matter what the danger or hardships involved. You proved yourselves worthy of the trust imposed upon you. The advancing years admonish us that our membership is rapidly growing less. Nine of our comrades have passed from our sight since our last reunion, never to be seen again by us till we in turn meet them on the eternal camping ground. When that time comes, as come it will, let us one and all hope to be in good standing and entitled to the password that will safely land us on the other shore.

The song, "We Are the Boys, the Gay Old Boys, Who Marched in '61," was sung by Philip Thomas, of Providence, the veterans assisting in the chorus.

Secretary and Treasurer Miller ther read the minutes of last year's meeting at Lock Haven. He also presented his reports as secretary and treasurer. The reports were as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT. To the Survivors of the Fifty-Second

Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Infantry; Comrades: I respectfully submit the following: John Kinney (late Company D), care of Samuel Kinney, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who was taken prisoner July 3, 1884, on James Island, S. C., in the attack made on Fort Johnson, was sent to Andersonville, Ga., and Saulsbury, N. C., prisons. He wishes contrades who were with him to correspond with him, with a view of obtaining their affidavit to prove his pension claim, Also, David Williams, late Company J. South Quincy, Mass., who was also taken prisoner at the same time, is looking for omrades who were with him in Charles. ton, S. C., jail, where one James Young (also of Company I), while acram : i.g for

kicked him in the face and broke his nose from which he is still suffering. He niso wants affidavits to perfect and prove his pension claim.
It is also with sorrow I announce the death of the following comrades who have answered their last roll call, and I suggest proper resolutions be drawn up,

mush which was thrown on the ground,

copy of which be sent to the respective families: January 18, 1897, Daniel P. Beach, Com pany E. East Smithfield, Pa.; Robert M. Stevens, Company A. Shickshinny, Pa January, 4, 189, William A. Sober, Company D. Sunbury, Pa.; Daniel Thompson, Company B. December 15, 1896, John Rodimer, Company H. Moscow, Pa. March 28 1897, George Wilder, Company H. Scranton, Pa.; Frank Early, Company I, Scranton, Pa. September 6, 1897, Charles B. Sutton, band, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. May 18, 1897, George C. Curnes, Company C, Lock Curnes, Company C, Lock

Haven, Pa. SECRETARY'S INSTRUCTIONS. All survivors, Fifty-second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, whose address known, will receive papers containing he proceedings of the tenth reunion. Attention is called to the resolution provid-ing payment of one dollar each year for dues. The bronze bandge adopted by the association for the survivors will be sent on receipt of 50 cents, postpaid. Address all orders and communications to H. C.

Miller, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. Respectfully submitted. TREASURER'S REPORT. DR.

6 0 1 0 5	Sept I, 1897, C. L. Dodd, dues Theo. M. Keeney Henry Rush, badge William Johnson, badge Charles Derby, badge and dues William L. Olley, dues	1	50 00 50 50 50 50
,		192	21
	Balance on hand	23	13
•	CR.		
6	Sept. 24, 1896, expenses	1	98
1	Telegram		25
5	Lunch	- 15	70
	Papers, see bill a	15	25
1/			85
t	Printing, see bill	4	00
2	Secretary's salary	25	00
0	Stamps, postal cards, paper wrap-		
	pers	18	00
	By balance	523	13

The reports were ordered received and Comrades Leech, Bannaltyne and Mott were appointed an auditing committee to examine the treasurer's re-

Included in the secretary's report was his reference to the gavel and anvil made from war relics and presented to the association by Colonel E. H. Ripple and William McClave, of Scranton, and the secretary. The following report was made bearing upon the matter by Mr. McClave last year, and was in detail as follows:

THE GAVEL AND ANVIL. On May 6, of this year, Comrade H. C. Miller, scretary and treasurer of this association, wrote Comrade William Me Sociation.

Clave, stating that he (Miller) had gathered together a number of interesting war relies from Morris Island, S. C., and that Comrade Colonel E. H. Ripple, had in his possession the socket and lower end of the old flag staff of the Fifty. end of the old hag staff of the Fifty-second regiment battle flag, and suggest-ed that if these several relies could be combined and made up into a suitable gavel for the use of the association, it would be a delightful surprise to the comrades on the occasion of our '86 reunion. Comrade McClave heartily coincided with the suggestion, and agreed to make the gavel in time to call said

meeting to order.

