THE BIG BATTLE.

A Comrade Sends Reminiscences of a Citizen at Gettysburg.



At the request of N. Durboraw, of Iwo Taveros, Pa., the "National Tribune" of Washingoton, D. C. publishes the following reminiscences which were handed Mr.

Durboraw by Mr. Klingle, o raldent And of Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Klingle states that he lived in the toolee between the Shefry house and the Roger house, on the cast or switheast side of the Emmitsburg read and I know that stoper house, on the cast or southeast side of the Lammitsburg road and I know that it was set, during the bittle of Gettysburg.in July, 1868; that he saw the troops passing during the first day of July, but his recollection is that it was a a later hour in the day; that there was a halting in the marching columns, and all at once there was a swinging of axes at all the posts on the left side of he road, and, after a few strokes by such, one push all along sent the fence tlat, and out on the left the troops spread over the Spangler farm, and across McWilliams sthey went at a double-quick. He says all the statements he has seen give the hour at 1 p. m., or as early as II a.m. He thinks it was near 3 p. m. when the fence was cut nown. His neighbor Sherfy came to his place that evening; told him that there was too intuch excitement to kila a calf that Mr. Klingle was going to kill. Mr. Sherfy said: "Keep it till to-morrow evening, and I will then take a quarter." On the evening of the 1st, when the Union army fell back, they brought 14 or 16 wounded Confederates to his house, and aid them on the doors of the lower story. There was no one left to care for them, but the gave them water and bathed their There was no one left to care for them. That he gave them water and bathed their wounds during the night. The wounded men called for doctors. He went to see several but none would go with him. About the middle of the day, July 2, he was notified by one officer after the other to leave that he gave all the same answer. "If I must die I will die at home." At last an officer insisted that they must either go to the cellar or leave, there were plenty of

officer insisted that they must either go to the cellar or leave, there were plenty of soldiers that would help carry the two children and their clothing. •

Mr. Klingle started with his family, and when down on the Trostie farm an officer came riding obliquely directly toward Mr. Klingle. The officer was bareleaded, and came riding obliquely directly toward Mr. Klingle. The officer was bereleaded, and as soon as be was within reach, he grabbed Klingle's hat, and Mr. Klingle grabbed the horse a bridle. The officer told Mr. Klingle that he was in the charge, and had lost his hat, and could not get another then, and that Mr. Klingle could. Mr. Klingle said it was the only hat he had, and that he did not know where to get another. The officer paid Mr. Klingle, asked if it was enough, and left him. Klingle brought his family to the foot of Little Round Ton, where they thought they were safe, and he started for home again to get a bug that was filled with his wife's best wearing apparel and some of his own. While on the way, in Trostic's woods, he met his neighbor Sherfy, who wanted to know what he had done with his hat; told him he could not get home; that the rebels charged, and when he left they were fighting all around Klingle's house. Mr. Klingle returned to his family: came across a pool of middy water, in which was a soldier's cap. He fished it out, washed the mud off, and put it on his head and passed to the left of Little Round Top. An officer stopped him and took him on top of Little Round Top. Mr. Kingle looked through their glass, and told the places the rebels were putting their wounded of the first day in, names of roads, distances, and where they led to. And it was not long till the first gun of the rebel baltery at Warfield's blacksmith shop, on the extension of Seminary Ridge opposite Little Round Top was fired.

It was not long till Signal men squatted behind rocks and began to slip away, and

of Seminary Redge opposite Little Round Top was fired.

It was not long till Signal men squatted behind rocks and began to slip away, and Mr. Kingle followed snit. It was getting too noisy to be comfortable about that time. Mr. Klingle then went to his family, and they went to friends along Rock Creek, and on the 4th of July it took him nearly half a day to get from Round Top to his home. The pickets would stop him, take him to their officersuntilhe was nearly at Gettysburg Then he went zig-zag until he arrived at the house. There were Union officers sitting on chairs around the house, and would not let him in for a long while. He then gathered up what chairs he could find; took them into the house. Later in the evening another neighbor (Eckenrode came to his place and asked for his wheel-barrow. Mr. Kingle said he looked for it; could not see it. Mr. Eckenrode said the soldiers had Mr. Eckenrode said the soldiers found his last barrel of flour, that it was half emp'y. They were carrying it in their caps, canteens and in their hands. Mr. Klingle told him to go bome and secure ithe would be down, and they then carried it to Mr. Klingle's and they; baked pancakes. without salt, and as soon as the soldiers smelt them they surrounded the house and coaxed and plead for cakes. They kept baking for a while, when Ekenrode suggest-ed that their families needed something to eat when they would get home.

cat when they would get home.

