

Queer Birds of Alaska.

During the cruise of the Corwin in Alaska, several downy young were collected by Mr. J. E. Lutz on Otter Island.

The bill of the parrot auk exhibits all the curious peculiarities which characterize the genus Cyclorhynchus.



PARROT AUK.

The color of the downy plumage above is of a dark smoky gray; darker, nearly blackish on the head and sides of neck, chin, throat and forehead of the same general color, scarcely paler; rest of the under surface light ash gray.

The collector's label indicates the color of the feet as "bluish, very light between the toes, under side black." The iris is "dark gray."

Two other specimens agree very closely with the one described, except that in one the sides of the neck are considerably darker in the middle. The bills are scarcely shorter, but the tip even more abruptly truncate.

The bill of the crested auk agrees in general shape with that of the adults in winter before the curious nuptial outgrowths have changed it so radically and is scarcely distinguishable from that of Simorhynchus pygmaeus of the corresponding age.

Color, dark horn brown, lighter on terminal half of lower mandible. The color of the downy plumage is a uniform dark, smoky and somewhat brownish gray, scarcely lighter on the under parts.

Two other specimens are on the whole similar to that just described, but the under parts are slightly lighter and grayer.—St. Louis Republic.

Glass Will Drill a Diamond.

The diamond, I believe, is generally cited as an example of the most indestructible substance, and it is usually thought that it cannot be worn away except by special appliances.

A Fisher Cat.

In the upper reservoir at Mountain View Cemetery are planted a large number of German carp—the fishes now ranging in size from four to seven inches in length.

A Joyous Occasion.

Someone has sown black wheat in Grove City College campus, which was recently sown with grass and planted with evergreens to make a beautiful lawn.

Neighbor—"Why, what are you celebrating, Pottingill! The fourth isn't here yet."

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

J. P. LOCKE, a farmer of East Moravia, while driving to town, dropped dead in his wagon. When found life was extinct.

A SETTLEMENT was arrived at in the Hugh Curry arson case at Washington, whereby Hugh agrees to pay his brother Marion all the damage done by the fires and the cost of prosecution.

JAMES MAMMILL, aged 70 years, of North Beaver, while crossing a field was attacked by a large savage bull and gored to death.

Mrs. SOLOMON HAGAN, wife of a farmer living near Lock Haven, was killed by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway accident. Her daughter was with her, but escaped unhurt.

The water main broke at Monongahela City, crashed by the heavy rains of yesterday, and undermined the foundation of the Presbyterian church. The steeple and building are considered unsafe.

G. W. MULLOCH's house at Jeannette was struck and badly damaged by lightning. Mrs. Mulloch was hurled to the floor and stunned.

LEWIS SCHMIDT has been returned for keeping a wholesale liquor house without a license at Beaver Falls. He claims that he simply keeps beer in cold storage for people who order it from Pittsburgh.

A Mrs. Devonn was probably fatally injured at Monongahela City by being thrown from a buggy.

At Terons, Sunday night, a child of Jacob Bied fell into the Juniata river, which had overflowed its banks, and was drowned.

MAJOR LINCOLN'S barn near Blairsville, was struck by lightning and burned Sunday night. Loss, \$2,000. The Major is 98 years old.

While the people of New Silverbrook, Schuylkill county, were holding union services in the three-story schoolhouse at that place, lightning struck the building, badly shattering it and shocking six persons.

Three men named Gardner, Rabets and Miller are probably fatally injured. An eyewitness says a half of fire descended through the building.

NORTHERN less than a cloud-burst in the mountains above Uniontown could have sent down the terrible rush of waters that flooded the lower portions of this place and drove fully 50 families to higher places.

EDWARD McCROCKERY fell from a building at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, and was fatally injured.

W. W. FINES, of Kittanning, was the successful candidate at the West Point cadetship examination held in Greensburg.

EDWARD McMICHAEL, the wife murderer, was hanged at Wilkesbarre. His neck was broken. He killed his wife while drunk, February 29, 1891.