The materials are genuine war relics and were furnished by Comrades Miller

the lower end of our flag staff, which had to be sawed off the staff in order to get the flag into the glass case at Harrisburg, where the old regimental flags are kept by the state, was furnished by Comrade Ripple. The gavel and anvil were designed by Comrade William McClave and made up at the works of McClave, Brooks & Co., Scranton, Pa.

The handle of the gavel is designed to represent a contracted or shortened flag staff, including the spear point tip, and is made up as follows: The outer half of the handle consists of the brass socket and short pieces of the old flag staff. The other half consists of a ferrule and spear point made out of the brass from one of the shells together with the wood from the live oak telegraph pole above referred to.

pole above referred to.

The head of the gavel is also made from a piece of the said telegraph pole,

and is encircled near each end with a hoop or band made from the brass frag-ments of shell, from which the ferrule and spear point is made.

All the brass parts of the gavel are polished and nickle plated, and the title

of the association on the socket forming the association on the socket forming the outer part of handle.

The anvil is made from the brass bound fragments of the other shell as a base, with a nickle plated cast iron rap-ping table mounted thereon.

The brass band of the base of the shell still shows the expanded ribs on some, which were made by the spiral grooves of the rifle gun that hurled the shell on its deadly message.

The gavel and anvil were in evidence on the president's table. The anvil shows the brass reinforcing of the rebel shell. The brass and the ridges prove the ownership of the rifled cannon from which the shell was fired, as lead was used in reinforcing the Union shells.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following committee on resoluions was appointed: Comrades Aldrich, Crawford and Battenberg, This committee, before adjournment, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Our roster reveals the fact that comrades . * * have passed away from the society and fellowship of our association and joined the ranks of he camrades that are beyond the bugie

Resolved. That while we mourn the loss of these comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with us during the struggle for our country's unity during the dark days of the rebellion, who shared manfully with us the hardships and triumphs, we bow in reverent submission to the will of the Supreme Commander of the uni-

Resolved, That our secretary convey to the relatives of our deceased comrades our sympathy in their bereavement and an expression of our sorrow in their loss. Resolved, That these resolutions be en-ered on our book of records and that we exercise a closer and more fraternal friendship and fellowship with and for may each other as we journey towards the life." outposts of the great dividing line.

The names of the deceased comrades appeared in the resolutions but will be found contained in the secretary's report which is printed in the fore-

Letters of regret from the following comrades were received and several of them read: O. C. Sears, Rileyville, Jossie Merrill, W. W. Richie, Lockhaven, Pa.; Joseph S. Showers, Clearfield, Pa.; Theodore Smith, Gibson, Pa; James Rosa, Bay Station, Ohio; Theodore Kenny, Shelby, Iowa; C. L. Dodd, Rosemont, Va.; Wm. H. Kishbaugh, Gonzeles, Texas; Charles F. Derby, Los Angels, Cal.; Alfred Williams, Chadron, Neb.; George W. Del-New Pittsburg, Ind.; Wm. L. anter. Excelsior, Pa.; C. A. Beehn Newfoundland, Pa.; W. M. Bowers, Lewisburg, Pa.; Michael Hurley, Danville, Pa.; Del LeRoy, Illon, N. Y. They sent greeting and requested copies of newspapers containing the best account

One of the letters of regret was as FROM GENERAL STEWART. Adjutant General's Office. Harrisburg, Sept. 22, 1897.

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton, Pa. My Dear Colonel: I telegraphed you today expressing my regret at being unable to be with you tomorrow. There are a number of matters here that I cannot eave, and among other things we want to determine tomorrow whether or not we can relieve some of the troops at Hazleton. I regret being prevented attending your reunion very much indeed, for I looked forward to a most enjoyable time and considered it an opportunity to reciprocate to a limited extent the many personal favors I have been the recipient of at your hands. I hope that the boys of the old command may have a good time and a very successful reunion. wish you would present my regrets at being unable to meet with them and my best wishes for their success individually and as an organization

Very sincerely yours, Thomas J. Stewart.

