

REFERENCE



COLLECTIONS

SHORT WALKS IN AND ABOUT HARRISBURG

An inquiry whether Verbeke- town was ever formally annexed to the city of Harrisburg which

Verbeketown and How It Was Absorbed

has just come to hand opens up interesting thoughts about a section of the north central section only a short walk from the State Capitol. What was known as Verbeketown was laid out by the late William K. Verbeke, mayor and city controller, in two transactions, the first being in 1857. Roughly speaking, it extended from just above Cumberland street to Reily. The exact lines are to found in the records of the Dauphin County Courthouse. Verbeke street was the central high way and it is to the projector of this development that the city owes the width of that thoroughfare. When laid out it was given the name of the man who planned it and was not a part of Harrisburg. It was, however, covered by the act of 1860 annexing everything between Herr and Maclay streets at the time Harrisburg became a city. There were a number of other developments in that section. Bergner & Mumma, a firm composed of two of the substantial citizens of Harrisburg, laid out some property in the vicinity of Sixth street and the "Town of Paxton" was in the upper part of the present Fifth ward, as has been told. Another development in that section was by the Barnitz family and still another, toward the river, by the Berriers. The Harrisburg Building Association, composed of prominent men, did much toward developing the section of the Fifth ward immediately east of Third street. The Fox family also contributed to the making of properties available for building.

A. B. H.

the mansion and
\$10,000, and a year thereafter the ad-
joining farm of 132 acres for \$16,000.
After his death his two sons, Henry H.
and John E. Wiley, in 1870, purchased
the homestead for \$20,000 and the farm
for \$13,860. Subsequently, John E.
Wiley, withdrew from the partnership
and his brother, Henry H. Wiley, became
the sole owner of the property. Henry
Wiley, having died a year ago, these
properties were presented at public sale
the latter part of last month, when the
homestead, for which Mr. Wiley had
paid \$20,000, was purchased for the sum
of \$5,950, and the farm, for which he had
paid \$13,860, was bought for \$7,240 by
the Hoffman brothers, showing a shrink-
age of value of over \$20,000. Many of
the old mills whose busy wheels over a
century ago netted their owners as much
as \$2,500 annually, are now silent, or, if
in use, used as chopping mills or for the
storage of tobacco.

From, *Telegraph*

Harrisburg Pa

Date, *Jan 12 - 1900.*

HISTORIANS IN SESSION

Interesting Exercises at the Annual Meeting of Dauphin County Society

One of the most interesting meetings of the Dauphin County Historical Society held for some time was the annual gathering last evening. The attendance was and the exercises of a highly enter-
ing and highly

disappointment in not being paid for the whole service performed was borne by the officers and men of his brigade. Such privations are, unfortunately, but too common to a soldier's life, and, in the present case, they have been borne with a spirit becoming soldiers.

On the return of the troops to their homes and accustomed occupations, and again mixing with the pursuits and occurrences of civil life, to reflect on the events of the campaign cannot but yield them pleasure and consolation for the hardships and privations they endured. It will have created new associations of friendship among the gentlemen of all ranks in the brigade and will draw closer those previously formed. It will disseminate through a portion of our State correct notions of the duties of an officer and a soldier, and a mass of information on military subjects that may be highly useful in the crisis of public affairs that appears to be approaching. Our country is contending for its existence. If there be a country worth fighting for, assuredly it is the one in which we dwell. The situation of the country demands many sacrifices from all its citizens, and it is with pride anticipated by

General that should an emergency, similar to that which drew the troops now sent from their homes, again occur, it will be met by them with an equal degree of spirit and patriotism. Should it be the fortune of the General again to enter the service with his present rank, his highest ambition will be to command a brigade re-echoing in correctness of conduct the march with which he is now about to part. The perfect regularity and good order with which the march from Baltimore to York was conducted merits particular notice, and the General tenders his thanks to the field officers of his brigade for their assistance during the march.

In commending the troops, the General does not mean to flatter, unmerited praise he would equally scorn to offer, as they would disdain to receive. It is not to be concealed that commissions of irregularity and omissions of duty have occurred among the officers and privates, but it is believed, are few in number and such as are perhaps inseparable from any body of troops suddenly transferred from their homes to encounter the arduous and rigorous duties of a camp.

In taking leave of the officers and men of his command, the General sincerely wishes them a safe and happy meeting with their families and friends, and begs them to accept his warmest wishes for their future welfare.

By order of the Brigadier General.

JOHN M. FORSTER,

Brigadier Major.

The returning troops from Dauphin and the counties west and north were reviewed on the evening of the 9th of December, 1814, by General Forster from the steps of his residence, the building, No. 5 South Street, now occupied by Mrs. John

dy. They crossed the river in the vicinity of Middletown.

General John Forster.

The commander of the First brigade was born in Paxton township (then Lancaster), now Dauphin county, on the 17th of September, 1777. The house in which he was born stood a short distance north of the site of the present State Lunatic Hospital. He received a fair education, and was a student at Princeton College, New Jersey, when the call for volunteers was made by President Washington to quell the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania in 1794. Young Forster volunteered, and served as an aid on the staff of General Murray. Subsequently he read law with General Hanna, a distinguished lawyer of the Dauphin County Bar, but never applied for admission to the bar. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. Prior to the breaking out of the war in 1812 he was colonel of State militia, his tastes always having a military turn. He was a State Senator from 1814 to 1818, and was subsequently cashier of the Harrisburg Bank for a period of sixteen years. He established the Bank of Lewistown in 1835, and in 1837 was cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Pittsburg. Subsequently he was chosen president of the Branch Bank at Hollidaysburg, but in a short time retired from all business pursuits and returned to his home in this city. He died on the 28th of May, 1863. General Forster was a strikingly picturesque figure until within a short period of his death. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, was of slender frame, but compactly built, was straight as an arrow, had a piercing eye and a scholarly, intellectual face. He was the very prince of hosts, and numbered among his friends many of the great men of Pennsylvania and other States during his long and useful life. He was a superb, graceful horseman, always rode mettled steeds, and this accomplishment he retained even in his old age. He was a strict disciplinarian, and during the march of his troops to Baltimore from York he permitted neither foraging nor marauding on the part of his command, but gave his personal notes for beef cattle and supplies, and these were subsequently redeemed by the Government. At the close of the war he was tendered the commission of brigadier general in the United States army by President Madison, which he declined.

The brigade major, John M. Forster, was his nephew, and the father of the Hon. J. Montgomery Forster, ex-Insurance Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he became a prominent lawyer at the Dauphin County Bar, and was a highly respected and esteemed citizen.

Privations of Soldiers.

During the war of 1812-14, in the early and middle portion thereof, many troops marched from this section, and especially the Cumberland Valley, to the northern

of almost sixty sail, arrived in the bay, with 6,000 troops, under General Ross, destined for the capture of Washington city. Ross landed on the 19th of August at Benedict, on the Patuxent, with 5,000 men, and marched toward the National Capital. Barney's flotilla, lying higher up the stream, was abandoned and burned, and his marines joined General Winder's force. A sharp engagement took place on the 24th of August at Bladensburg, a few miles from Washington, when the American militia fled, and Barney, fighting gallantly at the head of his seamen and marines, was made prisoner. Ross' troops pushed forward to Washington the same day, burned the Capitol, the President's house and other public and private buildings, and next day hastily retreated to their shipping. At that time Washington contained about 900 houses, scattered in groups over a surface of three miles. The Great Bridge over the Potomac was also burned, and the light of the conflagration was distinctly seen at Baltimore, forty miles distant.

Flushed with success Ross proceeded to attack Baltimore, where General Samuel Smith was in command. Ross landed with 8,000 troops, at North Point, fourteen miles from Baltimore, while a portion of the fleet went up the Patuxent to bombard Fort McHenry. He pressed forward, but was met by an advanced corps under General Stricker, and a slight skirmish ensued. Ross was killed, and the command devolved on Colonel Brooke, who continued to advance. A severe engagement, lasting over an hour, now took place, when the Americans fell back in good order toward the city. In this engagement the British lost about 300 men the Americans 163. Both parties slept on their arms that night, and the following morning, September 13th, the British advanced as if to attack the city. The fleet, in the meanwhile, had opened its bombs and cannons upon Fort McHenry, whose garrison, under Major Armistead, made a most gallant defense. The bombardment continued most of the day and night, and no less than 1,500 bombshells were thrown. Toward the morning of the 14th the British troops silently embarked on their ships, and the enemy withdrew, and this ended the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the defense of which was hailed as an important victory.

Pennsylvania to the Front.

I have been thus particular in referring to the burning of the National Capital, the bombardment of Fort McHenry and the battle of North Point, because it is at this point where Pennsylvania troops came to the defense of Baltimore, and, although not engaged at North Point, invaluable service was rendered by them to our sister State and Washington city as well. Immediately after the breaking out of the

war in 1812 Governor Snyder had, in response to a call for troops from the Federal Government, issued his proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, calling upon them to meet the enemy, and the response was prompt and men from every condition in life volunteered. These troops marched to the northern frontier and many of them participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements.

After the disaster at Bladensburg and Washington in August, 1814, the troops from Central Pennsylvania marched to York, and on the 16th of September the First Brigade of Pennsylvania, under the command of General John Forster, of Harrisburg, struck its tents, and on the 27th of September encamped at Camp Springfield, on the eastern boundary of Baltimore. In the "Telegraph" of the 30th of July, 1897, in an article on Our National Day, a pretty full account was given by the writer of the operations of the Pennsylvania troops at Baltimore, and it is therefore only necessary here to make this brief reference to their movements. They remained at Baltimore until the month of December following, when they returned to York, and were discharged from the service. In the Pennsylvania Republican of Harrisburg, of December 20th, 1814, the farewell address of General Forster to the troops under his command was published. It was an admirably written patriotic document, and is well worth reproducing at this time. It reads as follows:

Brigade Orders.

York, Pa., Dec. 7, 1814.—In pursuance of general orders the brigade under the command of Brigadier General John Forster is now discharged. The commanders of companies will march their men to such places as they may deem most suitable for their dispersion, and then discharge them individually.

The General cannot take leave of this brigade which he has had the honor of commanding without expressing to the officers and men his gratitude for their attention to his orders, and his approbation of their general conduct during the campaign. They have not met the enemy on the field of battle but the patriotic spirit with which they entered the service, their strict attention to discipline; their patient endurance of hardships, added to their proficiency in military knowledge, are surpluses that had that been their fortune their conduct would have been honorable to themselves and their country.

The frequent scarcity of necessary supplies rendered the duties of quartermaster particularly arduous, and it is but justice to the gentlemen acting in this department to acknowledge their zeal and efforts to render satisfaction to their respective regiments. The General has seen with pleasure the cheerfulness with which

BURNING OF WASHINGTON

Bombardment of Fort McHenry and Battle of North Point.

Farewell Address of General John Forster.

The war of 1812-14, or as it has sometimes been, and more properly, called the Second War for Independence, is but little understood and less appreciated by many of the present generation. I met a very intelligent, well-informed gentleman the other day who confessed that he knew little about that great struggle, or the causes which led to it, and he is but one of a very numerous class all over the country.

Lossing, the historian, says that the title of the Second War for Independence is an appropriate one, "for, until the termination of that war the United States were only nominally free. Blessed with prosperity, the people dreaded war, and submitted to many acts of tyranny and insult from Great Britain and France, rather than become involved in another conflict. Socially and commercially, the United States were dependent upon Europe, and especially upon England, and the latter was rapidly acquiring a dangerous political interest here when the war broke out. The war begun in 1775 was really only the first step toward independence; the war begun in 1812 first thoroughly accomplished it. Franklin once heard a person speaking of the Revolution as the War of Independence, and reproved him, saying: 'Sir, you mean the Revolution; the war of independence is yet to come. It was a war for independence, but not of independence.'"

The Causes Which Led to the War.

The chief causes which led to the Second War for Independence were the impressment of American seamen by the British, the blockade of French ports without an adequate force to sustain the act, and the British Orders in Council. On the 1st of June, 1812, President Madison transmitted a special message to Congress in which he reviewed the difficulties with Great Britain, strongly portrayed the aggressions inflicted upon us by that nation, and intimated the necessity of war. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, a majority of whom agreed upon, and reported on June 3d, a manifesto as a declaration of war. The following day a bill drawn by William

Pinekney, then Attorney-General in President Madison's Cabinet, was presented in the House by John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, declaring war to exist between the United States and Great Britain. During the proceedings on this subject Congress sat with closed doors. On the 17th of June the bill was finally acted upon and passed in the Senate, it having previously been agreed to in the House. On the same day it received the signature of the President, and two days afterward he issued a proclamation which formally declared war against Great Britain. Following is the text of the bill as it passed Congress:

"Be it enacted, etc., That war be, and the same is hereby, declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions, or letters of marque, and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof."

A Great, a Momentous Struggle.

I do not pretend to give a detailed account of the many battles on sea and land which took place. I have neither the time nor would you have the room for even a mere recapitulation of these events. But there was deperate fighting, and the battles of Lake Erie, Lundy's Lane or Chippewa, the burning of the National Capitol at Washington, the repulse of Commodore Barney at Bladensburg, the engagements at North Point and New Orleans (the last named battle having been fought several weeks after peace was proclaimed), have long been recognized as events of great national importance. The men who figured prominently were Henry Dearbon, Isaac Hull, Zebulon Pike, Jacob Brown, William H. Harrison, Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott, on land, and James Lawrence, Thomas Maedonough, Oliver Hazard Perry, Charles Stewart, David Porter, William Bainbridge, Stephen Decatur, Joshua Barney and Jesse Duncan Elliott on sea.

