

EXAMINATION OF GRAMMAR A PUPILS

Papers Are Being Looked Over by the Grammar A Principals.

QUESTIONS THAT WERE ASKED OF THE PUPILS IN GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ARITHMETIC—WORDS GIVEN IN THE SPELLING TEST—PUPILS WROTE THE ANSWERS TO THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS—LETTER THAT WAS DICTATED TO THE PUPILS.

Principals of the Grammar A schools have been busily engaged for several days passing upon the examination papers of Grammar A pupils. The work of passing upon the papers will probably not be completed until late tonight. The subjects the pupils were examined in were grammar, history, arithmetic, geography and spelling.

The pupils wrote the answers to the various questions and their papers are now being passed upon by the principals of the various city schools of the Grammar A grade. The questions asked of the pupils are as follows:

- 1. Name the capital of Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Hindostan, China, Japan, etc.
2. What river has its source in Switzerland and flows northward into the North sea?
3. What river forms a part of the eastern boundary of Russia?
4. What large river flows through Austria and empties into the Black sea?
5. What river cuts Portugal into two parts?
6. What river in the southern part of England?
7. What mountains between France and Spain?
8. Name the principal cities for which the following cities stand: Berlin, London, Paris, Madrid, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Cape Town, Cairo, Singapore, Manila, Batavia, Bombay, etc.

- 1. On what day was the first blood of the Civil War shed?
2. What advantages had the South over the North in waging war at this time?
3. After the battle of Bull Run the Union had a definite plan of war. What four things did they expect to accomplish?
4. Where did the Monitor and the Merrimack fight?
5. Who invented the Monitor?
6. Where did the Alabama and Kearsarge fight?
7. What nation paid for the damages done by the Alabama? How much?
8. Name the commanding general on each side in these battles.
9. Mention of some of the war, civil service, the Reel of Chickamauga, stars and bars, the new month.
10. Name three important things which the Civil War settled.
11. Three amendments which were made to the constitution during Reconstruction.
12. Name five important events connected with Grant's administration.

(c) On what day was the first blood of the Civil War shed?
(d) Let none touch it, but who are clean.
(e) — do men say that I am?
(f) Letter to be dictated.
(g) Parse the italicized words.
(h) The glories of our blood and state.
(i) At shadows, not substantial things.
(j) There is no armor against fate; Death lays his hand on kings; Scorpions and crowns Must tumble down.
(k) And in the dust be equal made With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Following is the letter dictated which is mentioned under the fifth heading:
Scranton, Pa., June 15, 1898.
Dear Sir: Having seen in this morning's Herald your advertisement for a boy, quick and accurate in figures, to assist in the office, I wish to apply for the position.
I am 15 years old, and at present attend grammar school No. 15. In my report I always stand near the head of my class in arithmetic, and feel confident that I am quick and accurate in figures, and am qualified to fill the place.

If you will kindly allow me to call at your place of business, I will furnish you with testimonials of my character and ability.
Hoping this application will receive your favorable consideration, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
Henry Foster.

The words given in the spelling part of the examination were:
1. Library, 2. Conscience, 3. Ancient, 4. Liberty, 5. Tolance, 6. Honor, 7. Arrangement, 8. Perambulate, 9. Dignity, 10. Abundant, 11. Rhythmic, 12. Irregular, 13. Myriam, 14. Luncheon, 15. Surrogate, 16. Welcome, 17. Cordial, 18. Cortow, 19. Cantata, 20. Separate, 21. Polishing, 22. Deline, 23. Business, 24. Pencil, 25. Artillery.

ELOPED FROM NANTICOKE.
Mrs. Ford's Exciting Search for Her 15-Year-Old Daughter.
William Duval, the news agent of Nanticoke, a youth of 18, who eloped with Mrs. Ford, who last barely passed her fifteenth birthday anniversary also a resident of Nanticoke, was traced yesterday by Mrs. Ford, mother of the girl, to Millport, a suburb of Delaware, Sussex county. When Mrs. Ford came upon the runaway they were stopping at a hotel in that pretty little town and she found that they had been making preparations to get married.

Mrs. Ford demanded that her daughter return with her at once. "This she promised to do, Duval was not willing to part with her, so he consented to return with her. They took the morning Lehigh Valley train from Reservoir to Wilkes-Barre and all went well until the train arrived at Ekersville, Pa., at that station went on the platform of the car just before the train started to back up to Ganoga Lake and she went out to see him and they ran into the woods. Mrs. Ford, who was accompanied by a detective, made a report to the conductor to stop the train, which he did, and Mrs. Ford also got off and went into the woods in search of the couple.

The train returned to Ekersville station, but nothing was seen or heard of them. The language came on to Wilkes-Barre, but the whereabouts of the young people is again a mystery. Mrs. Ford stated that the young man was respectable, but her daughter was too young to get married and she wanted her to return home for the present to finish her school studies.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS WORK

Opens at St. Thomas' College, Wyoming Avenue, on Monday.

THE SPECIMENS OF THE HAND-WORK OF THE STUDENTS IN THE EXHIBITION HALL GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE PROGRESS THEY HAVE MADE DURING THE YEAR. A SUGGESTION OF WHAT IS CONTAINED IN THE EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION.

Beginning with Monday, and continuing till Wednesday, there will be thrown open for the inspection of the public the exhibition of the class-work of the students of St. Thomas' college, Wyoming avenue, for the past school year in the college building.