Colonel Dodge made a brief state-Sept. 24, 1896, to balance on hand.....\$26 46 ment in response to Captain E. A. Collected dues at Lock Haven 42 00 Sold badges at 11 75 Rush, of New York city, a veteran of C. L. Dodd, dues and badge 2 50 Company G, of the Fifty-second, and later captain of the Sixteenth Penn-catch a train for home and wished just a word from Colonel Dodge, who said that while he was prepared to only speak at the banquet, the reception he had received was enough to make a dumb man speak, but he would resist the temptation to do other than rise and acknowledge Captain Rush's request. A moment later Captain Rush was called upon, but he had left the

The election of officers resulted as foilows: President, George R. Lennard, of Wilkes-Barre; first vice-president, William McClave, of Scranton; second vice-president, T. A. Edwards, of Edwardsville; secretary and treasurer, H. C. Miller, of Kingston; chaplain, Rev. M. D. Fuller, of Orange, N. Y.

WILKES-BARRE NEXT YEAR Wilkes-Barre and Berwick were nominated as the places for holding year's meeting. Wilkes-Barre was selected by a majority of over three to one, the exact count not being made when the preponderance of opinion was recognized as favoring the Lu-

zerne capital. Honorary members were elected as follows, they being voted on separately: C. A. Battenberg, Scranton; Albert Maxfield (Eleventh Maine fantry), New York city; Captain J. E. Knapp (Eighth New York battery), of New York city, and Charles Klein, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry.

Mr. Maxfield, one of the newly elected honorary members, was given the privilege of the floor and related the compilation and publication of the history of the Eleventh Maine regiment. He suggested the propriety and benefits to be derived in the publishing of such a history of the Fiftysecond Pennsylvania. Mr. Maxfield's suggestions were received with much favor and was discussed by Secretary Miller, Comrade McClave and others. A motion that an historical commit

tee be appointed prevailed, along with amendments that it consist of four members and that they be privileged to select the regimental historian. The

conferred in his election as an hon-

orary member. The important routine business having been transacted and there being nothing offered in the way of new matters for consideration, the meeting evolved itself into a story-telling and recollection contest at the suggestion of Secretary Miller. At 4.45 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

SUPPER AND CAMP FIRE, The supper given by the local members in Music hall was attended by about 200 persons and the occasion proved a most enjoyable feature of the reunion both on account of the excellence of the spread, which was served by Hanley, and the informality of the occasion. It was in no sense a banquet and in consequence formed a splendid occasion for the ladies as well as the veterans for sociability.

At 8 o'clock the camp fire began and before it was well under way every seat on the lower floor was occupied and quite a number of spectators were in the gallery. Chairman William Mc Clave, of the local committee, presided during a splendid programme of music and patriotic addresses. speakers were Colonel Dodge, Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, Attorney A. J. Colborn, Major E. W. Pearce, ex-Sheriff A. B. Stevens and Hugh Crawford, of New York city.

A happy incident of the camp fire was the presentation of a handsome gold-headed cane to Colonel Dodge, The vocal numbers were generously distributed through the programme and included selections by the Electric Glee club, the Jones Family quartette Miss Margaret Jones and John W Jones. Dr. Dixon opened the meeting with prayer and pronounced a benediction, fervid and appropriate, at the

Colonel Dodge made the opening address. Physical weakness made it plain that the effort of attendance, to say nothing of the strain of speechmaking, was a trial for him and it was understood why he occupied but a brief period of time. He made a comparison of the then and the now, reviewing the enlistment, the service of raw recruits, the memorable engage ment at Fair Oaks and the enviable record possessed by the Fifty-second When Colonel Dodge concluded, th

cane was presented him by Major John B. Fish, of this city. It was of ebony and headed with gold. Major Fish said, in substance: "Thirty-one years ago your comrades presented you with a sword; today we have passed the meridian of life, and we thought it fitting to present to you a token of our love and esteem, that upon which you may lean in the declining years of

CANE PRESENTATION.