Two Interesting Events.

In 1814 the principal ports from New York to Maine were blockaded by British war vessels, and early in the Spring of that year a depredating warfare again commenced on the shores of the Chesapeake. My information is obtained from Lossing's History. A small flotilla, under Commodore Barney defended as best it could points on the Chesapeake. About

a like restraint, the inalienable rights of all Masons and the constitution of their grand lodge, the subordinate or local lodges framed their own laws or regulations.

This double representative republic, so like to that of the great nation and great State within whose territory and under whose protection the paternal laws we now live, is the oldest representative government in the world; it has always enjoyed the freedom which is still its boast; it has always elected its chiefs and rulers, and it has always made its own laws by means of representatives democratically elected.

Solomon's Temple.

History points to the year A. M. 2992, more than ten centuries before the Christian era, as the period when Solomon began to build a temple to be dedicated to the God of Israel. This marvelous work was the creation of men specially instructed and skilled in wisdom, science and arts which to all others were unknown. Selected from tribes and nations after they had acquired this esoteric knowledge, these men of Tyre, Sidonia and neighboring nationalities undertook the work which Solomon required for the accomplishment of his purpose.

The site chosen was at Jerusalem and Mount Moriah. The associations, sacred and profane, which cluster around that hallowed eminence are but the outer covering of facts, mysteries and events which have made impressions on the human mind and produced consequences on the soul of man lasting through time and outreaching into eternity. Nowhere in Christendom can there be found an educated intellect which has not been wrought up to its highest capacities by the record of the mighty works, stupendous mysteries and miraculous events which consecrate Jerusalem. The descendants of the chosen people who saw Moses and heard the law and the prophets look yet with faith to the time when the Holy City shall be the resting place of the Ark of their Covenant. The Christian bows his head in devout adoration as he contemplates the memories of Olivet. Even the heathen feel an inexpressible awe at the recital of the histories of the Caesars and centurions who then ruled and reigned over Palestine. Philosophers and scholars have exhausted centuries in a failure to explain, by human reason, the unfaithfulness of the records and revelations which give sanction and sacredness to the scenes of Gethsemane and the Holy Sepulchre.

Stability of Free Masonry.

As we review the past, remote as well as recent, we are struck by the stability of Free Masonry. No other human organization has been so permanent. Men die, kingdoms pass away, even nations are lost, but Free Masonry, like the everlasting hills, remains. Why is this? It is because the corner-stone of our fraternity is the first great light in Masonry—the Word of God. Without it there would be no Free Masonry, and it is this which insures its perpetuity.

Free Masonry is founded upon a rock. It is a beautiful system of morality, derived from the Holy Bible. We quote its very words, and perform the very deeds enjoined by it. This is why our mystic craft, which traces its origin by history and tradition to the remotest past, promises to continue to the remotest future. Its corner-stone is God's Word. Its spiritual temple is "a house not made with hands," the ashlers of which are the ever-living souls of ever-living men, and its cap-stone is charity or

brotherly love.

Free Masonry in its very essence is a system of light; but if the source of that light, the Grand Architect of the universe should be stricken from Free Masonry the craft would lose its sun, about which all of its symbolism clusters, and enthroned in darkness in place of light.

It is not amiss here to state that George Washington, past master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, while serving a second term as President of the United States, on September 18, 1793, and acting grand master, clothed in the insignia and jewel of that office, performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, in the presence of one of the grandest Masonic gatherings that had ever, perhaps, been assembled in this country up to that date, thus attesting to the world his appreciation of Masonry, his faith in its teachings, and the importance of having the corner-stone of the Capitol of this nation "tested," "tried" and laid by the proper officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons, in accordance with ancient usages and solemn rites.

THE NEW CAPITOL

By the Act of the Legislature the Building is to be Completed in Time for the Use of the Next Legislature.

The act authorizing the erection of the new Capitol directs that it shall be completed in time for use by the next Legislature. The work is well under way and the contractor, Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, says he will complete the structure within the specified time. The building will be of plain, ordinary red brick and will be so constructed that it may be faced with marble. It will be so built that wings may be attached at any time for the use of the various departments of state.

The original appropriation for the building is \$550,000, but it is estimated that it will cost ten times this amount before it is completed. The present Department of Internal Affairs building and the old Executive building will eventually be removed to make room for the departmental wings. When completed the building will be one of the finest structures of its kind in this country.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa
Date, *Sept 12, 1898*

THE WAR OF 1812-14

Our Independence of Great Britain
Established By It.

Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania and Masouic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

Daniel H. Hastings, Governor; Amos H. Mylin, Auditor General; Benjamin J. Haywood, State Treasurer; Samuel J. M. McCarell, President Pro Tem. of Senate, and Henry K. Boyer, Speaker, House of Representatives, Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to superintend the execution of the work.

The term of office of the Honorable Amos H. Mylin, as Auditor General, expired on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1898. The Auditor General-elect, Levi G. McCauley, was duly installed, and by virtue thereof became the lawful successor on said Commission.

The term of office of the Honorable Benjamin J. Haywood, as State Treasurer, expired on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1898. The State Treasurer-elect, James S. Beacom, was duly installed, and by virtue thereof became the lawful successor on said Commission.

Henry Ives Cobb, Architect.
Allen B. Rorke, contractor.

There are also herewith deposited the following mentioned articles and documents:

Copy of "An act, to provide for the erection of a new Capitol building for the use of the General Assembly, and to secure plans for said building, and such other buildings to be erected in the future, as may be necessary for Executive and Departmental purposes and making an appropriation therefor." Approved April 14, A. D. 1897.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1837.
Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1893.

Copy of Masonic Ceremonies incident to the laying of the stone.

Copy of "Harrisburg Telegraph," giving account of destruction of State Capitol by fire February 2, 1897, also "Star-Independent" and "Harrisburg Patriot" on same subject.

Copy of publication, "The John Harris Mansion," 1766-1897.

Various denominations of Postage and Internal Revenue Stamps.

Copy of oration delivered by Hon. A. K. McClure at the laying of the corner-stone.

Various denominations of the gold and silver coins of the United States.

Box containing list of buildings erected by Allen B. Rorke and names of sub-contractors on new Capitol Buildings.

Silver plate on which are engraved the names of the Grand Officers of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

As well as all the articles and documents taken from the corner-stone after the destruction by fire of the State Capitol, on February 2, 1897, as follows:

Charter of Charles 2d to William Penn.

Declaration of Independence.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776.

Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several States.

Copy of so much of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania by which indemnity was made to the heirs of William Penn for their interest in Pennsylvania.

Constitution of the United States, 1787.

Treaty of peace and acknowledgment of Great Britain of the Independence of the United States.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790.

Acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which the seat of Government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg and building a State Capitol as the latter authorized.

Government of Pennsylvania, 1898.

Daniel H. Hastings, Governor.

Lewis E. Beitler, Private Secretary.

David Martin, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Richard E. Cochrane, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Henry C. McCormick, Attorney General.

Willbur F. Reeder, Deputy Attorney General.

Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General.
James H. Lambert, Insurance Commissioner.

Samuel W. McCulloch, Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

B. F. Gilkeson, Commissioner of Banking.
Jobu W. Morrison, Deputy Commissioner of Banking.

Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of Agriculture.
John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

Levi Wells, Dairy and Food Commissioner.
H. I. Fernald, M. D., Economic Zoologist.

J. T. Rothrock, M. D., Commissioner of Forestry.
Leonard Pearson, M. D., State Veterinarian.

William H. Egle, State Librarian.

James Campbell, Factory Inspector.

Jobu C. Delaney, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.

Thomas McD. Jones, Superintendent Public Printing and Binding.

Levi G. McCauley, Auditor General.

Sam Matt Friday, Deputy Auditor General.

James S. Beacom, State Treasurer.

Benjamin J. Haywood, Deputy State Treasurer.

James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Isaac B. Brown, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Robert Brownlee, Chief of the Bureau of Mines.

Walter Lyon, Lieutenant Governor.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—James P. Sterrett, Chief Justice; Henry Green, Henry W. Williams, J. Brewster McCollum, James T. Mitchell, John Dean, D. Newlin Fell.

Superior Court of Pennsylvania—Charles E. Rice, President Judge; James A. Beaver, Howard J. Reeder, George B. Orlady, Peter P. Smith, William W. Porter, William D. Porter.

United States Senators—Matthew Stanley Quay, Boies Penrose.

United States Government, 1898.

William McKinley, President.

Garret A. Hobart, Vice President.

William R. Day, Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War.

John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior.

James Willson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General.

WHY LAID BY MASONS

The Fraternity Itself is the Oldest Republic in the World.

Why should Masons lay the corner-stones of public buildings? Because our fraternity is the oldest republic in the world. When the nations lay bound hand and foot, soul and body, in the universal prison house of self-assumed authority, the Free Mason, as his very name implies, was a member of a representative and responsible government. He aided in electing the chief or master of his immediate lodge, and for a limited time, so that the delegated authority, restricted in its exercise by law and usage, returned back to the hand that gave it, to be conveyed under like restrictions to another worthy member of the little community.

These tiny republics were further restrained by a higher power, which they themselves composed by selecting delegates to a general assembly, denominated a grand lodge. That grand lodge, composed of the selected wisdom of all the lesser bodies within a country or State, made general laws for general use, framed a constitution with respectful reference to the unwritten usages and customs of the fraternity, while under

ican citizenship, and especially Pennsylvania citizenship, should teach in letters of living light that State and country must ever be paramount to party. The faithful official, whether Governor, Senator or Representative, should be dismissed from public service to assert the majesty of the people, who with rare exceptions want honest officers and honest laws.

We must not distrust free institutions because they are not faultless. The sun with all its beneficent offices is not unspotted. The rose with its matchless beauty and fragrance has its thorns, and there is not in all animate creation and action an exemplar of perfection. I have faith in the American people. I have faith in the sovereign citizenship of Pennsylvania, and I know that her people, tolerant and forbearing as they may be, will in the fullness of duty correct the errors of rulers and purify the leadership of parties.

Here in the structure whose corner-stone we have laid must be the illustration of the courage and fidelity of our sovereign citizenship, or of its forgetfulness of its highest duties. There cannot be a bad law enacted in this temple without reflecting its



HENRY I. COBB
Architect of the New State Capitol.

disgrace back upon every citizen of the State. There cannot be a profligate measure successful here that will not be a reproach to every voter. There cannot be dishonor in any department of our State government that does not cast its hateful shadows upon the home of every citizen; and in erecting this new sanctuary for the duties of our legislators it is fitting that we should impress on the sovereign citizenship of this unrivaled Commonwealth the sacred duty of maintaining free government in its purity and legislating wisely in faithful reflex of the integrity and patriotism of our people.

Our Flag in Foreign Lands.

A new epoch has come upon us by our war with Spain, and it brings a new departure as inexorable as the law of gravitation. Our Pennsylvania soldiers are with the army and navy in every foreign clime where a hostile flag is found. They are in the far East under the burning suns of thearchy-ridden Philippines. They were in the heroic struggle that won the first victory in Cuba and a gallant Pennsylvanian

is leading the advance in Porto Rico. Other Pennsylvania regiments are equal and impatient to get to the front. They are in common with their fellow-soldiers from North and South, working out the destiny that no human agency has allotted us.

Behind them they hear the cry of Imperialism from the halting conservative as it was heard in every stage of progress in the history of the republic. It assailed Jefferson with bitterness when he acquired Louisiana now the heart of this great nation with a family of States. It assailed the purchaser of Florida with equal vehemence. It disputed the acquisition of the Pacific slope from Mexico with confident prediction of national discord and disintegration. It denounced the Gadsden treaty in unparliamentary terms, and to-day it takes up the cry of Imperialism to halt this nation in its sulimmest duty and clearest destiny.

We did not make war. We pleaded only with Spain to end her fiendish barbarism in Cuba, and we fed her hungry when Spain herself was devastating the homes of her people; but despotism always defeats itself in the end, and when murderous treachery gave us the appalling tragedy of the Maine in which 260 of our brave sailors were murdered without a note of warning, the cup of forbearance was filled to overflowing, and war came because the sovereign citizenship of the nation demanded it.

“Government by the People.”

The same supreme power that demanded this war will demand the complete fulfillment of its purpose. It will demand, in tones which none can misunderstand and which no power or party can be strong enough to disregard, that the United States flag shall never be furled in any Spanish province where it has been planted by the heroism of our army and navy.

Call it Imperialism if you will; but it is not the Imperialism that is inspired by the lust of conquest. It is the higher and nobler Imperialism that voices the sovereign power of this nation, and demands the extension of our flag and authority over the provinces of Spain, solely that “government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

Such is the Imperialism that has become interwoven with the destiny of our great free government, and it will be welcomed by our people regardless of party lines, and will command the commendation of the enlightened powers of the old world, as it rears for the guidance of all, the grandest monument of freedom as the proclaimed policy and purpose of the noblest government ever reared by a man or blessed by Heaven.

THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX

List of Articles and Papers Placed in the Corner-Stone.

There was placed in the copper box deposited in the corner-stone a paper containing the following, executed by Deputy Auditor General Sam Matt Fridy, in artistic chirography:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., August 10, A. D. 1898.

The corner-stone of the Capitol of the State of Pennsylvania was this day laid by William J. Kelly, Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Right Worshipful

in the world. Petroleum from the valleys of our mountains now illumines the people of every tongue. There is not a golden harvest in any country where our farm implements are not employed. The edged tools of our factories are in common use in the shop of every intelligent mechanic abroad. In short, every country of the world is to-day the patron of Pennsylvania's handiwork.

The Cradle of American Liberty.