The object of the exhibition is threefold. First, to illustrate the methods of teaching pursued at St. Thomas'; second, to afford the patrons of the college an ocular demonstration as to the gradual progress or retardation of each student during the scholastic term; third, to encourage and exhort the students to better work for the next year. The work is not the best efforts of the select few; every honest effort of every student is shown.

Every paper bears the date, showing the work of the entire year and not of the last few months. A noteworthy feature of the work are the corrections by the teachers in red ink.

Still more noteworthy is the honesty of execution. While useful, neat and very well finished yet there are evidences that the student was given as little assistance as possible by the teacher and was left to rely largely upon himself. There is little, if any, attempt to conceal the mistakes or defects of the student, for they are so judiciously marked out by the teacher that they cannot escape notice.

The arrangement of the display is quite artistic, and the entire work reflects great credit on students and teachers, who, with a regularity and modesty, are very sure in their words of commendation. "Let the work speak for itself. Such is our motto," says the principal of the college.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.
The classical department exhibits papers in Latin, Greek, English rhetoric, history, Christian doctrine, and higher mathematics, essays and very neatly bound 96-filled exercise books containing the home work of the students for the entire year.

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ONE WOMAN'S VIEWS.

It would seem that the Peace union followers would cease their sentimental squalls of deprecation over this righteous war since certain developments have taken place.

The water colored battlefields were drawn by Abyssius Colligan, D. Tierney, John Langan, John Ratchford, Joseph Jordan, Desmond Leonard, Thos. Ruddy, George Altman, Joseph Savage and James Devine.

Spain's fighting methods haven't changed materially in the last century. In 1500 it was said by General Kellerman: "One has not to fear rovers and disconcerting checks; but this stubborn nation wears away the army with its detailed resistance. They wish to gain time, and to weary us by persistence. We shall only obtain their submission by their exhaustion and the annihilation of half the population. It is necessary to guard against numerous swarms of brigands and strong organized bands, which infest the country, escape from pursuit and come up behind you a quarter of an hour after your return."

Exactly two hundred years ago Spain had a king whose mental, moral and physical condition was such that his example before that nation was enough to hoodoo it for more than two centuries. He was the wretched Charles II, and he was mortally afraid of ghosts. To watch out for their ap-

proach he kept three friars by his bed for years. Later he decided he was bewitched and by the advice of the infamous and crafty Porto Carro he went through with some remarkable forms of exorcism.

Satan was called up, sworn and examined. The revelation was obtained that his majesty had been under a spell produced by a drug.

This king, though but thirty-seven years old, had a most determined mania for peering into the mysteries of the grave. A beautiful Spanish ancestor Juan had enjoyed for many years the pleasant diversion of sitting by the bed where she kept her husband's body unburied, but arrayed in the rich paraphernalia of life. Her son Charles gained equal pleasure from celebrating his own funeral, arraying himself in an elaborate shroud, being covered with a pall, placing himself in a coffin and lying there comfortably during the requiem, and after the mourners had departed, leaving him in the tomb.

Phillip, the Second, derived intense satisfaction from gazing at the bronze sarcophagus where he would subsequently lie and seem to quite delight in studying the grinning skull beneath the jeweled crown of Spain that surmounted the cover.

Phillip, the Fourth, used to haunt the tombs and often was found gazing curiously at the remains of his great grandfather, the Emperor. He even selected his own tomb and used often to go and lie out at full length therein with his toes turned up as neatly in the position usually occupied by the dead as possible. Here the idiotic Charles II, with his exaggerated Hapsburg chin, came repeatedly. Gorgoosa was this last resting place of the kings and queens of Aragon and Castile of Bourbon and Austria. The mighty staircase of the Escorial, rich in jasper intarsias, led to the octagonal vault beneath the altar, where gold and costliest marbles glistened beneath the swimming silver lamps. One day this cheerful king ordered all the coffins opened, and yet, and yet—wonder if there are any of us who do not feel a strange sinking of the heart when we think of Hobson and his brave mates behind Morro's sullen walls—or where? It is so easy for something unauthorized to happen to prisoners when the subordinates of the enemy are treacherous and revengeful. And still there are some people in this Peace union and elsewhere who can't believe that the Maine atrocity was anything but an unfortunate accident. Don't they make you weary?

When one considers that such a spectacle of royal morbidity was a common example for years unnumbered, one cannot wonder at the strange traits which we know as characteristic of the Spaniard. His consideration of the dead is peculiar. The body means little, the soul everything. Except for the royal line, the burial places of the dead are horres of untidely, barren and neglected spaces. All sentiment is reserved for masses for the souls of the departed. Even today, as in the centuries gone by, the corpse is carried through the streets with its haunting face uncovered to the sky and to the curious stare of the passer-by.

Little children are carried in bright-hued coffins, their waxen faces half hidden by fading blossoms. One child follows the four carriers, bearing the tiny coffin lid. Death is horrible anywhere, but still more so in Spain, cruel Spain. Saucy Bess.

Advertisement for Black & Meyer Stock clothing. Features include: 'Ask Your Clothier', 'Come to Us and Get Our Prices', 'This Is No Odd and End Sale', and various suit price listings such as \$10 Suits for \$4.85, \$12 Suits for \$6.85, \$15 Suits for \$8.85, and \$22 Suits for \$13.85. The ad also mentions 'Penn Clothing and Shoe House' at 137 and 139 Penn Avenue.