One soldier would not leave the window, and Mr. Klingle went to him. broke his cake in two, and gave the soldier half. He shoved a \$1 bill into the room: refusd taking it back; said money was no object then; that he was sick, and had had nothing to eat for two days. Near y everything was taken or destroyed. Mr. Klingle strolled all around on the battle-field to find his two cows and a calf. Found the hide of one cow, with part of the front quarter of meat attached to it, on the Trostle farm.

On Sunday he saw some dead soldiers under an apple tree in the lower part of his orchard. A shell had struck the tree, splintered it all to pieces, and the limbs had fallen all around the trunk. He notified the

der an appie tree in the lower part of his orchard. A shell had struck the tree, splintered it all to pieces, and the limbs had falten all around the trunk. He notified the officer in charge of the party who were burying the dead, and the officer ordered the men to clean away the limbs, and around the tree were four dead soldiers. They had a pan, with a portion of cake remaining in the pan, showing that the explosion of the shell had killed the four men while they were enjoying their meal.

One month after the battle Mr. Klingle heard where his cow and calf were, about two miles northwest from his place. Every place he inquired for his cow the folks got angry with him; said they had lost all their cattle, too. He got the cow and calf, and Mr. Sheriy got his quarrer of veal. He could never get pay from the Go-ernment for any propesty, except \$250 \tau\$ a mmil to of hay that an officer had taken.

Mr. Klingle says that the army during the battle made so many changes that it was thard for those that were living there before the battle to recognize places, and it certainly would be more difficult for entire strangers to do so. He says that Mrs. Klingle baked for the officers during the list and 2nd days of July, and could not bake as fast as they came, the officers paying in advance and then waiting till the bread came out of the oven. Two of the officers disputed shout who was to get what was then in the oven. They finally agreed that as Mrs. Klingle decided, it should be. Mrs. Klingle was called and explained that one officer had paid when she put the bread in the oven and the other paid afterward, and was to get the next, but what was in the oven was not the next, but what was in the oven was not the next, and it was satisfactory.

Mrs. Klingle aloe soon after the war ended. Mr. Klingle aloe does on a fire the war ended. Mr. Klingle aloe soon after the war ended. Mr. Klingle aloe soon after the war ended and cases as the night of July 4. 1855, or any

of the other officers or men who called so uncermoniously on him and his family are now living, and whether they recollect any of the incidents above related. He would be pleased to hear from any of them. He says he has read a great many statements that purport to be true histories of the battle of Gettysburg and his seen but one that mentioned his house, while the "Roger House," and the "Sherfy House" are mentioned in nearly all of them, in connection with the troops of the Third Corps. He says there must have been lighting in and close around his house, for there were plenty of bullet holes in the weather-boarding, and the marks of burnt powder in about 20 of them inside of the house. That there were many dead lying on his property, all bloated, and so black they could not be recognized on the 4th of July 1863. There were two lying inside of the gate, in the front yard, which was about eight feet wide others lying around the building. Two were lying together under the porch, heads reating on a sack that had hair in ready for mixing in mortar. Must have crawled there after being wonnded, and died. Mr. Klingle says he turned over the soldier that lay in the gateway; his hat was under his head, and a bullet-hole through the band of hat and head of the soldier.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPRNINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone

State.

FAYETTE OUTLAWS SENTENCED. FACE RAMBEY SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR

SINETIES YEARS.

UNIONTOWN — Ramsey, David and Martin, members of the Cabiley gang, were called up for sentence. In the case of Jark Ramsey, Judge Ewing imposed a sentence of nineteen years in the journalisty, as follows. Fire years for the Keener robbery, four for the Anderson robbery, seven for the Prinkey case and three for the Dis case. Ramsey footed the total up, and finding it amounted toonly inneteen years, he seemed pleased. He said he had expected to get twenty-five years. In imposing this sentence the court said: "I hone you will embrace the opportunity of reflecting and make up your mind that if you outlive the period of sentence and come back your life shall be different, if I thought it wouldn't have any influence of that kind upon you. I would send you up for a much longer period." David was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. NUNETEEN YEARS

STATE FINANCES.