To-day we can look out on our great Commonwealth with the most progressive and prosperous people of any community in like proportions either at home or abroad, and with traditions and historical records which can be claimed by none of our sister States. Here is the cradle of American liberty. Here is Independence Hall, with all the sacred memories which cluster about it. Here the immortal Declaration of Independence was written and proclaimed. Here the greatest sacrifices were made in wresting our freedom from the parent government. The bloody fields of Brandywine and Germantown and the unspeakable sacrifices of the patriot army at Valley Forge are reorded in the brightest pages of our country's annals. Here the Constitution of the great Republic of the world was fashioned and our people have ever proved their unflinching devotion to the liberty of law.

Nor need we go back to the sanguinary and long protracted struggle for our independence, to find the grandest records of patriotism for our people. Every section of the State now points to its own heroes of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war, and in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Republic, when rebellion struggled through four years of bloody warfare to overthrow it, Pennsylvania stands out single and alone in achievement, alike in field, in forum and in civil authority.

It was a Pennsylvania Executive who, when the dark cloud of fraternal war burst upon us and the hot shot of the Confederate batteries fell in Fort Sumter, was compelled to speak first with official authority to define the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. Then bad to be given, on the spur of the moment for definite action and for final arbitrament by the sword, the solution of an issue that had vexed the founders of the Republic and divided its ablest statesman for more than three-quarters of a century, and those who will turn to the momentous deliverance then made by Governor Curtin, will find every issue of the war clearly defined; every duty of the State concisely presented, and the final judgment of the American people given in faultless prophecy. From the time that the issue of war was forced upon us until Appomattox ended the crimson story, there was not a material departure from the attitude assumed by Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania in the Civil War.

And here is our historic Gettysburg, where more than 40,000 men in blue and gray fell in defense of their faith, and the names of Meade, of Hancock and of Reynolds and of many others of lesser magnitude, but of equal courage and patriotism, tell how grandly Pennsylvania bore her part in the decisive battle of the war. There were other bloody struggles, but Appomattox was only the echo of Gettysburg.

When it is remembered that our State furnished 338,000 men who were mustered into the military service at various times during our civil war, and that when peace came over

33,000 were numbered with the dead who had fallen clad in their country's blue, it must be conceded that we stand in the front of all in our heroism and sacrifice to preserve the Union.

And who does not turn with pride to the record of Pennsylvania in illustrating the highest humanities of war and the most sublime devotion to our sick and fallen heroes and their children? It was Pennsylvania that first inaugurated the system of visiting and ministering to the sick and wounded of every battlefield; that made complete provision for bringing the dead soldiers to their homes for burial with their kindred, and that provided a system of orphan schools, even yet liberally maintained, to give homes and fitness for usefulness to the sons of those who gave their lives to maintain free government. There was not an office of humanity that Pennsylvania did not perform in the most generous way to give timely aid to the sick and wounded of our soldiers and mark their heroism on their tombs among their loved ones, and to make every child of a fallen warrior the ward of the State.

Veterans Heroic in Peace.

Heroic and grand as Pennsylvania was in war, her veterans have been heroic in peace. It was the Philadelphia Brigade that stood the shock of Pickett's charge in the Bloody Angle at Gettysburg, and the survivors of that brigade were the first to invite and welcome the survivors of Pickett's division on their old battlefield to meet in fraternal brotherhood. That was the first demonstration of the brave men who wore the blue and the gray to teach the country and the world that not only had the war ended, but that peace had come and given the people of the North and South a common country, a common brotherhood and a common flag; and the bloody battle of Santiago, in which the Confederate trooper led the front line as major general, with Lee and Butler and Oates and Rosser ready to offer their lives in defense of the Stars and Stripes, tells how completely the bitterness of war has perished; how we are again one people from Eastern to Western sea, from Northern Lake to Southern Gulf.

There is Pennsylvania, and who is not proud of her citizenship? Here as in all other States of the Republic, the citizen is the sovereign. He makes and unmakes laws. He is the arbiter between candidates and parties for the control of State and nation. For all that is beneficent in our free institutions the sovereign citizen is entitled to credit; for all the blemishes which attach to our authority the sovereign citizen is alone responsible. To-day, in laying the corner-stone of the temple of our laws, where the voice of the sovereign citizen is to be echoed in the popular assembly, in the Senate, in the Executive Chamber and Cabinet, we may justly point the high and responsible duties which attach to the citizenship that rules the greatest government of the world.

People Want Honest Government.

It is a misfortune that many intelligent citizens, forgetting the sovereign authority they wield and forgetting their duties to themselves, to the community and to the Commonwealth, bow to the mandates of party, even against their convictions and against the welfare of the people. The master thus becomes the servant of those who should be the servants of the master. Amer-

wisdom of the determination that the blessings which we enjoy shall be extended as a sheltering hand to those who are our neighbors and who live under the shadow of our flag and deserve its protection. Our pride and confidence in, and our admiration for, the army and navy of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of both is exalted in contemplation of the growing respect in which they are now held by the other nations of the earth, and we are thankful to Almighty God that the angel of peace is hovering over our land.

Many of Pennsylvania's noblest figures and ablest statesmen and patriots have here served their constituencies. They charmed by their rhetoric and guided by their wisdom the people of this great Commonwealth. Among the ablest and most eloquent of them all is your orator of the day, whom I now take pleasure in presenting to you, Colonel Alexander K. McClure.

MR. M'CLURE'S SPEECH

Review of the Wonderful Growth of the Commonwealth Since the Erection of the First State Capitol.

Mr. McClure spoke as follows:

Citizens of Pennsylvania: I come to speak of our Commonwealth, an empire by courtesy called a State, on this occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Temple of our Laws. Nearly four score years ago—on the 31st of May, 1819—a like imposing ceremony was had here in laying the corner-stone of the old Capitol, at which Governor Finley presided. Pennsylvania was then, as now, the second State of the Union in population, but the contrast of the grand old Commonwealth of to-day with the Commonwealth of four score years ago, tells a story of liberal and enlightened progress that has no parallel in the history of any of her sister States.

There was then not a single steamship on any of the seas of the world. There was not a train of cars drawn by a locomotive in any clime. The magnetic telegraph was undreamed of, and even a quarter of a century later Professor Morse was shunned as a fretting crank by the lawmakers of the nation. There was not a State west of the Father of Waters, save part of the newly acquired Louisiana with a people largely alien to our language, our laws and our interests. Our present golden Pacific slopes were then sparsely settled by the semi-barbarian and ruled by a foreign power. The now fertile plains between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains were marked upon our school maps as the Great American Desert.

There was not a railway within the limits of our State or in any other State of the Union. Water navigation by the construction of canals had just been initiated, but without any conception of using them as great arteries of trade. Anthracite coal was unknown as an article of commerce, and our vast and only bed of this priceless product was slumbering without even reasonable prospect of development. Colleges were so few as to be regarded as luxuries beyond the reach of a vast majority of those who sought a classical education. Our free school system, now the most beneficent in any community in the world, was then unthought of, and the normal school had not come within the range of the most inventive imagination. Our population then did not exceed a million, and the dusky Aborigines yet remained with their wigwags as strangers at our gates; and yet Pennsylvania

then, as she has ever been, foremost every attribute of the public and private progress of the age.

The Growth of Pennsylvania.

Look at Pennsylvania to-day. A population of nearly six millions is clustered within our confines, and there is no other State or country of like population that equals us in the average intelligence of our people and in general thrift and content. From the first experimental tramway or railroad constructed in our State a few years after the laying of the corner-stone of the old Capitol, we have advanced in railways until the rattle of the iron horse is heard in every valley and on every hilltop of the Commonwealth and traverses nearly 10,000 miles of track within our borders. Our free educational system is unapproached by any other State or country of any clime. We today appropriate annually for the education of the youth of the State more than double the amount of the gross revenues of four score years ago. Colleges have been multiplied until every section of the State is abundantly supplied. The normal school provides an ample corps of competent teachers for the pupils of our schools, and the cross-road from the Delaware to Lake Erie has its free school for every class, condition and race.

The rapid development of our boundless wealth compelled the construction of many canals, and the completion of a great main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with horse railway from Philadelphia to Columbia, and stationary engines for the planes of the Alleghenies by which an uninterrupted highway of trade was made between the Ohio and the Atlantic, was an achievement for that day grander than any special stride of progress since recorded in our history. The anthracite coal trade that four score years ago was confined to the occasional adventurous shipping of an ark from Schuylkill to Philadelphia, has now grown to over 45,000,000 tons per annum, with a value to the producer of nearly \$70,000,000.

Credit Unsurpassed by Any Nation.

Conspicuously humane as were our people as private citizens, the care of the indigent and insane was not ranked among the duties of the State, but to-day the children of want have homes in every county; the insane have asylums in every section of the State, and the degenerate have reformatory institutions, and all of these are established and maintained on the most progressive lines. With this generous discharge of duty to the unfortunate and the most liberal policy extended to every munificent feature of modern civilization, our grand Commonwealth is to-day practically free from debt and its credit is unsurpassed by any government of the earth.

Four score years ago we were largely a dependent people; our industries had not been varied to supply our wants. With a sparse population and little opportunity for advancement in invention and mechanical progress, we had to turn to Europe for a very large proportion of the necessities of life; but to-day while maintaining a liberal policy for our productive industries, we have extended our markets until we reach every mart of commerce in the civilized world. Our Pennsylvania locomotives are found on the best railways of nearly every country abroad. Our steel is to-day supplied to Russia to armor her battleships, and steel for every channel of its use is now produced cheaper in Pennsylvania than in any other locality



GOVERNOR DANIEL H. HASTINGS

fraternity. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master Henry W. Williams, Grand Chaplain J. S. J. McConnell, Grand Senior Warden George E. Wagner and Grand Junior Warden Edgar E. Tennis took a prominent part in the ritualistic observance of the order. Grand Treasurer Thomas R. Patton placed the documents, coins and other valuable articles in the corner-stone, after which Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon, Grand Secretary, had a list of articles so deposited. Each of the grand officers in his proper place examined the stone in its position and reported to the Grand Master that it was "plumb, level and square." After they had approved the work the Grand Lodge proceeded to the corner-stone and spread the cement.

When the covering stone had been fixed in its place by the workmen, Grand Master Kelly declared it to be "plumb, level and square," and so duly laid according to the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Free Masonry, and asked the Great Architect of heaven and earth to bless the work begun and make it mem-

orable to the latest generations. The Grand Stewards, Robert J. Linden and A. B. Rorke, proceeded to the corner-stone, one carrying the vessel containing the corn, and the other the wine and oil. The Deputy Grand Master, Henry W. Williams, with Wardens Wagner and Tennis, then proceeded to the corner-stone and the Grand Steward presented the cornucopia to the Deputy Grand Master, who dropped the corn at the stone, the Senior Warden and the Junior Warden doing likewise with the oil and wine.

An Historic Gavel Used.

An interesting feature was the presentation to the Grand Lodge of a delegation of three Masons of Washington by Justice Williams, of the Supreme Court. These visitors had in their possession the handsome gavel used by George Washington in presiding over the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the national Capitol in 1793, when the father of his country was serving his second term as President of the United States. The delegation honored



THE NEW STATE CAPITOL OF WHICH T



...in large
 ...Ambassador.
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 ...President. that the Spanish an-
 ...unsatisfactory and that the
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 ...suddenly. As this situation changed
 ...suddenly after the conference, it may
 ...fairly assumed that the Ambassador
 ...abandoned the conditions which the Pres-
 ...idant was reputed to have regarded as un-
 ...satisfactory.

It is believed that the protocol carries within itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace. What they particularly desire is that our government shall demand as a condition of the cessation of hostilities the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports, in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The peace negotiations are now believed to be advanced to a point where the President has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace. So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon, namely, that of Secretary Day, who will head the commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward.

Mr. Woodford, our last Minister to Spain, has been also mentioned, though he is credited with entertaining a desire to return to Madrid in the capacity of United States Minister after the war. The two ambitions might conflict, a peace commissioner not always being welcome as a Minister resident, particularly where he has been party to forcing an obnoxious peace upon the country to which he is to be accredited.

...of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy, that of Mr. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, whose staunch Americanism and with diplomatic knowledge is urged as fitting

M'KINLEY ACTS ALONE

Running the Peace Negotiations as if He Ran the War.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.
 Washington, August 10.

The great and grave responsibility of conducting preliminary peace negotiations with Spain rests upon the President of the United States, and William McKinley has accepted that responsibility. The members of the Cabinet who called at the White House Tuesday night came of their own volition. President McKinley did not summon his Cabinet for advice. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Secretary of War Alger and Attorney General Griggs called for news, to ascertain the situation for their own information.

President McKinley is conducting the peace negotiations, just as he has conducted the war. He is the head and front of it all. The informant of the writer says: "Tell the people that McKinley is running this business himself and they will be satisfied, because the people have confidence in his judgment, as they have confidence in his patriotism and Americanism."

The fact of the matter is that Spain has begun quibbling over large and small matters. The government at Madrid has undertaken to accept the terms which have been dictated, with a number of Spanish provisos, not one of which will be allowed.

Ambassador Cambon presented the reply of Spain, which began with a statement that the terms proposed are accepted, but Spain desires to know what is to be done with the Cuban bonded indebtedness. Spain also wants to know how long a time will be given for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. Spain accepts the terms, but wants to know whether the United States expects to permanently occupy Manila bay and city.

Spain desires the United States to understand that the cession of territory can only be accomplished by the consent of the Cortes. Spain desires peace, and accepts the proposed terms, but desires information on these points. That is the gist of the Spanish reply. It is an acceptance of the terms, with diplomatic provisos for an indefinite delay.