The first fatal accident on the McKeesport and Reynolds electric railway happened Sunday afternoon, when Mary Horie, a five-year-old Polish girl, was struck and horribly mangled.

While driving home from church Alfred Smicker and family, of near Mill creek, were caught in the flooded stream, their wagon was overturned and Mary, the five-year-old daughter, was drowned.

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AN AUSTRIAN, an employe of the Turtle Creek Valley road, was drowned at Nolansburg.

While a boy named Joseph Holloway was riding in a passenger car on the Reading railroad near Boyersford, he grasped the branch of a tree from the car window. He was immediately drawn through the window and dashed on the track. His injuries are serious.

A REPORT of the State Board of Charities has exonerated the Huntingdon reformatory authorities in the charges made by Senator Osborn.

The Jury in the "General Siegel" Miller-Hochstetler murder case at Somerset Saturday morning rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

WILLIAM J. PARKHALL, of McLellanstown, fatally shot his wife, mistaking her for a burglar.

A SERIOUS highwayman held up the Rev. Mr. Suber and his wife at Jeannette. Mr. Suber had no money, but his wife had and she gave it up.

AN incendiary fire at Huntingdon destroyed several outbuildings on A. Ellis's farm together with two horses, three mules and eight head of cattle. Loss, \$4,500.

SOMEONE has sown black wheat in Grove City College campus, which was recently sown with grass and planted with evergreens to make a beautiful lawn.

A LARGE dog ran against Mrs. William Logan, knocking her down, at Beaver Falls Saturday. She died from internal injuries Thursday.

EDWARD DAVIS, an 11-year-old Monongahela City boy, was fatally injured by trying to board a moving coal train.

SOME colored men were shooting at a mark with a Robert rifle at Uniontown, when a bullet entered the window of Charles P. Austin's residence and struck Mr. Austin. It severed an artery near the heart and Mr. Austin lost a great deal of blood before it was closed by physicians. He will live.

THE 9-year-old son of Archie Fowler of Pine Run, Indiana county, was drowned while bathing.

A NONNAN entered the residence of H. B. Jarrett, a Scotland coal merchant, threw salt into the servant girl's eyes, bound and gagged her, and then ransacked the house. Many people started in pursuit of the bold fellow.

ORIGIN OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FLOOD AND HOLOCAUST.

Another Fish Dam Held to be Responsible for the Awful Calamity.

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—As in the case of Johnstown, it was another fish dam that caused the awful calamity at Titusville, Oil City and the entire valley of Oil Creek.

Over the divide, other dams have spread devastation, but with no loss of life. To-day I visited Spartansburg dam, the primary cause of this tremendous loss of life.

Like the South Fork body of water, which scattered death in Johnstown, the Spartansburg dam was a famous fishing ground. It was well stocked with bass and was a resort for sportsmen from Corry, Erie, Titusville and Western New York.

Heavy wire netting with small meshes had been put over the water weirs to prevent the bass from escaping, and this, more than anything else, caused the increased body of water to go away.

There was no cloudburst there. D. N. Colegrove, editor of the Spartansburg paper, thus describes the growth of the flood.

"It had been raining heavily for several days. At 2:30 Saturday the rain ceased and fell in sheets. The dam was already swollen. From then until 10 o'clock it rained steadily. At 11 o'clock we could see it was eating away the walls at the side of the flume. The water was then over 20 feet deep all over the area above the creek and up to the banks.

Then the crash came. The boomers let go and the hundreds of thousands of logs washed down against the trestle of the Western New York and Pennsylvania rail. By 11:30 all the water had gone and the creek could be seen away to the bounds in its bed.

The flood swept everything below. The dams on the west branch of Oil Creek, as well as on Shirley creek, gave away, and the united forces of all these streams poured down on Titusville.