In accepting the gift Colonel Dodge said that the welcome he had received the greetings given him and the evi dences of gladness at his presence had already made him so near the point of speechlessness that he could do no more than return a simple voice of thanks for this further token of esteem from his old command.

Dr. Dixon always fluent and gifted and full of beautiful thought, presented an address peculiarly true to the occasion well calculated to receive the attention of the Fifty-second veterans. Dr. Dixon said in part:

Mr. President' Survivors of the Old Fifty-second-I had almost said "Comrades," for there is soldier-blood in my veins drawn from the Clans of Scotie,

and ever since you men
"Walked in war's red ways."
I have stood under the shoulder straps of an honored father who laid his life on his country's altar. What a thronging tumult of emotions, of triumph and sadless rises in the heart at the mere mention of those far away days when your names were enrolled upon the enlistmen register, and you put on for the first time the blue uniform—a uniform that shall forever stand the world over and th ages of history throughout as the symbo of purity of purpose, power and patriot ism-as the pledge of loyalty, heroism

As I open the doorway of your yester days, there comes to me down the alses of thirty-four years a strange, weird sound. Since then-O since then! What weary marches and sleepless nights un-der rain dripping clouds! What wasting by fever and death in the swamps before Yorktown! What courage as you waded waist deep in the swamps of the Chickahominy. What heroism and deathless valor you gave the world on that May-day when at Seven Pines your brigade made the most desperate fight of the war saving the Army of the Potomac from rout and disaster, leaving over half of your men to fill a soldier's grave and ake your name immortal.

What heroic grandeur and what lustre force upon your right and turned the flank of the army, and fear seized the men as they thought of the rear at "Bottoms Bridge. What glory gleams across the pages of your record as you stood in the forefront of the land forces beseiging the city of Charleston, and were the first to enter the gates of the conquered city— the first to plant the dear old flag upon the ruined ramparts of Fort Sumter-the the first time the Stars and Stripes had floated from the shattered battlements after Major Anderson took down his flag

DIVINE SEPULCHER.

Flag of battle thou art-thy folds have een torn by traitor shot, thy stripes have en dyed a deeper crimson by the blood f heroes-thy stars have looked down lear-eyed upon Sumter the first altar f treason, forevermore the altar of freelom. We love thee! We could ask no liviner sepulcher than to lie down amid thy tattered folds for death's awakening

To stand in the presence of an old sollier, is to stand before liberty and valor in symbol. In the receding remnant of the gallant "Fifty-second" I see again the bloody flow of the Chickanominy—I ense again the noisome smell of the ieath-dealing swamp-I hear again the creeching shell over the fields of "Fair by the sea-and this for the preservation of the temple of union and liberty God's civil mountain bulwarks for the weal of

To him who walks over the field of Waterloo or Austerlitz-or who reads of Inkerman and Balaklava comes the sad questioning why this waste of life? Why this dreadful carnage? From the Russian and Turkish battlefields thirty thousand skeletons were shipped to England as bone dust to be sold for the fertilization of English fields and gardens. Of the fifteen hundred battles recorded in history, few furnish any light upon the high or philosophy of man's life. The story of Waterloo ends alone in sadness story of Gettysburg is golden with prom

When the poet or historian touches the

place where you shed blood, where you fell fighting with your face to the foe, where you received honorable scars—God's best music is set to chiming—God's sweetest flowers touch the rhetoric; God's divinist passion throbs in speech-for the tramp of the patriots, the dash of cavalry, the roar of cannon, the flaunting of flags were all in the name of universal liberty. When the battle opened men were slaves when the echo of the last shot died away along the slopes of the battle swept hills, men were divinely free. Hands were lifted in prayer that wear no chain. This Union, this liberty, this all conquering power of God Almighty's plan for the them accompanied by their wives, had been registered.