The President has informed Ambassador Cambon that there must be no delay in this matter, and that there must be no quibbling for the killing of time. On the contrary, the government at Madrid must accept the terms dictated, leaving all other matters to the proposed peace commissioners. M. Cambon was duly impressed on Tuesday evening with the fact that the terms presented by the government are not suggestive, but dictatorial.

In accordance with this declaration by the President, the French Ambassador was today engaged at the Department of State in the preparation of a protocol embodying the terms dictated, and he has cabled the gov-

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Grand Master Kelly, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by loaning him the famous badge of authority for use during the laying of the corner-stone of Pennsylvania's new Capitol. After prayer by Rev. Dr. J. S. J. McConnell, he delivered an interesting address, in which he paid a high tribute to Masonry and illustrated its beneficent purposes.

Auditor General McCauley, vice president of the commission, then presented Architect Cobb to the Grand Master, who handed him the tools and plans, and in a brief speech entrusted to him the work of completing the building. The band then played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while everybody on the stand and within hearing distance rose and stood with heads uncovered. The Tyler then made formal announcement of the laying of the stone, after which Grand Master Kelly introduced Governor Hastings, who made an address of twenty minutes' length.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS' SPEECH

An Historical Review of the Commonwealth and Also of the Former State Houses.

Governor Hastings spoke as follows:

On the 4th of December, 1682, the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania convened at Upland, now the city of Chester, in what had been erected as the "House of Defense," and its sessions continued but for three days, when it adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 12th day of the first month of 1683. From a summary of the acts passed by that first Assembly one would imagine that its members worked day and night and were of unanimous mind in all their transactions; no record, at least, is preserved of any debates.

Philadelphia had been designated as the capital of the Province, which at that time contained a population of about 2,000 souls, by the proprietary, William Penn. The sessions of the Provincial Assembly were held at Philadelphia in various meeting houses, private dwellings and Friends' school houses until April, 1729, when the citizens of Philadelphia petitioned the Assembly to erect a State House. A bill was submitted providing for the issue of £50,000 to be expended for this purpose, but by the objection of Governor Gordon the amount was reduced to £30,000.

Important preparations were made for the erection of the State House, now Independence Hall, but it was not until October, 1736, that the Assembly was therein convened. It continued to occupy this historic building until May 13, 1775, when its use was transferred to the Continental Congress. The Declaration of Independence having been promulgated to the world on July 4, 1776, on the 15th day of that month the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania met in the State House and continued in session until the 28th of September following.

Adjourned to Lancaster.

18, 1777, when "an account having received that the enemy's army was marching for this city, it was agreed that the General Assembly should adjourn to the borough of Lancaster, to meet there Thursday, the 25th inst."

On Monday, September 29, 1777, the Legislature of the State met in the Court House in the borough of Lancaster, and continued to hold its sessions there until May 25, 1778. This old Court House was a two-story brick building, located in the centre of the square, and was destroyed by fire on the 9th of June, 1784.

The British having evacuated Philadelphia, the General Assembly resumed its sessions in the State House there on August 4, 1778, and continued in that building until the 3d of December, 1799.

Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1789-90 the question of the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia began to be vigorously discussed. The location of the capital in the large city of the Commonwealth was considered objectionable, from the fear that the Legislature might be too much under the control of the municipality, and it was thought it would be better for the interests of the Commonwealth if the capital were centrally located in the State.

Many Cities Considered.

The question was a vexatious one, owing to the fact that the majority of the towns in the central portion of the State vigorously urged their respective claims. In February, 1795, a resolution was passed by the House providing for the removal of the place of the permanent residence of the Legislature to Carlisle, but it failed to pass the Senate.

At the session in 1796 the House again took up the matter. Reading, Carlisle and Sunbury were named, but their claims were not agreed to. Lancaster was chosen by a majority of two in the House, but the Senate did not concur, and the measure failed. Two years afterward the contest was again renewed, and Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, was named.

Subsequently a motion was made to strike out Wright's Ferry and insert Harrisburg, but it was lost. The bill as passed was amended in the Senate by the insertion of Harrisburg as the location of the capital. Neither house would recede, and the measure again failed.

In 1799 another effort was made, which proved unsuccessful, and Lancaster was selected as the temporary seat of government. The Governor signed the bill April 3, 1799. The time from which Lancaster was to be considered the capital was after the first Monday in November. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses incident to the removal. The act providing for the removal recites that "All offices attached to the seat of government of the State of Pennsylvania shall cease to be exercised elsewhere, and shall remain at said borough of Lancaster until the present seat of the government shall here be established."

Harrisburg Finally Chosen

On the 3d of December, 1799, the Assembly met in the Court House, which building

te House," and was used by the Legislature for a period of about twelve years. The act authorizing the removal of the seat of government from Lancaster, and the result was that at every session of the General Assembly this question was an important issue, until the matter was finally decided on February 21, 1810, when a law was passed directing the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg and providing for an expenditure of \$1,000 for the transfer of the records and archives.

The Commissioners of Dauphin county tendered the absolute use and possession of the Court House and rooms at Harrisburg for the use of the Legislature until such time as proper buildings could be erected upon the ground owned by the State. The Court House at Harrisburg in which the sessions of the assembly were held prior to the erection of the Capitol building, was an imposing brick structure, erected during the close of the last century.

The entire building was given up to the use of the Assembly, the lower floor being set apart for the use of the House of Representatives and the various offices, the Treasurer and Auditor General; the second floor for the Senate, the library and the land department. The first session was held at Harrisburg, December 3, 1812, on which occasion Governor Snyder, in his annual message, alluded to the declaration of war by Congress in language which may be appropriately quoted to-day. "The sword of the nation," he said, "which for thirty years has been rusting in its scabbard, has been drawn to maintain that independence which it had gloriously achieved. In the war of the revolution our fathers went forth, as it were, with a sling and a stone and smote the enemy. Since that period our country has been abundantly blessed, and its resources greatly multiplied. Millions of her sons have grown to manhood and inheriting the principles of their fathers, are determined to preserve the precious heritage which was purchased by their blood and won by their valor."

First Corner-Stone Laid.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to superintend the construction of the Capitol proceeded to arrange for the erection of a proper building upon these grounds which had been set apart and appropriated for State purposes as early as 1784. Stephen Hills, an architect from Boston, exhibited plans which were adopted by the commissioners, and at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, May 31, 1819, the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by Governor Findlay.

The cost of the entire building, including the arsenal, the enclosure and embellishment of the public grounds was \$275,000. The main Capitol building was \$135,000. The building was completed in December, 1821, and on Wednesday, the 2d of January, 1822, it was dedicated for the use by the Legislature with imposing ceremonies. It was this building which was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 2d of February, 1897.

The old building had an interesting history. In it sixteen Governors of Pennsylvania were inaugurated. Among them Andrew G. Curtin, the nation's great war hero; John W. Geary, the hero of a number of battles; Hartranft, the ideal volunteer.

the people of the Commonwealth. Presidents Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes had been within its walls, and here Webster entranced an audience with his eloquence. Lafayette was tendered a public reception in the old Senate chamber and in 1860 a similar honor was accorded the Prince of Wales.

The pages of Pennsylvania's history written by her people from the time her representatives first convened in the temporary State House at Upland contain much of which her citizens are very proud and little that they may regret. Her population, in its phenomenal growth and development, has been as composite as to nationality and occupation as her great natural wealth has been varied, and in both she is distinctively, proudly Pennsylvanian.

Her sons first inspired that plan of national existence which is to-day so much cherished at home and favored with increasing respect abroad. The fragrance of Penn's character permeated the other colonies and attracted to his province those who improved upon his declaration of equality and independence, and who amplified his rules of government into a constitution better adapted to the happiness and prosperity of seventy millions of people than the combined wisdom of all former ages.

Holiest Spot in America.

The holiest spot in America is our old State House—Independence Hall—and the noblest emblem of national existence is that inspiration of a Pennsylvania woman now floating in triumph in Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila, as well as at Washington.

No American war lacked for soldiers from Pennsylvania; no story of battle on sea or land, where opportunity was given, fails to record the heroism of the Pennsylvania soldier and sailor.

In the present struggle, Pennsylvania was first again, as in the war of the rebellion, to place her sons in the field and say to the President of the United States that Pennsylvania's soldiers were ready for his commands.

But we prize the highest and hold most sacred those qualities of our citizenship which insure contentment and happiness in pursuing the avocations which belong to peaceful industry, frugality and domestic comfort; which inculcate love of home and family, purity of purpose, individual energy and honorable ambition; recognition of duty to neighbor and the charity taught by the Apostles. These elements in the character of our Statehood have made us a peaceful, prosperous and homogenous people.

We have unlocked and wisely utilized the wealth which has been stored in the lap of Pennsylvania; we have established the American home, we have developed and fostered the American school, we maintain the church of our individual choice, and to-day our wives and daughters are busy with deft fingers and anxious minds in providing for the comfort of husband and brother serving in our army and navy.

Thrill of National Pride.

Pennsylvania, in accord with her sister States, feels the thrill of national pride intensified by the war now happily nearing its close, which has so closely united all sections of our country in a common national purpose and patriotism. We feel the uplift

HARRISBURG, August 10.

corner-stone of the new State Capitol replace the old building destroyed by fire in February, 1897, was laid with pomp and display at noon to-day in the presence of a notable gathering of people. The Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania was in charge of the ceremonies, and some of the most distinguished men of the State were present to honor the occasion. The ceremonies began and closed amid a heavy downpour of rain which percolated through the canvas overhanging the platform for the accommodation of the Capitol Commission's guests and rendered necessary the general hoisting of umbrellas. But notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the event passed off to the satisfaction of all who were fortunate enough to get within seeing distance of the ceremonies and hearing discourse of the orator of the day and others delegated to make remarks appropriate to the occasion.

A Notable Success.

The large spaces about the proposed building would not have been sufficiently large to contain the people who would have turned out had the day been fair. It was, with an incessant rain beating down on those who had ventured out in the open to take in the proceedings, the day that was a numerical success. The corner-stone was that used in the old Capitol, having been preserved for use in the new building. After the Masonic exercises Governor Hastings, the president of the Capitol Commission, made a speech of a historical nature covering the early history of the State, and introduced the orator of the day, A. K. McClure. At the close of the ceremonies a collation was served in the Supreme Court chamber. McClure was afterwards entertained at luncheon by Governor Hastings at the Executive Mansion.

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL

Grand Lodge of Masons Laid the Corner-stone According to the Customs of Their Fraternity.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

Harrisburg, August 10.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol were conducted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State and in the presence of many distinguished Pennsylvanians. The Supreme Court and Superior Court of Pennsylvania were represented in the audience on the platform, and also the Temple, 1811, and the oldest

though no invitations were sent out to Senators and Representatives as members of the Legislature, a good sprinkling of them was noticeable in the throng. Nearly all the heads of the State departments and many of the subordinates left their posts to do honor to the occasion. The preliminary arrangements were mainly in charge of Auditor General McCauley, State Treasurer Beacom and Senator McCarrrell, of the Capitol Commission, Governor Hastings, the president, confining his contribution to the day's events to a historical speech covering the early history of Pennsylvania, and Ex-Speaker Boyer, also a member of the commission, not being able to do more than participate in the exercises on account of his duties as Superintendent of the United States Mint. Ex-State Treasurer Haywood and Ex-Auditor General Mylin, late members of the commission, occupied positions on the platform with the present members.

The platform was liberally festooned with bunting and the corner-stone ornamented with the national emblem and Masonic devices before having been lifted into its proper place by one of the huge derricks used in handling the ponderous columns and beams which will make up the framework of the building.

The Masonic Ceremonies.

The Grand Lodge of Masons reached here at 11.30 on private cars from Philadelphia and were met at the railroad station by a delegation of Masons, the escort of honor being formed of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, and the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 4, of Harrisburg. The Capitol Building Commission and the Masonic fraternity marched from the station to the site of the new State House. The procession was headed by the Citizens' Band, of Steelton. All the Masonic brethren appeared in the dress of the fraternity, the officers of the Grand Lodge and the officers of the subordinate lodges wearing their appropriate jewels and aprons, and the other brethren white lambskin aprons.

When the procession reached the west end of the platform it was halted, the ranks were opened to the right and left, facing inward, and the brethren uncovered. The Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Sword Bearer and followed by the other officers of the Grand Lodge, the proper authorities and the members of the Grand Lodge, in reverse order, then advanced through the open ranks to the east of the platform. As the procession advanced the band played a march. When the Grand Officers took their stations Grand Master Kelly advanced to the centre of the platform and began the ritualistic corner-stone ceremony of the fraternity.

The Laying of the Stone.