Goodrich dam broke, and 100,000 feet of timber broke loose. D. L. Thomas, who has charge of Sheldahl Mine Spring there, had his house and barn floated off, but escaped with his life.

The loss in Oil Creek valley can hardly be estimated. It is believed that \$40,000 worth of bridges have been swept away, some, in many instances, being completely ruined by the flood.

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WAR REMINISCENCES.

FORT SANDERS.

Who Commanded It, and What a Staff Officer Knows About It.

The night of the 14th of November, 1863, after the charge on Gen. Longstreet's advance at Huff's Ferry, west of Loudon, East Tennessee I was assigned to general duty in the field by Gen. Burnside in person.

At 9 p. m. Gen. Grant sent a dispatch to Gen. Burnside, ordering him not to repulse Gen. Longstreet at the Tennessee River, but to try and induce him to cross and go up the valley as far as conducive with his own safety, and to intercept Longstreet's rear, until he (Grant) repulsed Gen. Bragg, and that if he (Burnside) got into trouble he would assist him.

Gen. Burnside ordered me to retreat the army to Lenoir's Station, Nov. 15. At 13 o'clock that night, he ordered the retreat to Campbell west of the railroad station, at which place he ordered me to assume command of the advance line of battle to intercept Gen. Longstreet's advance.

After the battle, Nov. 16, he ordered the retreat to Knoxville, where the army arrived at daylight Nov. 17, 1863.

Capt. E. M. Poe, Engineer in Chief of the Army of the Ohio, consisting of the Twenty-third and Ninth Corps, assigned the troops their respective positions on the line of defense around Knoxville, the Second and Third Divisions, Twenty-third Corps, on the north of the city, from the railroad to the Tennessee river.

Upon this line of defense was the fort on Temperance Hill, occupied by the 24th Ind. and the Elgin (Ill.) batteries. The Ninth Corps was on the west and southwest of the city, while Col. Sanders' dismounted infantry were on the south, their left resting on the right of Fort Sanders; Lieut. S. N. Benjamin's Regular battery, U. S. Art., to Fort Sanders; Maj. Roemer's battery (L) to the fort on College Hill, east of Fort Sanders; which completed the investment of the city south to the river.

These two forts were situated on the eminences south of Run No. 2, and were formidable structures for military defense, commanding all the approaches of the south to the city of Knoxville.

It was in the advance, and to the right of Fort Sanders, that Gen. Longstreet's advance attacked Gen. Sanders' forces on the 18th and 19th of November, in which assault Gen. Sanders was killed. His forces was then reinforced by Col. Ferrero's Brigade, consisting of the 79th N. Y., the 59th Pa., and the 25th Mass., of the Ninth Corps, and Col. Ferrero, with the rank of Brigadier-General, was assigned to the command of the consolidated division by order of Gen. Burnside.

I still seemed to have been considered by Gen. Burnside as a general roustabout on the line of defense. At 9 a. m., November 23, I was ordered to report in person to his headquarters.

After ascertaining the condition and vigilance of the lines, their ability to resist an assault, he informed me that he had received unofficial information that Gen. Grant had repulsed Gen. Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and Gen. Sherman, with his command, was en route for Knoxville; that if General Longstreet was not already informed of the result he would soon be, and would surely attack Knoxville before Gen. Sherman could arrive.

The conversation turned upon the probable point of attack, and Gen. Burnside strongly asserted it would be at the river, either north or south of the city; that Fort Sanders being the most available for Gen. Longstreet to concentrate his forces upon, it most likely would be the point of attack, and that the fort must be reinforced, and that he had some doubts of the propriety of trusting so important a command to so young an officer as Lieut. Benjamin.

I then ventured the query whether he had any regular officer in his army, with experience in the field in command of artillery, to relieve Lieut. Benjamin. It being decided that Maj. Roemer could not be relieved from the fort on College Hill, immediately east of Fort Sanders, I was then instructed to report the military situation to Gen. Julius White, of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps. The interview was then adjourned to 2 p. m., with the request that Gen. White be present.