THE BALANCE IN THE GENERAL FUND SHOWS A

SHRINKAUE Hannisaum .- The following statement hows the operation of the state treasurers shows the operation of the state treasurers and auditor-general's departments in the year. Total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1892, \$10,748,750 00; total payments,\$11,727,963 68; total debt paid during the year, \$1,477,106, net debt of the state November 30, 1892, \$2,606,592 53. In the payments are included \$5,000,000 to the public schools, and on account of the Homestead riots \$375,233 46. Three-fourths of the personal property tax under the act of 1891 is returned to the counties and is now being paid, which will reduce the general fund about \$1,000,000. The balance in the general fund November 30, 1891, was \$5,720,721. For the corresponding date this year it was \$5,230,191.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A DOZEN PANILIES TURNED OUT BY PIRE-AD OLD MAN PERISHES.

GREENSAURG.—Late Sunday night a frame tenement house, located on the Hempfield branch railroad, was burned. It was occupied by 10 families, composed of about 75 persons, all Italians. James Agileco, an old man was burned to death and several small children perhaps fatally injured. Considerable money—at least \$1,200—was burned, besides all the furnishings of the house and clothing of the occupants.

A CHILD ROASTED IN BED

Yonk.-The dwelling of Barton Crone York.—The dwelling of Barton Crons, near Lewisberry, this country, was burned with its contents. A 6 year-old daughter of Mr. Crone's, who was asleep upstairs, was burned to death and the body reduced to ashes. The fire was caused by an over-heated stovepipe which passed through the floor above the kitchen. Mrs. Crone was baking Christmas cakes at the time, but owing to the rapid spread of the flames she was unable to save her child.

GOOD FOR EDITOR JORDON HARRISDURG.-William F. Jordon, of the "Sunday Telegram," gave the newsboys of this city, numbering about 159, a Christmas dinner at the Hotel Columbus. Governor Pattison, Francis Jordon and H. D. Tate, the Governor's private secretary, made

PROZEN TO DEATH

BUTLER —The body of Frank Williams of Coalton was found on the road between this place and Coalton. It is thought he fell into the ditch while returning home an not being able to get up, froze to death.

Ir is said the Ba'dwin locomotive works will locate near Homestead on a branch of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston rail-road that is projected.

HOMESTEAD merchants say their Christ-mas buiness this year is as good if not better than last year.

As explosion occurred on the Hempfield Branch railroad, on the Tinsman farm, near Greensburg, resulting in the death of one Italian and the injuring of several others quite severely. They were blastin; with dynamite and a heavy charge not going off, they started to ascertain what was the

PETER FLANIGAN. of Susquehanna, brakeman on the Nypano road. was over at Meadville, and kiled.

Ar Morreliville, fire destroyed three buildings, occupied by six families; and a furniture store, loss \$25,000.

CLARENCE M. WINTERSGILL, 11 years old, of New Brighton, has sued the Pennsylvania railroad for \$50,000 for loss of both legs and an arm on the railroad.

Owno to lack of proper heating arrange-ments many patients in the Flood Memor-ial hospital at Johnstown, caught cold on Monday night, and the lives of some of them are reported to be in danger. WHILE George Anstram and son were rid

ing in a buggy across the railway track near Bradenville, the vehicle was struck by a train. The father was fatally injured and the son seriously hurt.

Gov. Parrison received a letter from Phila-delphia containing a fifty-dollar bill marked "conscience money." It was covered into the treasury.

Another Cholera Panic in Hamburg. The panic is sgain taking hold on the people of Hamburg Germany, who are afraid that the cholera will lay seige to that city as in the summer. The Senate issued an or der forbidding inn-keepers to accommodate any guests from Russia and Galicia. A fine of 50 marks is threatened for each violation

of the order. Interesting Surgical Operation. · A successful surgical operation has been performed on a man named Abeline Abrumsfelt at Cologne, France. The surgeons out a point of a sword from his breast where it had been lodged ever since the Franco-German war.

SNOWDEN ON HOMESTEAD.

HIS REVIEW OF THE AFFAIR FROM A MILITARY STAND. POINT.

Complimentary Reference to the Work of the National Guard With Some Plain Talk About the Iams Case.