More than an hour was occupied in completing the programme of the Masonic

reach, she thought only of the sufferings of those who were holding the British at bay, prayerfully believing in the Lord of Hosts, and that the victory of battle was not always to the strong and mighty. Energetic and none the less brave, she was one of the model women of the days of '76. Every crisis in the affairs of nations brings to the front just such noble women as Hannah Thomson, but not since those memorable days has it ever become necessary for them to suffer and yet be strong, to be so abjectly self-denying and yet brave in suffering, and hopeful in the most trying hours. Our Revolutionary ancestors, whether on the battlefield or amid the despondency of Valley Forge, well knew that beyond were the tender loves, the sympathizing hearts, the self-devoted labors of the mothers, wives and daughters of liberty, and that eventually the sun of independence would dawn upon their long night of struggle. When peace came and the government of the colonies became firmly established under the constitution, the Congress in appreciation of Mr. Thomson's labors, complimented his wife, of whom they had deprived so much of his company, and asked her to receive from them a silver vessel of any form she might choose. She accepted the gift and chose an urn. Mrs. Thomson died at Harriton, September 6, 1807. Charles Thomson, son of William Thomson, was born in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, November 29, 1729. He emigrated with an elder brother and sisters, at the age of eleven years, his widowed father dying within sight of the shores of America. The son was a bright boy, very affectionate in disposition, and became a favorite in the family of a blacksmith in whose care the captain of the vessel had placed him. Overhearing a conversation in regard to apprenticing him to the former, the boy resolved not to be chained to a forge, and left New Castle in the direction of Philadelphia. The next day upon being accosted by a lady proceeding along the same road, and being asked what he would like to be when he became a man, promptly replied "to be a scholar;" pleased, the good woman took him home with her and sent him to school. His elder brother afterwards assisted him to acquire a classical education under the celebrated Rev. Francis Alison. He taught some years in the Friends academy at New Castle, and afterward went to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin. Mr. Thomson became a profound Greek scholar, and his subsequent translation of the Septuagint is a monument to his classical learning. On September 1, 1774, he married Hannah Harrison, two years his senior in age, and John Adams alludes to it in his diary, and calls Mr. Thomson the-Sam Adams of Philadelphia. About this time the first Continental Congress was held in Carpenter's Hall, of which Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was chosen president, and Charles Thomson, on motion of Mr. Mifflin, secretary. The latter was sent for. When the messenger arrived he was just alighting from a chaise with his bride, whom he had just brought from Harriton. He hastened to the hall, where he found the Congress awaiting him. Mr. "Thomson," said Mr. Randolph, "we have sent you to keep the minutes of the pro-

ceedings of this Congress." ed, and for fifteen years was secretary of that body. He was the soul of that remarkable, and very frequently active peacemaker between the hotspurs. From time to time appeared in that body. It may truly be written of him that was "the enlightened benefactor of a country in its day of peril and need." He died at Harriton, August 16th, 1822, full of honors and of years.

From, *Lewis*
Philadelphia Pa.
 Date, *Aug 11. 1898*

STATE'S NEW LAW TEMPLE

Corner-Stone of the Capitol La"
 With Imposing Ceremony.

FREEMASONS OFFICIATE

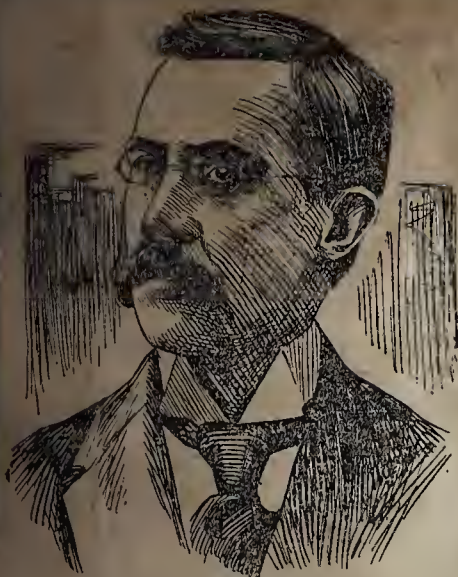
Gavel Used by George Washington Use
 by Grand Master.

MANY STATE OFFICIALS PRESE

Governor Hastings Delivers an
 torical Address.

EIGHTY YEARS OF LAWMAKI

A. K. McClure, the Orator of the Day
 Reviews the Wonderful Growth
 of the Commonwealth.



EMINENT SIR CLARK E. DIEHL
Pilgrim Commandery.

tuted in Lower Paxtaug township, Lancaster county. It was composed principally of men who had received their degrees in army lodges which existed during the American revolution. During that time the order was confined to the favored few, principal among whom were the chieftains to whose patriotic courage much is due for the preservation of our liberties. Harrisburg was laid out in 1785, and soon afterward the meeting place of the lodge was changed to the town. In 1803 the name of the lodge was changed to Perseverance. Harrisburg became an important centre of Free Masonry, and many of the noted men of the State received their degrees in the town.

The 1797 Convention.

In 1797 a convention of Knights Templar was held in Philadelphia, at which were presented two encampments from that one from Harrisburg and one from Carlisle organized between the years 1793 and 1797. The records of the Harrisburg Encampment, No. 3, were forwarded to the archives of the grand lodge, but by the destruction of the Masonic Hall at Philadelphia in 1862 they were lost, leaving no record to show the names of those who were knighted or of its officers.

In 1826 Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment of Harrisburg was organized under a dispensation issued by DeWitt Clinton, general grand master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Orders of knighthood were conferred for several years by the encampment, but the anti-Masonic agitation prevalent at that time caused its early extinction.

In 1855 Parke Commandery, No. 7, of Harrisburg, was organized, and in 1869 the name was changed to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, which it has retained, until it numbers on its rolls over 200 members. Among the members of the Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment, from which Pilgrim Commandery sprang, was General Simon Cameron, father of Ex-Senator R. Donald Cameron. In the list of members of Pilgrim Commandery is Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Temple No. 1, Harrisburg, 1877, and the oldest

member of the order in Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania's Knights Templar.

Benjamin Parke, in whose honor the predecessor of Pilgrim Commandery was named, in his annual address while commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, said that "when the history of knighthood in the United States should be written Pennsylvania knighthood, like Pennsylvania Masonry, will stand the graudest, the firmest, if not the loftiest, column in the Union."

Alfred Creigh, a prominent Templar, who gave much thought to the origin of the order, said in 1866, that Templars in other States "must not forget to honor the State of Pennsylvania, who, by the organization of the first Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, breathed into knighthood the breath of life, May 12, 1797—and in the infancy of the United States arose to manhood." At the same time he uttered this sentiment: "Although she bears upon her brow the marks of old age, nor signs of decay, but all the vigor of youth." What Mr. Creigh said in 1866 applies to Knight Templarism in Pennsylvania with greater force to-day.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, *June 11, 1898.*

MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Hannah Harrison Thomson.

Hannah Harrison, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Harriton, and his wife, Hannah Norris, was born December 23, 1728, in the county of Philadelphia. Her parents were Friends, and the only daughter was educated in the best schools of the Quaker City. She was quite a leader in social circles, and when at the outset of the Revolution, as mistress of Harriton, at the age of forty-seven, she married Charles Thomson, there was indeed a commotion among those who had known her so many years as a confirmed maiden lady. Charming in conversation, of remarkable intellectuality, she found in Mr. Thomson one worthy of the highest appreciation. Their love for each other was the offspring of true friendship, founded upon mutual respect and esteem inspired by virtues which both possessed and admired; and that love endured as long as their lives. During the entire period of the Revolution she assisted her husband in the philanthropic work he had undertaken—that of secretary of the Congress. In every way she aided the patriotic women of the Province in the multifarious labors devolving upon them. During the occupancy, when her home near Fair Hill, previously occupied by them, was burned by order of General Howe, and the enemy despoiled whatever was in their

E. Diehl, Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, while Christian Nauss is vice chairman. There are over one hundred members on this committee. Senator McCarrell is chairman of the committee on reception and entertainment, and William M. Donaldson vice chairman, and Robert C. Welsh chairman of the parade committee and Maurice C. Finney vice chairman.

One of the interesting events on Monday afternoon will be the exemplification of the Red Cross degree by Tancred Commandery, of Pittsburg, at Kelker Street Hall, the largest in Harrisburg. On Monday evening Harry M. Van Zandt, Grand Commander, and the Grand Commandery will receive the visiting Knights and their ladies at the Com-



G. WILSON HOFFA
Pilgrim Commandery of Harrisburg.

monwealth Hotel from 8 to 10. Pilgrim Commandery will receive at the Scottish Rite Temple, North street near Third, from 8 to 12. Visiting Knights may attend in fatigue dress, wearing jewel. During the evening there will also be other receptions by visiting commanderies.

Formation of the Parade.

The parade will start at 10.30 and be in charge of Adam H. Schmehl, grand captain general, with William M. Donaldson, chief of staff; officers and Past Grand Commanders of the Grand Commandery; Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, 53, of Philadelphia, escort to grand officers. It will form on Front and Second streets, right resting on Market, and pass east on Market, to Fourth, to Walnut, to Third, to North, to Sixth, to Reily, to Third, to State, to Front, passing reviewing stand, at the executive mansion, where they will be reviewed by the grand eminent commander, officers and past grand commanders, and Governor Hastings and other State officials. The procession will move in the following order:

First Division—Herman Junker, Pittsburg, marshal; aides, Lewis L. Forbes, John G. Gwinner, Harry S. Beaver and C. C. White; commanderies, Philadelphia, No. 2, Philadelphia; St. John's, No. 4, Philadelphia; St. John's, No. 8, Carlisle; De Molay, No. 9, Reading; Mountain, No. 10, Altoona; Crusade, No. 12, Bloomsburg.

Lancaster; Kedron, No. 18, Greensburg; Hugh de Payn, No. 19, Easton; York, No. 21, York; Baldwin H., No. 22, Williamsport.

Second Division—W. I. Fleming, Bellefonte, marshal; aides, Harry K. L. Leech, H. A. Felix, E. F. Irving and N. S. Ross; com-



ALEXANDER W. BERGSTRESSER
Pilgrim Commandery.

manderies, Packer, No. 23, Mauch Chunk; Hermit, No. 24, Lebanon; Lewistown, No. 26, Lewistown; Kadosh, No. 29, Philadelphia; Hntehlnson, No. 32, Norristown; Allegheny, No. 35, Allegheny; Mary, No. 36, Philadelphia; Calvary, No. 37, Danville; Reading, No. 42, Reading; Dieu le Veut, No. 45, Wilkesbarre; St. Alban, No. 47, Philadelphia.

Third Division—F. H. Hemperly, marshal; aides, Jacob Sell, W. K. Lits, W. S. Colville and John C. Bucher; commanderies, Tancred, No. 48, Pittsburg; Kensington, No. 54, Philadelphia; Continental, No. 56, Chambersburg; Ascalon, No. 59, Pittsburg; Orient, No. 61, Johnstown; Huntingdon, No. 62, Huntingdon; Duquesne, No. 2, Pittsburg; Gethsemane, No. 75, York; Shamokin, No. 77, Shamokin, and Pilgrim, No. 11, of SE city.

The Grand Commandery.

At 3 P. M. there will be a session of Grand Commandery at Chestnut Street. At the reception and tournoi at Kelker Street Hall in the evening sir knights be admitted only in full templar uniform without swords. At 8.15 the guests will be entertained by a concert. Later in the evening there will be an exhibition drill by the Allegheny Commandery, followed by dancing.

On Wednesday morning the Grand Commandery will elect officers, who will be installed in the Opera House in the evening, which will close the work of the conclave.

The last time the conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held in this city was on June 13, 1871, and the only time before in 1857. Pilgrim Commandery, under whose auspices next week's conclave will gather here, has an interesting history. November 10, 1777, Lodge No. 21, frequently mentioned as the "Ancient Lodge of Paxtang" was con-

From, *Times*

Phila Pa

Date, *May 12 1898*

CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
to Meet This Week.

HARRISBURG IS IN GALA ATTIRE

The Forty-Fifth-Annual Session of
the Masonic Order.

GRAND PARADE ON TUESDAY

The Philadelphia Commanderies to be
Well Represented—The Pre-
vious Conclaves.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

HARRISBURG, May 21.

The auguries are all favorable to the grand success of the forty-fifth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania Knights Templar in this city next week. The local committees of arrangements have made every possible provision for the accommodation and entertainment of the thousands of Knights who have indicated their purpose to visit the State Capital during the conclave exercises, and in their efforts they have received the willing and substantial co-operation of business men and others resident here. The parade and other incidents of the prospective conclave have been under the auspices of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, one of the oldest and solidest Templar institutions of the State, which has thus far performed its multifarious duties with such marked success that not a doubt is entertained that until the end of the conclave it will be found wanting in any particular.



S. J. M. M'CARRELL

Chairman Reception Committee, Knights Templar Conclave.

There are seventy-four active commanderies in Pennsylvania, and of these thirty-eight will be represented in the parade on Tuesday next by organizations ranging between 20 and 150, and all the other commanderies by a few members. The total in line will not vary much from 2,500 brilliantly uniformed Knights. While all the commanderies will present an attractive appearance those from Philadelphia and Pittsburg promise to make an exceptionally fine display in the parade. These cities will not only be largely represented, but by its best commanderies.

Philadelphia to be Represented.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia, will be the first to arrive in the city on Monday, but by night nearly all the others intending to take part in the parade are expected to have made their appearance. The conclave committee consists of William M. Donaldson, chairman; M. W. Jacobs, vice chairman; William H. Smith, secretary; William L. Gorgas, treasurer; Owen M. Copelin, Daniel W. Cox, Clark E. Diehl, Daniel H. Helsey, Edward S. Herman, Samuel J. M. McCarrell, William B. Miller, Peter K. Sprenkel, Robert C. Welsh and Richard M. H. Wharton. The committee on escort will be headed by Clark



OWEN M. COPELIN
Grand Marshal.

"AT 8 o'clock, the shelves being taken down and put away and the tables joined together, everybody sat down to the tea, coffee, bread, butter, salmon, shad, liver, steak, potatoes, pickles, ham, chops, black puddings and sausages all over again. Some were fond of compounding this variety and having it all on their plates at once. As each gentleman got through his own personal amount of tea, coffee, bread, butter, salmon, shad, liver, steak, potatoes, pickles, ham, chops, black puddings and sausages, he rose up and walked off. When everybody had done with everything the fragments were cleared away, and one of the waiters, appearing anew in the character of a barber, shaved such of the company as desired to be shaved, while the remainder looked on or yawned over their newspapers. Dinner was breakfast again, without the tea, and coffee, and supper and breakfast were identical."