At 2 p. m. Gen. White was unable to be present and Gen. Burnside then informed me he had reinforced Fort Sanders with one section each from Maj. Roemer's and Berkley's batteries, leaving my friend, Lieut. Benjamin, in command. He then proceeded to give me full instructions for commander of the infantry forces in case of an attack; that Capt. Lee of the U. S. Army, should command the reserve infantry, which should support the fort on the east; that Gen. Ferrero would support it on the west. If the fort was captured, or lines broken, then we must with all the available forces of the Twenty-third corps retake it or hold Gen. Longstreet's forces at Run No. 2, on the south of the city, immediately in the rear of the fort. In case this could not be done and it became necessary to vacate the city, full instructions were given for the retreat, but in no case to surrender the forces.

When Gen. Sherman came up he would be reinforced by the forces at Kingston, Tenn., and would attack

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PATTISON'S CALL FOR HELP.

A Proclamation From the Governor Asking Aid For the Stricken Cities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7.—The following proclamation was issued by Governor Pattison.

WHEREAS, The people of Titusville and Oil City and adjacent portions of the oil region have been visited by a terrible calamity from water and fire, carrying destruction to life and property and leaving homeless and destitute hundreds of our fellow citizens.

Now, therefore, I, Robert C. Pattison, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby issue this my proclamation, recommending to the citizens of Pennsylvania prompt action for the relief of their fellow citizens, and do hereby request and direct all citizens, societies, committees and agencies desiring to aid in this work to put themselves in communication with the authorities of Titusville and Oil City.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and sixteenth.

SIX HUNDRED HOMELESS.

NINETY-ONE BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND 594 PEOPLE DRIVEN OUT.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 11.—A careful canvass by the Relief committee showed that 91 buildings were destroyed in the recent calamity and that 594 persons were rendered homeless. The committee is now in the financial part of the relief business on its hands is also doing a large amount of detail work.

The moneys received have to be carefully accounted for and the different subscription lists gone over and properly tabulated. The total subscription received is \$48,900.

The death list at Oil City is now 49. The missing are Samuel Richardson, W. D. R. Terwilliger, William Hasselquist, Samuel Richardson, Ambrose F. Moran, Frank Goodrich, George Christy and David Copland.

The total loss of property in this vicinity is estimated at \$1,500,000.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 11.—Six more bodies were recovered yesterday, one at Titusville and five 20 miles below. They were all in an advanced stage of decomposition. The fact that so many dead have been found at a distance of 20 miles from the scene of the disaster shows the sweeping force of the flood as an indication of the extent of life is a fact of startling significance, and one cannot help but form the opinion that many more are still in the Allegheny river and Oil Creek. Searchers are still actively at work.

Losses at Centerville and Riceville aggregate \$100,000 in each place. None of the bridges that burst were ripped. The coroner's inquest has been postponed. Only one verdict on all the victims will be made. Twenty-five wagon bridges were washed away. Contributions still come forward in good-sized sums. Business has been resumed and the excitement has died down.

THE TITUSVILLE DEAD.

Authentic List of the Unfortunates Who Lost Their Lives. Names of Those Who Are Missing and Unaccounted For.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 11.—This is the only authentic, official and perfect list of the dead and missing as furnished by C. N. Payne, who had personal supervision of the work. It is as follows:

Mrs. Mary Haehn, P. Reide, and two children.

Mrs. Clara Haehn, two children.

George Pease.

Mrs. C. P. Casperson.

Peter Haehn.

John McFadden.

Mary McFadden.

William Kopp.

Mrs. Furman (colored).

Miss Amelia Furman (colored).

Miss Lillie Foster.

Frank Foster.

Mrs. Margaret Quinn.

Mrs. Annie Quinn.

Fred Lisers.

Miss Della Rice.

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