Adjutant General Greenland has just rereived the annual report of Major General Snowden, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. After giving a history of the par tial movement of troops to support the Sheriff of Allegheny county in efforts to suppress the disturbance at Homestead, and referring in a compilmentary manner to the expeditious transportation of troops by Quartermister General McClellan and the arrangements made for supplies on reach ing their destination by Adjutant General Greenland, General Snowden sava :

Greenland, General Snowden says:

"It was at first thought that it was better to concentrate the troops at Brinton, and orders were sent out to that effect but as it was quite near to Homesteat, and the point of assembly having become known, it was changed to Rielebaugh, which offered better facilities. Dispatches were also sent out for good teasens to concentrate the Second Brigade at Blairsville Junction, and it would have been advisable, it possible, to send the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments up the Kiskeminitas. Secrecy as to the real and final point of mobilization was essential in all respects and was strictly maintained.

"The Second and Third Reigades, with

maintained.

"The Second and Third Brigades, with full ranks, 5,738 strong, arrived at their destination, a distant point for many of them, within 32 hours after the Governor issued his orders. It is believed that this is the first time troops have ever been maneuvred into position by 1all.

Of Major Kay, of the Eighteenth Regiment, tseneral Snowden says he "marched resolutely through the streets, but, contrary to expectation, met with no opposition or uncivit behavior. Ithus," asids General Snowden, "the positions covering Home stend and the town itself were occupied without disturbance, and, as a rioter, since acquitted of murder, informed the Major General, at an earlier hour and from another direction than were expected."

Continuing, General Snowden says: "About 12 o clock on the 12th, the celebrated interview with Coon, O Donnel and others took place. To the offer of a reception by the citizens and co-operation by the Amaigamated Association to keep the peace the Major General repiled that he could not and did not remize the Association, and with the annormous at his back he did not not med the co-operation of any other body, social political or freligious; that he had sufficient troops to enforce order, preserve the law, and support the Sheriff, and as he was ordered he proposed to do so. "The good faith of the Ama gamated Association might well be douoted. While all open resistance ceased, their scouts and forces drawn in, the censorship of the press stopped, and the false government erected by them come to an end, yet for some time they kept up their system of intimidation."

The Major General does not discuss events prior to his arrival at Homestead, but doubts if the Sheriff could have raised a posse equal in numbers and physique to the opposition. There did not seem to be that which the Governor did in the first place, sending overwhelming numbers.

"The admirable military spirit displayed by all the troops, Sollo in number," says the report, "was kept up throughout, except by one man, lams, of the fact, an officer failing to repress mutiny is liable to a severe penalty. Iams would not explain or apologize for his conduct. In face of imperative necessity to enforce discipline which seemed to admit of no delay for a court martial, which might have put on Iams the most extreme sentence, and after consultation with Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streator imposed upon the man a penalty of which the severity has been greatly overstated. If the punishment, been greatly overstated. If the punishment, although often inflicted in war, may be said to be unusual, the circumstances were ex-

attrough otten inflicted in war, may be said to be unusual, the circumstances were extraordinary.

Afterwards the Major General was informed of the case and requested to give direction as to turnier punishment. The discipline of a regiment is in the hands of its Colonel, and that of the brigade and the trial and punishment of enlisted men in those of the brigade commander, in this case L'eutenant Colonel Streator and Colonel Hawkins, respectively. He was not called on, therefore, to approve or disapprove of action so far taken, and has refrained from doing so officially until now, for Lieutenant Colonel Streator might have asked for a court of inquiry, or on the charges a court martial mucht have been called for, both in the discretion of the division commander. Now that it is proper to express an opin on he has no hesitation in saying that fams was punished according to the customs of war and no more than he deverved.

"A fire brand is no more dangerous in a

'A fire brand is no more dangerous in powder magazine than a mutineer or a traitor in the ranks. It was necessary to get him out of camp at once, lor his recence might lead to open sympathy or perhaps opposition to his confinement. Hence the division commander acting on the communi-ication referred to, ordered, as written by Lieutenant Colonel North: 'Discharge him Lieutenant Colonel North: Discharge him in disgrace, drum him out of camp and send him home.' Lieutenant Critchfield, acting aid de camp to Colonel Hawkins, reported to him as an order or intimation as to the method of carrying out the command and that officer was justified in so considering it and acting accordingly. It is a source of great gratification to know that the course pursued by Colonels Hawkins and Streator has been fully vindicated in a court of law and that the legality of the division commander sorder was sustained by the honorable Judge who tried the cause—the case, strangely enough, being the first one tried out of all those resulting from an event which involved riot, murder and treason.

an event which involved riot, murder and treason.