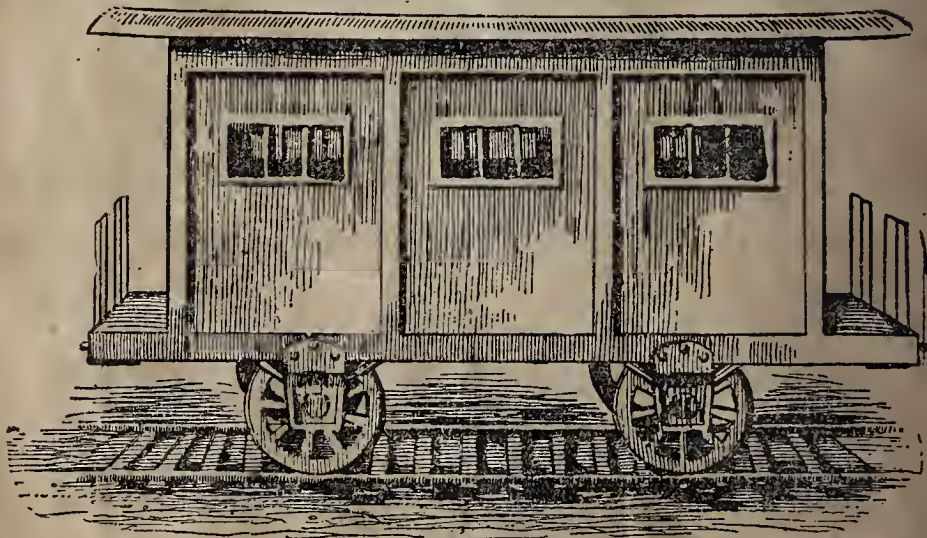
It is also not uninteresting to glance at the portage car itself which one, including Mr. Dickens, took upon the end of his canal boat journey, and upon which he was lifted to the top of the Alleghenies and, so to speak, slid down the western incline of the Portage road until he reached the water-way which led him to Pittsburg. It may be noted as a matter of some little detail that the packet canal boats of those days were almost uniformly 72 feet long, 11 feet wide and 8 feet high above low-water mark. In those days it required twenty-eight hours to transport a passenger vehicle 103 miles. At this date the Pennsylvania Railroad's limited specials traverse the same distance in much less than two hours.

It is interesting in connection with the reminiscence provoked by the disappearance of the old packet canal boat of sixty years ago to consider the detail of annihilation

never can forget as Dickens himself never forget, although he passed by only a few years after his death, the home at Loretto, the romantic, and, in some measure, pathetic career of the man who was born to a prince's title and a king's wealth had he desired to grasp it, who made an humble but never-to-be-forgotten career as a true Christian—the Prince Demitri Gallitzin. It was at Loretto that he founded the colony of Catholics, after having been converted from the Greek faith, and the little mining town of Gallitzin, Cambria county, the end of the great tunnel which Dickens, in 1843, several years after the death of the enthusiast priest, went aside to visit, bears testimony to his extraordinary career.

Many thoughtless passengers over the canal and portage ways passed over the humble settlement in those years, when young Gallitzin was busy with his little flock of Christians, without the knowledge that in the humble priest, who had taken the name of Schmidt, there lived in these solitudes of the Alleghenies a Prince of the Russian Empire, a son of a field marshal of Frederick the Great, and of his wife, the celebrated Amelia Gallitzin.

The house which he built in the first year of the present century and the chapel still survive, forming as chapel and parsonage today one of the most picturesque and romantic relics in Central Pennsylvania. In the days of the old canal packet it was one of the few religious chapels to be seen and admired when the adventurous tourist cared to go beyond the beaten paths of travel. It can to this day, almost, be seen from the Pennsylvania station of Gallitzin on the other side of the great tunnel.



AN OBSERVATION CAR IN 1842

of time and space by the construction of the Gallitzin Tunnel, one only of the many great improvements in travel between Philadelphia and the West. As the passenger thunders into that long and gloomy cavern, cut straight through miles of adamant rock, and emerges upon the other side into the little town of Gallitzin, to avoid which straight cut Dickens' "Portage Road Pull-n" had to climb nearly 1,500 feet, one

...sion of camels, and has, for that reason, become known as the "camel-back bridge." Of his passage over this bridge Dickens says: "It was profoundly dark; perplexed with great beams crossing and recrossing it at every possible angle; and through the broad chinks and crevices in the floor the rapid river gleamed far down below like a legion of eyes. We had no lamps; and as the horses stumbled and floundered through this place towards the distant speck of dying light it seemed interminable. I really could not at first persuade myself as we rumbled heavily on, filling the bridge with hollow noises, and I held down my head to save it from the rafters above, but that I was in a painful dream; for I have even dreamed of toiling through such places, and as often argued, even at the time, 'This cannot be reality.'"

The Legislature happened to be in session at this time, and during Dickens' stay at the Boulton Hotel, which was under the direct supervision of Mrs. Boulton, a very large committee of that body visited him at that hostelry. Apparently in those days there was more chewing of tobacco than there is to-day and less smoking, for Madame Boulton was compelled to take up her carpets and put down some other floor covering because of the expectoration of mahogany-colored saliva by members of the Assembly—at least, Dickens says so. At Harrisburg to-day they are more particular and have more cuspidors, and they use more cigars than they do fine-cut.

But it is the canal boat—the "portage palace car" of those days, a sketch of which is presented in connection with a picture of the Pennsylvania Railroad's latest parlor car of to-day—that we have most to do with in a reminiscence of the last of the old internal water-way packets.

The canal boat was a barge with a little house in it, viewed from the outside; and a caravan at a fair, viewed from within, the gentlemen being accommodated as the spectators usually are in one of those locomotive museums of penny wonders, and the ladies being partitioned off by a red curtain, after the manner of the dwarfs and giants in the same establishments, whose private lives are passed in rather close exclusiveness.

Dickens says, in describing this: "I have mentioned my having been in some uncertainty and doubt at first relative to the sleeping arrangements on board this boat. I remained in the same vague state of mind until 10 o'clock or thereabouts, when, going below, I found suspended on either side of the cabin three long tiers of hanging book-shelves, designed apparently for volumes of the small octavo size. Looking with greater attention at these contrivances (wondering to find such literary preparations in such a place), I descried on each shelf a sort of microscopic sheet and blanket; then I began dimly to comprehend that the passengers were the library and that they were to be arranged edgewise on these shelves till morning.

"I was assisted to this conclusion by seeing some of them gathered round the master of the boat, at one of the tables, drawing lots with all the anxieties and passions of gamblers depicted in their countenances, while others, with small pieces of cardboard in their hands, were groping among the shelves in search of numbers corresponding with those they had drawn.

As soon as any gentleman found his number he took possession of it by immediately undressing himself and crawling into bed. The rapidity with which an agitated gambler subsided into a snoring slumberer was one of the most singular effects I have ever witnessed. As to the ladies, they were already abed, behind the red curtain, which was carefully drawn and plumed up the centre, though as every cough, or sneeze, or whisper behind this curtain was perfectly audible before it, we had still a lively consciousness of their society.

"The politeness of the person in authority had secured to me a shelf in a nook near this red curtain, in some degree removed from the great body of sleepers, to which place I retired, with many acknowledgments to him for his attention. I found it, on after-measurement, just the width of an ordinary sheet of Bath post letter paper; and I was at first in some uncertainty as to the best means of getting into it. But the shelf being a bottom one, I finally determined on lying upon the floor, rolling gently in, stopping immediately I touched the mattress and remaining for the night with that side uppermost, whatever it might be. Luckily, I came upon my back at exactly the right moment. I was much alarmed on looking upward to see, by the shape of his half yard of sacking (which his weight had bent into an exceedingly tight bag) that there was a very heavy gentleman above me, whom the slender cords seemed quite incapable of holding, and I could not help reflecting upon the grief of my wife and family in the event of his coming down in the night. But as I could not have got up again without a severe bodily struggle, which might have alarmed the ladies, and as I had nowhere to go to even if I had, I shut my eyes upon the danger and remained there.

"One of two remarkable circumstances is indisputably a fact, with reference to that class of society who travel in these boats. Either they carry their restlessness to such a pitch that they never sleep at all, or they expectorate in their dreams, which would be a remarkable mingling of the real and ideal. All night long, and every night on this canal boat, there was a perfect storm and tempest of spitting, and once my coat, being in the very centre of a hurricane sustained by five gentlemen (which moved vertically, strictly carrying out Reid's theory of the law of storms), I was rained the next morning to lay it on the deck and rub it down with fair water before it was in a condition to be worn again.

"Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning we got up, and some of us went on deck, to give them an opportunity of taking the shelves down, while others, the morning being very cold, crowded round the rusty stove, cherishing the newly kindled fire and filling the grate with those voluntary contributions of which they had been so liberal all night. The washing accommodations were primitive. There was a tin ladle chained to the deck, with which every gentleman who thought it necessary to cleanse himself (many were superior to this weakness) fished the dirty water out of the canal and poured it into a tin basin, secured in like manner. There was also a jaw-towel; and, hanging up before a little looking-glass in the bar, in the immediate vicinity of the bread and cheese and biscuits, were a public comb and hairbrush.

From, *Imies*
Philad^a Pa
 Date, *April 17 1898*

THE LAST OF THE 4 CANAL PACKETS

CONTRASTS IN TRAVEL DURING A HALF
 CENTURY.

DICKENS ON A CANAL BOAT

How the Well-Known Author Traveled Across Pennsylvania Fifty-Seven Years Ago — His Observation Car. Dickens' Description of His Trip—The Changes in Travel Since That Time.

The following news item appeared in an obscure column of a Philadelphia paper a few days ago:

The Last of the Canal Packets.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 12.—In one of the canal locks near here there was blown up a few days ago, as a canal derelict, an old canal boat hull, which almost sixty years ago was one of the canal packets which conveyed passengers between Harrisburg

and the Portage road, and which is to be the last of its kind.

This trifling bit of local news links more than half a century of passenger transportation in Pennsylvania to the present day. We glide swiftly nowadays, sometimes at eighty miles an hour, over and sometimes through the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. This old canal boat may have been, and possibly was, the same boat upon which Charles Dickens, just fifty-seven years ago yesterday, made his trip so quaintly described by himself from Harrisburg to the Portage road, thence, 2,500 feet above tide water, over the Portage road to Pittsburg.

When this—the last of the old canal packets—was in use between Harrisburg and the end of the old canal at the foot of the Portage road, passengers from Baltimore reached York by one of the first railroads of the century, and thence by coach to Harrisburg. This was Dickens' route.

The travelers in those years left Baltimore at about 8 o'clock in the morning and reached York, a distance of sixty miles, at dinner time, thence the ride to Harrisburg. The coaches of those days were unique. They were like "swings you see at a fair, on four wheels and roofed and covered on the sides with painted canvas." They held twelve inside passengers. The luggage and such big things as rocking chairs and dining tables were on the roof, and intoxicated persons were allowed to have a seat with the driver as outside passengers. They were what Dickens describes as land arks.

When the coach arrived at Harrisburg it drew up at the old Boulton House, which is still standing, as it was in those old days, and with very few modern improvements, but the rumble of the old York stage coach through the old camel-back bridge, built in 1812, and still grim, old and picturesque, spanning the broadest space of the Susquehanna within ten miles either way of Harrisburg, was always one of the incidents of those days.

This bridge was, and still is, roofed and covered on all sides, and is nearly a mile in length. It has humps in it like a pro-



THE CANAL PACKET UPON WHICH DICKENS REACHED THE PORTAGE ROAD

From *Telegraph*

Harrisburg Pa

Date, *Oct 15 1917*

COL. KERWIN'S VETS.

Reunion of the Thirteenth Pa.
Cavalry Association.

OLD SOLDIERS MEET AGAIN.

Captain Bricker Presided at the
Meeting This Afternoon.

CAMP FIRE TO BE HELD THIS EVENING

The reunion of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry regiment was held here today. A business session at the rooms of Post 58, G. A. R., this afternoon, will be followed this evening by a camp-fire at the Supreme Court room at the Capitol. The veterans had a fine time together and there were many pleasant personal incidents. General Michael Kerwin, of New York, was too busy with the Greater New York campaign to be present with his old command and other officers were unavoidably absent.

The regiment met in reunion at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Capt. P. J. Bricker, of the Auditor General's Department, presiding as chairman. The officers of the organization are: Colonel of the regiment, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Michael Kerwin, of New York; president, Capt. P. D. Bricker, of Harrisburg; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Lewis McMacken, of Philadelphia.

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 by Chairman Bricker, who greeted the assembled comrades in a few words of welcome. The minutes of the last reunion were then read by the secretary and approved.

The reports of the Committees on Statistics, History and Furnishing Badges were also made and approved, after which a general social reunion was held. To-night the seventy-five old veterans last night, and will gather

in the Supreme Court Room to hold a camp-fire. They will talk over old times and recount thrilling tales of the war, when they fought side-by-side together for the Union.

Quite a number of the veterans gathered in Capitol Park this afternoon and were photographed en foule.

The history of the regiment, in brief, is as follows: In September, 1861, James A. Galligher, of Philadelphia, was authorized by Gen. Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, to recruit a squadron or battalion of cavalry, to be known as the "Irish Dragoons," and to be attached to the "Irish Brigade," then forming in New York city. Companies A, B, C and D were recruited in and near Philadelphia, and company E in Pittsburg.

In July, 1862, company F, from Cumberland, and company G, from Lycoming counties, with companies H, I and K, from and near Philadelphia, joined the battalion at Baltimore, Md., at which time and place a regimental organization was effected.