When we reached the so-called sacred and were furnished by Comrades Miller and the duties of a soldier's life was made apparent. And now after more belonged the and now after more belonged to a military line established by comrades Miller and the strength of your best manholder to receive them 30 years of peace and prosperity. By the west pittsburg, Pa.; Commissary Sergent S. T. Roberts, West Pittston; The materials are genuine war relies and were furnished by Comrades Miller and Rippie as follows: A piece of live oak cut from a telegraph pole, that belonged to a military line established by own troops on Morris Island, and also fragments of two brass bomb shells were genuine war relies and were furnished by Comrades Miller and Rippie as follows: A piece of live oak cut from a telegraph pole, that belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also fragments of two brass bomb shells were genuine war relies and were furnished by Comrades Miller and Rippie as follows: A piece of live oak cut from a telegraph pole, that belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also fragments of two brass bomb shells were furnished by Comrade Miller, and the belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also fragments of two brass bomb shells were furnished by Comrade Miller, and the solder's life was made apparent. And now after more belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also for the strength of your best manhous fragments of two brass bomb shells were furnished by Comrade Miller, and the solder's life was made apparent. And now after more belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also for the strength of your best manhous fragments of two brass bomb shells were furnished by Comrade Miller, and the sold Riber, and the belonged to a military line established by our troops on Morris Island, and also for the vector o

fer you now." Soldiers! the world has nothing more to lay at your feet. In these four years of service you reached the climax of life. You charged and were charged upon. You saw the black mouthed cannon when its belched fireyou felt the thrust of glittering steel and dyed it crimson with your own blood; you waded in the swamps, you forded the rivers when they ran with the blood of your felows; you had your life starved out in the prison pens of the south; you stood like men to be shot at for thirteen dollars a month; you fought in the trenches at Petersburg-under the cross fires of the Wilderness and amid the carnage of the orld's greatest battlefield-the historic Sheridan, Reynolds and Thomas, Sickless and Hancock, McCilellan and Terry, Meade and Grant. You rode and marched into the jaws of death with the bullet tattered flag flocting in the smoke above your heads; you won renown such as no your heads; you won renown such as no other body of men can ever win again or had ever won before; you reached the boil-

ing point.

All of life seems tame and indifferent since those four years which had crowded into them the entire history of this republic. Four million shackles broken-history enriched with deeds such as its pages never before had been illuminedby the priceless heritage of a free govern-ment purchased and scaled with the lives of five hundred thousand patriots—the flag uplifted to the very blue of the heavens, its folds glistening with every star that had ever glittered there—and then a return to these algorithms. then a return to those sleeping vales and

Ex-Sheriff Stevens in his address made a point of his caution that in thrilling over the memories of the past, the soldiers should not neglect a thought for their country's future, a future in which they could take no living part. He urged his hearers to help inculcate patriotism into the minds of the young and the generations to come. The teaching of it in the public schools he strongly advo A good illustration of the sense of

Mr. Stevens' remarks was shown in the recitation of "The Flag" by the speaker's little 8-year-old grandson, Walter Stevens. The youngster recited the selection with a correctness and effect that provoked loud appause-as did the words of his grandsire.

Mr. Crawford occupied a brief period in relating some reminiscences of the regiment. They were well chosen and received with considerable favor.

GOOD ADVICE.

Mr. Colborn was introduced by Chairman McClave as "the silver-tongued orator of Northeastern Pennsylvania," but that he needed no introduction was shown in the applause which greeted him. He delivered one of his ringing, patriotic, characteristic speeches and dwelt particularly on the need of watchfulness against interior strife and on the necessity of patriotic thought and teaching.

Colonel E. H. Ripple offered a motion that a vote of thanks be tendered the newspapers for kind and ample notices, the Woman's Relief corps, the Jones Family quartette, the Electric Glee club, the citizens of Scranton, Lieutenant Griffin Post, No. 139, for the use of its rooms, Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, A. J. Colborn, jr., Master Walter Stevens and all who had assisted in making the reunion such a distinct The motion was heartily adopted.

The camp-fire and reunion concluded with a quartette selection, "Slowly the Veterans are Passing Away," and the benediction.

The arrangements for the reunion were made by the local members of the Fifty-second. They acted as a com-mittee of the whole, but the detailed work of preparation was performed by the following executive committee: William McClave, chairman; Colonel E. H. Ripple, William Archer, Anthony Long, James Jeremiah, S. B. Mott.