Homestead was in a very bad sanitary condition and in spite of cleaning and disinfecting, the authorities refusing to do anything, a number of typhoid cases developed resulting in several deaths, notably that of Lieutenant Colonel Horton. Sixteenth Infantry. A judicious pension law, incapable of abuse, to be administered perhaps by the Military Board, is much needed and would be just.

Military Board, is much needed and would be just.

"The campaign is not without valuable results and information. It showed the staff to be intelligent, and efficient, an organization of which the State may be proud. It proved that the claim so confidently put forth that the division could be assembled in a few hours in any part of the State was well founded. In rapidity and strength it has never been equaled. On the lith of July the First Brigade had a percentage present for duty of 96.6, and on the 12th the whole division. 58.5 per centum. In the First Intentry every piace was filled except one,

"A concentration of so large a force from far distant parts, with ranks so full, without previous notice, was never before accomplished. Officers and men came from all directions and from long distances. Maine, Texas, Montana, etc. The success of the movement snows the soundness of the principles upon which the Guard was reorganized and has since been conducted. It would be an act of great risk to depart from the ways now long trodden which have led to such splendid results.

"It showed also that regimen's of two bat-

such splendid results.

"It showed also that regimen's of two battalions are not adapted to our service, and those of three battalions are recommended. The 10 company formations is antiquated and ought to be increased to 12. The three battalion system is urged by the President, Secretaries of War, commanding generals and regular officers generally. Majors ought and regular officers generally. Majors ought to be elected sufficient to command all battalions. Should 12 regiments of 12 companies each be formed 14 new companies would be required. One company of engineers, at least, is needed, as also a signal corps. The admirable services of the cavalry confirm views heretofore expressed of the value of a full squadron, and another troop ought to be raised, as well as another battery, to compose a battalion. An addition of the companies mentioned would raise the Guard to about 2.700, none too large for of the companies mentioned would raise the Guard to about 2,500, none too large for Pennsylvania and less in proportion than New York, New Jersey, etc. It is obviously necessary to increase the annual appropriation, to provide for the increased strength and camps for 10 days. Selfish opposition arising from certain quarters ought to be disregarded, as the events of the summer show the security of our libertles and the stability of our institutions is dependent upon the efficiency of the Guard. By a change of the law regulating the fiscal year or by a mistaken interpretation of it, \$150,000 has been lost to the great detriment of many companies. New equipments, especially great coats and blankets, are much needed and in view of the probable appearance of the Guard at Chicago and Washington, as now contemplated, an early issue is advisable."

COLDEST FOR SIX YEARS.

Chicago Gets a Bang-Up Cold Wave and

At Chicago, Monday was the coldest day since 1886, when the thermometer registered 25 degrees below zero. Monday at 5 a. m. it was 10 below: 7 a m., 8 below: 7 p. m., 10 above zero. According to the weather map St. Vincent was the coldest place in the United States, it being 24 below at that point. The cold wave is traveling southward. It was 2 degrees below the freezing point in New Orleans Monday night.

DAVENTORY, low a .- The mercury dropped to 12 below on Monday. Persons were crossing the Mississippi on foot and the ice will hold teams

WILMINGTON, N. C. -Christmas wound up bere with a young blizzard. Snow covered the ground to a depth of two inches, beating Wilmington's record for several years.

Wilmington's record for several years.

COLDEST FOR YEARS.

WILKESBARDE, PA.—It was intensely cold bere Tuesday morning. The weather was the coldest known in 21 years, and on Wilkesbarre mountain the thermometer indicated 14 degrees below zero. Several freight trains going over the mountains had to be abondoned for the time being. Brakemen were almost frozen to death, and the crew of one train were all disabled. The engineer went back to flag an appreaching train and was overcome by the cold. The engineer of the approaching train wopped in time to rescue him and prevent an accident.

Hunon, S. D.—Intensely cold weather has prevailed here and throughout the Jim river valley for the past three days. The thermometer has registered from 12 to 23 below zero.

below zero.

Wichita, Kas.—Traffic in Kansas is badly demoralized. Trains are all pulled by two locomotives and still many are so far behind time that they have been almost lost sight of. Tuesday night for the first time in 10 days a train got in over the Wichita and Western, but to day the road was again blockaded. Arrivals from Englewood report terrible losses among stock in that section and on the ranges in No Man's Land thousands of cattle have died.

Acousta, Ga.—The heaviest snow in five

thousands of cattle have died.