The following field officers were chosen and commissioned: Colonel, James A. Galligher, Philadelphia; lieutenant-colonel, Peter C. Shannon, Pittsburg; majors, Henry A. White, Martin J. Byrnes, Michael Kerwin; adjutant, George R. Maguire; surgeon, George B. Loomis.

Companies L (recruited in Pike and Wayne counties) and M (from Philadelphia) joined the regiment at Winchester, Va., in March, 1863.

The regiment did duty in the Shenandoah Valley, in the Eighth Army Corps, Milroy's division, from February, 1863, to June 15th, when it covered retreat from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, with a loss of 322 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing.

It was connected with French's division until July 8th, 1863, when it joined the Second brigade, Second division, at Boonesboro, Md. Late in 1863, three additional companies joined the regiment, making fifteen companies, when, by general orders it was, February 8th, 1864, consolidated into twelve companies with George F. McCabe as major.

It took an active part in all engagements in which the cavalry division of Gen. Gregg participated, until February 23d, 1865, when it was transferred to Gen. Schofield's command.

Under his command it opened communication with Gen. Sherman, on his march from the sea, exchanging dispatches with the advance guard of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry. Joining Kilpatrick's division, it took part in the battles of Averysboro, Bentonville and Raleigh, N. C., being present at the surrender of Johnson to Sherman, April 26th, 1865.

It was retained in service in North Carolina until July 14th, 1865, when it reached Philadelphia, July 27th, for final discharge, having for its field officers Col. Michael Kerwin, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob H. Dewees, Majors T. A. Byrnes, G. F. McCabe and H. H. Gregg.

Of the twenty-one regiments of cavalry from Pennsylvania, according to the statement taken from "Fox on Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," the Thirteenth regiment stands in the eighth place, as to losses in killed, died of wounds, disease and in prison. The regiment has inscribed upon its guidon, by orders from the War Department, twenty-nine engagements, which do not include numerous skirmishes, in which the cavalry forces participated.

The officers of the present Regimental Association are: President, P. D. Bricker; service president, D. A. Callahan; secretary,

the presence of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds. The following is a list of things found in the box, this list itself being taken from the bottle and having been prepared by James Trimblay, for thirty years an attache of the State Department:—
The boards encasing the bottle had

ings. The op
ing containing the
long, 12 inches wide
In the Department of Internal Affa
is an old bill, showing that the collati
given on the day on which the corn
stone was laid cost the Commonweal
\$27.50—rather less than a banquet of
day would cost. Everything in the bo
tle was in an excellent state of pre
servation. Probably a quantity of loo
charcoal found in the bottle may be
account for this. These same document
will be inclosed in the corner-stone
of the new building, and an accompanyin
note will give their interesting histor

FAC-SIMILIE OF SIGNATURES.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Harrisburg May thirty first A.D. one
thousand eight hundred and nineteenth.

This corner stone of the Capitol of the State of Pennsylvania was
this day laid by

- William Findlay, Governor
- George Bryan, Auditor General
- Richard M. Brain, State Treasurer
- John P. Gibson one of the Judges
of the Supreme Court
- William Haydon

Commissioners appointed by the
General Assembly, to superintend
the execution of the works

- Stephen Hills, Architect.
- Valentine Kirgan, } Masons.
- Samuel White, }
- William Smith, Stone cutter

There are also herewith deposited the following mentioned documents

- Charter of Charles 2nd to William Penn.
- Declaration of Independance.
- Constitution of Pennsylvania 1776
- Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the several States.
- Copy of so much of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by which order was
made to the heirs of William Penn for their interest in Pennsylvania
- Treaty of peace and acknowledgement by Great Britain of the Independency of this
United States.
- Constitution of the United States 1787.
- Constitution of Pennsylvania 1790.
- Acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which the seat of Government was
removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg and building of
State Capitol at the latter authorities.

Government of Pennsylvania in 1810

- William Findlay, Governor
- Thomas Sergeant, Secretary of the Commonwealth
- James Trimble, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth
- Isaac Weaver, Speaker of the Senate
- Rees Hill, Speaker of the House of
Representatives

Richard M. Brain, State Treasurer
George Bryan, Auditor General
William Clark, Secretary of the Land Office
Jacob Sprang, Cleric, Clergyman General
William Findlay, Chief Justice
John P. Gibson, Associate Justice
Thomas Duncan
Amos Ellinger, Attorney General

Attest before me James McNairy, was President
and Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President of the
United States

with the balance of the boys. This programme will be observed in the large tent to be erected for the occasion: Friday evening, September 25th—Officer of the banquet, Capt. Samuel R. Russel; "The Star Spangled Banner," by united choirs and audience; prayer, Rev. J. G. M. Swengel; "To Thee, O Country," United Evangelical and Congregational choirs; address of welcome, by the chief burgess; quartette, Messrs. Stanley and Coles, Mrs. Harry Snyder and Englebert; address by chairman of the 96th Regiment Association, Col. Royer; Grand Army Rally Song," Mrs. E. J. Davis; address, Rev. Heilner, of Philadelphia; overture, by the M. E. orchestra; recitation, poem on the Battle of Crampton Pass, Miss Martha Steckels; "Guard the Flag," solo and chorus, by Chandler and M. E. choir; address, by ex-Senator A. F. Thompson; address on "Ladies of America," Major Huber; "Comrade in Arms," by Bartlett male choir; violin solo, J. C. Thompson; addresses, Hon Charles Broom, of Minersville, and Capt. John F. Boyle; "The Flag that Waved One Hundred Years," Evangelical and U. B. choirs; address, H. E. Buffington; "The Stars and Stripes," Lutheran choir; address, David Jones; "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by choirs and audience.

Saturday morning, September 26th—"Star Spangled Banner," by united choirs and audience; prayer, Rev. Howell; music, Williamstown Citizen's Band; address, Hon. Charles Broom, of Minersville; "Willie's Last Bugle Call," Lutheran choir; recitation, "Music on the Rappahannock," Miss Martha Steckel; quartette, "O Send Me One Flower from His Grave," Lykens Quartette; address, Sumner S. Bowman; "Who Shall Rule This American Nation," song, W. W. Thomas and party; address, Rev. H. A. Loague; "Awake Aeolian Lyre," Union Evangelical and Congregational church choirs.

Saturday afternoon — Music, Lykens Band; address, Rev. J. G. M. Swengel; "Veterans Request," M. E. Church orchestra; recitation, Miss Mellon; "Freeman Lift Your Banner High," M. E. Church choir; address, Col. Lieb; recitation, "The Last Salute," Miss Gittings; "Hall to Our Banner," Bartlett Male Choir; music, by band; recitation, "Kearney at Seven Pines," Miss Mellon; music, Johnstown Band; "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by audience.

THE VETERANS

HOLD A BUSINESS SESSION

And Then Visit Points of Historical Interest.

The old soldiers of the Central Pennsylvania district of the G. A. R., who are having a reunion here, took a good rest last night, and were on the streets early

this morning. They had done a good deal of marching around yesterday, and between that exercise and their successful raid upon the whole roast ox and bean soup at Hoffman's Woods last evening, they needed a rest in bed.

The gathering at Hoffman's Woods late yesterday afternoon was a big one, and the event an enjoyable one. The well roasted ox was slashed into pieces and hundreds of sandwiches were made and eaten with the bean soup. Meantime, the veterans listened to speeches. Mayor Patterson welcomed them to the city. In his address he said:

"Under the bright September sun I feel greatly honored in being delegated by the good people of Harrisburg and in their behalf to greet you with a generous and cordial welcome to our city. You have eminently earned and are deserving of our warmest welcome. You can have the freedom of the city, and the best of treatment at our hands."

Department Commander Darte followed with an interesting address. John Q. Stewart, Deputy Superintendent of public instruction, and Ed M. Jackson, of this city, also spoke.

A large crowd attended the camp fire in the court house last evening, where Department Commander Darte, chaplain Leonard, of this city, and Sergeant Frank Hoy, and Col. H. C. Demming, commander of the Central Pennsylvania Association, made addresses. There was another campfire in the House of Representatives, at which Post Commander Jackson presided. Major Joseph C. Smith and Rev. Sangree made interesting addresses.

At 10 o'clock this morning a largely-attended business meeting was held in Post 58 room. Col. H. C. Demming presided. The following are the officers of the Central Association of the Department: District Commander, H. C. Demming; S. V. District Commander, E. L. Shroeder, York; J. V. District Commander, Major L. G. McCalley, West Chester; District Chaplain, A. C. Leonard, Lancaster; District Quartermaster, Sher Smith, Lebanon; District Commissary, J. A. Stober, Lincoln, Lancaster county; Executive Committee, H. C. Demming, chairman; Major H. R. Breneman, Lancaster; John Millichsack, Myerstown; A. J. Fager, Harrisburg; A. W. Moore, York; William H. Moore, West Chester; officer of the day, A. Y. Kinsely, Steelton; adjutant, John L. Binkley, Lancaster.

Col. Demming made an address in which, referring to the capture of the rebel spy on the river at this city, in 1861, he said: "Some officers of General Stuart's Confederate cavalry assert that if this man had not been captured he would have returned to the Confederate lines that morning, and they would have crossed at the ford opposite Camp Curtin, captured Harrisburg with their 1,500 or 2,000 cavalry, burned the public buildings and levied a tribute of \$500,000 on the citizens of Harrisburg. Then I call your attention to the fact that there is nothing to mark the location of Camp Curtin. Recently steps have been taken to recommend the Legislature to erect a monument somewhere on the grounds of old Camp Curtin, the monument to be elaborate and to be surmounted with a

Some steps should be taken by this association to bring that about."

In pursuance of these recommendations the Association passed resolutions favoring a memorial to the Legislature, asking for sufficient appropriations for these monuments, and for one at Oyster's Point.

The Association unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing W. D. Stouffer, of Post 84, Lancaster, for Department Commander to succeed Commander Darte, of Wilkes-Barre. A vote of thanks was extended to the comrades and other citizens of Harrisburg and Steelton, including the Sons of Veterans, for their courteous treatment of the visiting veterans.

The Association decided to hold its next meeting in York.

This evening there will be a concluding reunion of the veterans at Post 58 rooms.

This afternoon one of the most interesting events of the gathering took place. It was the location and marking of the spot where on the night of July 1st, 1863, a rebel spy was captured on the river just out from Harrisburg, near the present site of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge. The veterans marched to the park in a body and decided to erect a tablet at the spot. On the night of July 1st, 1863, the Union soldiers in the rifle pits along the river at Harris Park saw a flat drifting down the river. Col. Harry C. Demming and another soldier rowed out, and found one man in the flat. He was at once captured and brought to shore. He had floated down from several miles up the river, reconnoitering the shore and had maps. A large stone was attached to a rope at the end of the flat, and whenever it struck the bottom, the spy marked the spot on his map as fordable. He proved to be a rebel captain in Stuart's Black Horse Cavalry. He had on a Union cavalry jacket, but the rest of his uniform was confederate. He was after taken to Fort Delaware, and what became of him is not known. Col. Demming still preserves this memento of the event:

"Provost Marshall's Office, Fourteenth District.

"Harrisburg, July 2, 1863.

"Rec'd per hands of Corporal H. C. Demming a prisoner calling himself a captain of cavalry on the staff of Major Gen'l D. N. Couch, arrested on the river and supposed to be in the service of the enemy.

"Jno. Kay Clement.

"Capt. and Provost Marshall, 14th district."

At 2 o'clock the veterans went to Oyster's Point in Cumberland county. This was the nearest the rebels got to Harrisburg, and were repulsed at the point by Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, now of this city.

CAPITOL'S CORNER STONE OPENED.

In the Presence of Governor
Hastings the Lid Was
Chiseled Off.

THE CONTENTS OF THE STONE

A Peculiar Bottle Containing a List of
Articles Found in a Section—Dis-
appointment of the Large
Crowd at the Time of
the Discovery.

Special Correspondence of "The Press."

Harrisburg, July 24.—The finding of the corner-stone of the old Capitol on July 19 was an event of interest throughout the State. The corner-stone was laid on May 31, 1819, by William Findlay, Governor of Pennsylvania; Stephen Hills, architect and contractor for the execution of the work; William Smith, stonemason, and Valentine Kergan and Samuel White, masons.

The search for the corner-stone had been going on for some time before the stone was found, and many had begun to fear that it never would be found and that some careless workman had destroyed it during some of the many alterations to which the old Capitol was necessarily subjected.

The stone was a large dressed brown-stone, 40 by 22 inches, covered with a copper plate and securely cemented. It was located on a level with the basement floor and had not been found heretofore because the searchers had been looking for it higher up. It is very probable that the same stone will be used as the corner-stone for the new Capitol soon to be erected.

The corner-stone was chiseled open by Austen Beach Monday afternoon in the presence of Governor Hastings, Captain J. C. Delaney, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings; General Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Representative A. G. Seyfert, of Lancaster; Attorney General McCormick, State Librarian W. H. Egie, Major Levi McCanney and William Kelker, of the Dauphin County Historical Society. After fifteen minutes of hard work the stone covering yielded and a slab of wood was revealed. This was welded in and around the sides by lead and cement, making the contents air-proof. Then the wooden cover was removed; in its turn a large dark-colored glass bottle was revealed. That was all.

The immense crowd gathered on the spot was disappointed, but as Governor Hastings was very busy on Monday, the Secretary of State took charge of the bottle and it was opened on Tuesday.

From, *Press*

Shelton

Date, *July 25, 97*

And all your fellow companions in arms welcome you to Harrisburg to-day.