OBSERVING THE PROPRIETIES. One Corpse Which Utterly Neglected

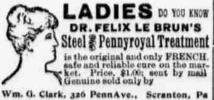
Them in an Astounding Manner.

From the Washington Post, There are certain proprieties attending all stations of life which should be observed. Those prevailing in the exclusive and aristocratic strata differ widely from the ones in usage in the humbler walks of life, but each extreme, as well as the grades between, is governed by more or less well defined rules and regulations, the observance of which is strictly enforced. It would be just as improper to attend a Lox party, to witness the performance of a farce-comedy, clad in deep mourning and a wee-begone countenance, as to enter a dwelling of the lowly on the occasion of a funeral, in a masquerade you put upon the flag those three June costume and a hilarious manner. Such days when Jackson hurled his tremedous extremes of inappropriateness are fortunately rare, but hardly more so than a recent West Orange performance.

A corpse in that town produced a

combination of the two extremes cited, to the astonishment and disgust of an audience composed of the captain of the precinct and a patrolman. The patrolman had just deposited the corpse frozen stiff, which he had chopped from the ice in the Rahway river, in a vacant room, at the station, and was making his report to the captain, when the words of the hymn: "Nearer to Thee" rose on the air. The patrolman started from his seat in terror, believing the sounds came from the room where the corpse lay, but was restrained by the captain, who, though equally frightened, had more command over himself. As they settled back in their chairs the words of the hymn were alstinctly heard and unmistakably from the room in the exclusive occupancy of the corpse. The music was succeeded by the appearance of the body, which opened the door between the rooms and indignantly demanded an explanation of the treatment to which it had been subjected. The corpse complained that Oaks," "Malvern Hill" and the fair city it was half frozen, frost-bitten all over, and suffering from thirst, yet it had been dumped into a dark room like a bag of coal.

Behavior of this kind was outrageous. In all the history of corpses nothing so contrary to the etiquette of defunct bodies is on record. Supposed dead persons have come to life before, but usually, if not always, in decent and orderly way. There had been no singing attending the transition from death to life; the proprieties had not been disturbed. But this corpse which was apparently drowned as well



as frozen, signaled its return to conclousness by singing a hymn, and followed it up by stalking bodily into the presence of its preserver and showering reproaches upon him. It had no sense of etiquette. The patrolman had not fin'shed his report, and was giving the cetails of his find, when the corpse rudely interrupted, first by singing, and then by appearing. Further than this, the health officer had been sent for, and preparations were in progress for removing the lody to the morgue, all of which was eminently proper, with an inconsiderateness as shocking as it was unprecedented, this ill-mannered nody broke into all the regularities and shattered the decorum of the

station.

The captain sternly rebuked the inopportune interruption. "Go back there," he shouted, "I'll see that it's made hot for you" (the corpse had omplained of cold), and then, turning to the trembling patrolman, he said: 'See that the prisoner is locked for being drunk and disorderly." The corpse got off lightly. More severe punishment should be awarded than can be imposed for mere drunk and disorderly. Not less than a year is small enough for such uncorpselike doings. Corpses should be compelled to behave themselves as well as other persons. To many people an animated corpse is a distressing sight. Nervous persons might be embarrassed at seeing corpse walking about, singing and talking, and this corpse should be severely dealt with. The proprieties must not be infringed upon.

Society. Item.

Gilhooly—"Were you at the Bratley-Martin ball?"
Gus de Smith—"Oh, yes; I was there,"
"How were the ladies dressed?"
"Low and behold," was the response.—

Tammany Times. Pleasure by Proxy,

"They say Boston children enjoy Wager music very much."
"Of course, poor little creatures; you know they never get to make any racket themselves."—Chicago Record.

Dallas Fair, Tuesday to Friday, Sept, 28 to Oct. 1, 1897. Come every day. A ew attraction will await you. The Myrtle Peek Combination of riders and drivers is a great show in itself. A lady riding and driving the fastest horses in the world is a feature. A running horse, without rider, will compete with Miss Peek for championship honors. The horse is so trained that he starts at the word from the judges, runs his race and returns to the wire to awalt the judge's decision. Every day at the Dallas Fair.



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