Accusera, 6a.—The heaviest snow in five years fell on Tuesday.

Staunion, Va.—The mercury stood 10 degrees above z-to. I his is the coldest continuous weather for years. Ice has formed eight inches thick, a rare occurrence.

Charliston, S. C.—Tuesday morning and for the first time within the past 15 years, house tops were covered with a fine coating of snow and sleet. The orange trees are injured and will probably bear only one crop this year. They usually bear two.

Pittsburg, Pa.—There is a tre-up on the rivers, traffic being entirely suspended owing to the ice. For the first time in several years the Allegheny, Monongaueta and Ohio rivers are frozen across. The Allegheny river was frozen over in January, 1889. This stive in a superal years the Allegheny over in January, 1889. This

river was frozen over in January, 1891. This was the last freeze-up. The water at that time, however, was 8 feet, while there is not more than 3 feet at present and no serious damage is apprehended.

MERRYMAKERS DROWNED. A Pleasure Yacht Capsized and Ten

At Sydney, N. F. W., a sad accident occurred Monday to a party of merrymakers, resulting in the death of ten of them. The owner of a yacht made up a party of his friends to take a sail, and twenty-three persons accepted the invitation. All went well and everybody on board was enjoying themselves until the mouth of the harbor was reached. Here a severe squall struck the yacht and before any preparation could be made to meet it, the vessel capsized. The equall passed away as quickly as it had come, and vessels in the vicinity bore down to the upturned craft. They succeeded in picking up thirteen persons who were struggling in the water, but ten of the party were not seen after the yacht turned over.

BOMB THROWING IN MILWAU-KEE.

Over Half a Million of Property Lost in Another Fire. Rewards Offered for the Incendiaries.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning a dyna mite bomb was thrown into the main build ing of the South Side plant of the Milwankee Street Railway Company. There was a tremendous explosion, and the next mo-ment the fire had such a start that it was soon beyond control. The plant was des royed, entailing a loss of about \$510,000.

Whe threw the bomb is not known. The miscreant is supposed to be the fire-bug who has started fully a dozen other disastrons fires within a month. Night Watchmar Warden says he heard a whizzing sound in the air, and then came the explosion.

Mayor Somers has issued a proclamation ffering \$2,500 reward for evidence that will lead to the detection of the incendiaries and put 100 extra police on duty.

Old Enough to Know Better. At West New Brighton, S. I., Mrs. Mary McGovern, 97 years of age, was burned to death Monday. She was a habitual smoker, and it is believed that she had attempted to light her pine while in bed and set fire to the hedding.

A GREAT SHAFT.

LARGEST MONOLITH IN THE WORLD FOR THE FAIR.

Wisconsin Stone Which Will Be a Striking Feature of the Columbian Exposition-it is 115 Feet Long.

OR some time past the residents of Northern Wisconsin have turned their thoughts and interests toward the great brownstone monolith which will stand in Jackson Park

during the World's Fair as a witness of what is contained in the vast quarries lo-cated in Wisconsin along the shores of Lake Superior. An Ashland (Wis.) letter to the Chicago Herald says:

This obelisk, which claims the title of being the largest on earth, can trace its conception to a jocular remark made by Frederick Prentice

> quarries here, to ex Governor Sam S. Fi field. While conversing on matters relative to monster pil lars of stone in shape of obelisks, Mr. Prentice re marked that he could surpass the largest Egyptian production from among his quarries situated in close proximity to this city on the Bayfield shore of Che quamegon Bay, or on one of the numerous Apostle Islands Fifield it hardly

owner of the large

seemed feasible, but the carnestness of Mr. Prentice and his declaration that if the State of Wisconsin would accept and erect the mone lith he would deliver it to the State without cost, for a State exhibit at the World's Fair, so

THE MONOLITH. impressed Mr. Fifield that he opened communication with the Board of World's Fair Managers. This correspondence, although appear-ing to the commission to suggest an impossibility, led them to make a visit to Ashland and, in company with Mr. at Rome, which is 105 feet high, is the Prentice, to view the quarries. After largest in the world outside the one just looking over the ground they practically quarried in the wilds of badgerdom.

of the wedges. Along each side of the monolith, which had been sawed at been sawed at either end, were started about 400 feather

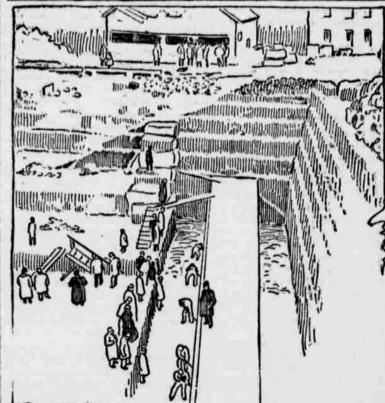
wedges, all partly driven. Arriving at the quarry, all that re-mained to be done was the giving of the signal to begin dr.ving the wedges. At 11 o'clock Mr. Prentice lined the men on each side of the monolith and took his position on the top. There were fifty men on each side standing with mauls



PREDERICK PRESTICS.

uplifted waiting for the word to be given to tap the entered wedges. At a signal from Mr. Prentice the mauls fell, and the work had begun. With the precision of clock work the men drove the wedges, at each succeeding blow ad-vancing to the next wedge. From base to apex the men walked, each step and each blow driving the feathered wedges nearer the spot which would loosen it from the bed of rock where it lay. As of one accord the mauls were raised and let fall upon the wedges until at last, with a slight quiver, the huge rock parted in its entirety from the mass and lay at the bottom of the pit ready to be delivered to the State Commission, to be trimmed to the desired size. After the work had been completed three rousing cheers were given by those present in honor of Mr. Prentice, and they were given with a will which showed that the citizens appreciated his generosity and public spirit.
Dr. Elwin Ellis, of this city, then

mounted the stone and delivered a short speech to the assemblage. Dr. Ellis spoke of the monolith as it really is the largest single stone ever quarried. Of the three great monoliths now standing Dr. Ellis spoke, and said that the one



BREAKING THE MONOLITH PROM ITS BED.

accepted Mr. Prentice's generous tender and erect the same on the grounds to be designated by the Fair officials at Chicago. Accordingly, work was com-menced at once with five steam channelers and about forty men on the 1st of

Work was first pursued on the Wilson Island quarry, and after some time had been spent in uncovering the top layer without finding a body of rock which met Mr. Prentice's approval the work was transferred to the quarries at Hough-ton Point, in Bayfield County. It took but a few days there to locate rock of the desired quality and size, and a few days after the explorations began men were busily engaged in uncovering and marking out the monolith. The work went steadily on, and on November 10th Mr. Prentice was able to make the gratifying statement that a stone of the required size lay open to inspection and all that was yet needed for him to fulfill his agreement was the breaking of it from the mass of which it had been a part. The announcement was made by Mr. Prentice that the monolith would be loosened on Friday, November 18th, and on that day the public were invited to the quarry to witness the event. When November 18th came a large assemblage of citizens boarded the ferryboats and were transferred to Houghton Point, where the quarry is located and where the brown stone monster was waiting to

be broken from its resting place.

Previous to the day of raising, the workmen of the quarry had carefully started the parting wedges, so that on the appointed day all that was necessary to complete the tank Mr. Prentice had undertaken was the successful driving

Mr. Prentice now says that next spring and agreed to take the stone as soon as he intends channeling out twenty feet it was broken from its bed and move more from the quarry, and that if he then desires he can safely agree to furuish a monolith twenty feet longer than the one now quarried.

The monolith is of Lake Superior

brown stone, an analysis of which made by Professor C. T. Chandler, Ph. D., of the school of mines, Columbia College, New York, showed it to contain the following ingredients: Silica, 91.40; farric oxide; 2.00; alumina, 3.53; lime, .25; magnesia, none; petash, 2.36; soda, 14; sulphur, none; carbonic acid, none; moisture, .05; a total of 99.75 per cent. and has an average weight of 150 pounds to the cubic foot and showing a compression of strength of 7491 pounds per quare inch.

Mr. Prentice's first proposition to furnish the monolith was for a stone just a trifle larger than the Egyptian obelisk, which is 105 feet seven inches exclusive of the foundation, and nine feet square at the base. He first intended the nonolith to be 106 feet in length and nine feet two inches at the base, bus upon a later consideration decided to have it 115 feet long, ten feet at the base and four feet square at the top. The apex will be about five feet long and will be tapered to about a six inch tip. The entire monolith will rest upon a foundation of grante ten feet high and twelve feet square.

The area of the coal vein discovered at Fairhaven, Washington, is estimated to be 1000 acres, and believed to contain 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Mr. Gladstone's favorite religion poem is said to be the last hymn to the dead in the "Lay of the Last Minestein".