"Yes, comrades, you are welcome, a thousand times welcome to our city—as welcome as the sunshine; as welcome as the bright May morning, fragrant with the odors of numberless flowers."

The next reunion will be held in the coming June at Johnstown during the Department Encampment at that place.

From, *Telegraph*

Harrisburg Pa

Date, *Sep 24, 1896*

OLD BOYS IN BLUE



On the Streets of This City

But Not as in the Days

each at

of the War.

THIS TIME THEY MEET IN PEACE

Annual Reunion of Central Penna.
G. A. R. Association.

There are several thousand visiting veterans of the last war in town. They constitute a big representation of the Central Pennsylvania District Association of the G. A. R., and are having an annual reunion, comprising a parade, reception and address by Governor Hastings, an ox roast and interesting camp fires. The association includes the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, Lebanon, Berks, Chester, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Northumberland, Perry, Juniata and Dauphin, and embraces about fifty posts.

This convention of veterans is an important one, not only because of the reunion of old comrades of the war, but also because it will take action upon and have weighty influence in securing some legislation next winter. One of the measures it will urge the Legislature to pass is a bill appropriating money for the erection of monuments to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion, especially one grand monument that will epitomize the war, its sufferings and its glories.

Several posts arrived in town last night, the first to appear being that of Stewartstown, York county. In honor of the event many houses and all the hotels are tastefully and in some instances very elaborately decorated. Even back in the narrow alleys, where even the sound of the parade drums was not heard to-day, humbly living veterans stuck little flags out of the windows, and then marched with a braver tread down street.

Nearly all of the 49 posts in this Central district are represented. They began getting into town at an early hour this morning and all forenoon kept Market street lively and the crowds interested with marching men, martial music and big standards.

The Committee of Reception, of which E. W. Jackson, of Post 58, is chairman, was kept busy escorting the visiting Posts to their various headquarters. The escort music was furnished by the Sons of Veterans Drum Corps.

Department Commander Darte, Wilkes-Barre, arrived at noon, and was heartily greeted by many veterans.

One of the Posts to arrive early this morning was 87, of York. They brought with them a guard of honor and their famous and venerable Eighty-seventh Regiment Band. This latter organization was formed five years before the war began, volunteered and went all through the great contest. The members of it are still all 87th regiment men and some of the original instruments are used.

believed to be the only war-band that has kept up its organization. Down in York whenever this old band appears on the streets, everybody goes to the front door to see them. Abram Aldinger is the present leader of the band. The late Sheriff Samuel F. Keller, of this city, was a popular sergeant in the 87th regiment.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, of Lancaster, brought with them a beautifully made small brass cannon, mounted on an elegant caisson. The body, limber and ammunition box are all of fine workmanship. The gun is of polished brass. A similar field-piece, with a gun made of nickel, was brought by 226 Post, of Marietta. These little cannons make a commendable roar, when fired.

Reynolds Post, 405, of Lancaster, named after the noted General, who met his death at Gettysburg, made a brave showing, with splendid flags and standards, and headed by a drum corps wearing red jackets.

During the morning many of the veterans visited the site of Camp Curtin and strolled out to Hoffman's Woods, where all last night and this morning a big ox was roasting and bushels of beans were in soak, preparatory to the indispensable bean soup and hard-tack.

The parade of the veterans started at 1:30 this afternoon. The line was formed on Front, Second and Third streets, in three divisions, and marched over the following route: Market to Fourth, to Sixth, to Reily, out Reily to Third, to State, out State to Front, countermarch to Capitol and dismiss.

The Boys in Line.

Thousands of people lined the route of parade, and thousands in addition were stationed in the Capitol yard. The procession was an attractive one, and the handsome banners and tattered old battle flags were especial objects of attention. The small cannon in line were repeatedly fired, to the great delight of the people. Sergeant McCann led a detachment of police in the lead of the procession, and was followed by Chief Marshal Major Charles C. Davis. The following were the aids and commanders of the three divisions:

Chief marshal, Major Charles C. Davis, Post 116; chief of staff, Capt. E. P. Zinn, Post 58; adjutant, J. J. Reese, Post 116.

Aids—W. H. Turner, West Chester, Post 31; A. W. Moore, York, Post 37; Sher. Smith, Lebanon, Post 42; E. B. Dees, A. J. Fager, J. A. Winters, A. N. Davis and H. C. Demming, Harrisburg, Post 58; J. L. Leonard, J. A. Gardner, J. M. Gibbs, J. A. Steager, J. D. Deihl and J. D. Saltsman, Harrisburg, Post 116; J. P. Rumble, J. B. Nye, D. R. Hoffman, J. H. Sheesley, P. E. Dunkle, S. P. Sanson and L. F. Heiker, Steelton, Post 351; J. L. Binkley, Lancaster, Post 405; John Millichsack, Post 471; J. P. Crabbe, William T. Lee, T. H. Thompson, J. W. Simpson, David Stevens and Walter Kelley, Harrisburg, Post 520; W. F. Raysor, G. R. Scott, W. O. Foster, H. A. Soper, P. E. Radle and Chas. T. Charters, Harrisburg, Camp 15, S. of V.

Platoon of policemen.

Son of Veterans' Drum Corps.

Guard of honor of S. of V. to Post 58.

Carriage with Mayor Patterson, Department Commander Dexter, ex-Depart-

ment Commander George G. Boyer. Eighty-seventh Regiment Band. Guard of honor of Post 37, York: Post 37, York, Captain Reissinger, commander.

Post James J. Pickett, No. 57, Dillsburg, Charles Williams, commander.

Commonwealth Band.

Post 58 Guard of Honor.

Post 58, Harrisburg, E. W. Jackson, commander, with battle flags.

Governor's Troop Cadet Drum Corps.

Burger's Military Band, Lancaster.

George H. Thomas Post, 84, Lancaster, with cannon.

D. H. Nissley Post, 487, Mt. Joy, Henry Peffer, commander.

Harrisburg Band.

Guard of Honor to Post 116.

Post 116, Harrisburg, John J. Garrett, commander.

Second Division.

Newtown Band.

William Sweigart Post, Marietta, with cannon.

Steelton Post, 351, John H. Sheesley, commander.

Carriage with veterans, Lancaster.

Metropolitan Drum Corps.

Reynold's Post, 405, Lancaster, Albert Leonard, commander.

Heintzleman Post, 300, Manheim, with commander.

Third Division.

Singer Band, Mechanicsburg.

Col. H. I. Zinn Post, 415, Mechanicsburg, John C. Reeser, commander.

Meyerstown Drum Corps.

William Tice Post, Manheim, Capt. W. H. Peifer, commander.

Goldsboro Band.

W. H. Wise Post, 463, Goldsboro, John B. Fry, commander.

Middletown Band.

John W. Good Post, 502, Elizabethtown, S. R. Nissley, commander.

John Hipple Post, 353, Bainbridge, Ephraim Good, commander.

David R. Stevens Post, 520, Harrisburg, H. A. Adley, commander.

—After the parade was dismissed the veterans gathered in the Capitol yard in the rear of the Internal building, where Governor Hastings made an address.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was a mass meeting at Hoffman's Woods, where Mayor Patterson and Department Commander Darte made addresses, after which the roast ox and bean soup were disposed of and hugely enjoyed.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of the association in Post 58 room, and later regimental reunions will be held. There will also be an excursion to Fort Washington and Camp Hill.

There will also be a meeting this evening in the Court House, which has been elaborately decorated.

OLD NINETY-SIXTH'S REUNION.

It Will be Held at Williamstown Friday and Saturday.

Williamstown, in the upper end of the county, proposes to give a hearty reception to the survivors of the gallant old 96th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, who will meet in annual reunion in that town Friday and Saturday. There are a number of Harrisburgers who "fit" in this command and they will be present

yesterday was charming, and the ride to Derry was soon made. Here the party was soon scattered through the elegant new church that has taken the place of the ancient and historical structure that was built in 1730 and taken down in 1883. The Scotch-Irishmen and their ladies reveled in the memories of the past. Rev. Dr. Chambers, alert, with his handsome face aglow with interest, led the party into the new church, where still remain the original heavy silver communion tankard and cup, bearing date of 1738, and a quaint collection box on a long handle, which, at the suggestion of one of the visitors, was "passed around" for the sake of the church, and filled to the top with coin of the realm, aggregating \$25 05.

The church inspected, Dr. Chambers conducted the party to the old burying ground, with its old grave stones, its long, green grass, fragrant from the odorous plants among it; the many graves, and the bright sun glinting everywhere. To these Scotch-Irish visitors they seemed to be among old friends. There was no heavy thought of death there. This little "city of the dead" was redolent of living memories; of the times when history was made; of the beginning of the Scotch-Irish race in the United States.

Near the grave yard is still standing the little log building, to enter which the big form of Dr. Hall, of New York, was compelled to bend, and which was known by the impressive designation "pastor's study" and the "session's house." This structure holds about fifteen people comfortably. The exercises in the church were interesting. Dr. McIntosh, of the Chicago University, called the gathering to order, and Dr. Hamilton read a paper, written by his venerable father, of this city, A. Boyd Hamilton, on "Derry." Very interestingly Mr. Hamilton described the position and the trials of the Covenanters in the Old World, gave a rapid sketch of the Protestant settlements at Ulster on lands granted by the King, and described the progress and importance of Ulster, when peace reigned there. During this time of peace, continued the writer, the Scot did not intermarry with his Irish neighbor. The earliest emigration to this country extended from Maine to North Carolina. Then Mr. Hamilton continued by describing the Scotch-Irish settlements in the valleys east and west of the Susquehanna River. Derry ground, said the writer, is hallowed ground, for it was in reality that from there and Paxtang and Donegal that the great ramifications of the Scotch-Irish to all parts of the country were made.

Dr. Hall, after the reading of the paper, brought to the attention of the visitors the fact that Derry Church needs aid, and Dr. MacIntosh, after a motion that the matter should be properly considered, suggested that a list of pastors of the ancient church, with dates of their pastorates and death, be added to the Hamilton paper.

Then Rev. David Conway, pastor of Donegal Church, read a paper on "Donegal," written by Mr. Samuel Evans, of Columbia. This was another interesting addition to the data of the early history of the Scotch-Irish. The writer described how the early settlers came to this State, and taking from 200 to 300 acres of land each at

their community and their Presbytery. They organized their church in 1721, and Donegal township in 1722. Next the writer told of the trade between the settlers and the Indians, a trade that extended across the Ohio, and of the sufferings of the pioneers during the Indian wars. The furor created by Whetfield in 1789 while he preached throughout Pennsylvania was noted, and said the writer: "Donegal Presbytery became the center of the storm raised by Whetfield, and the fight was kept up for twenty years until the pendulum swung back to the good old faith." The patriotism of these early settlers was eloquently described, and the habits of the people and their pastors delineated.

When the party left Derry and returned to Paxtang, they found under the noble old trees in the grove of the church, which was erected in 1740, a speaker's stand, gaily decorated with United States and Covenanters' flags, but the exercises were held in the church, the interior of which has been beautifully remodeled. Here Dr. McCarrill, of Shippensburg, delivered a prayer, and Mr. W. Franklin Rutherford read a most interesting and valuable paper on "Paxtang." Mr. Rutherford's paper dealt with the very beginning of the Scotch-Irish settlements, described their growth, the manners of the people and the progress made at Paxtang. Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., also spoke.

At 5:30 the visitors returned to Harrisburg, pleased beyond measure with a delightful little journey and the information gained by it.

From Telegraph

Harrisburg, Pa., 1890

May 26. 90

GALLANT VETERANS.

REUNION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH

They are Having a Pleasant Time
in Harrisburg.

To-morrow morning the veterans of the Fifty-fifth will leave town. This afternoon was their formal reunion in the assembly rooms of Post 58, on North Third street. The Stars and Stripes have been floating from a third-story window since Monday and underneath it the old soldiers with the blue badges bearing the regimental mark of the Fifty-fifth have been gathering. Once this morning the flag got tangled in the telegraph wires and was rescued by Comrade Frank Hoy, who set it fluttering once more. There are 400 survivors of the Fifty-fifth. Of these 44 are in town. Secretary Josiah Hisson, of Bedford county, said, this morning, he was going to get the regimental roll in final shape the coming year—he was re-elected secretary this afternoon. The veterans are scattered all over the country. Many are too ill to leave home, others are broken in pocket as well as health, and some of the envelopes containing the invitations to the reunion have been returned with "dead" or "In the insane asylum" upon the envelope. This morning the survivors went in a body to the home of the widow of the late Capt. Waterbury, on North Second street. There Capt. Bohanan, in behalf of the association, presented Mrs. Waterbury with a handsome bouquet of the true Memorial Day size. Mrs. Waterbury was entirely surprised, and thanked the comrades of her dead husband feelingly. The line then proceeded to the residence of Capt. Levi Weaver, who is too ill to attend the reunion, where greetings were exchanged.

A delegation of the Grand Army men paid a fraternal visit, last evening, to Gen. John F. Hartranft Camp. Addresses were made by J. M. Gibbs, J. L. Leonard, J. W. Simpson, Col. H. C. Demming, M. J. Royal, E. W. Jackson, of this city, and L. F. Heiker, Steelton. A number of additional veterans got into town at noon to-day.

This afternoon, at 2, the reunion proper was opened. Col. Henry C. Demming delivered the address of welcome and the oration was delivered by Hon. Benjamin M. Nead, who made an eloquent talk to the old soldiers. There were talks by a number of comrades and the annual round-up business of the regiment was gotten up by F. M. George, of Lilly, was the coming year to this city and

He has made an efficient secretary. President Leonard handed the gavel over to the new presiding officer and the veterans adjourned. This evening they will take the trolley cars to West End Park, where there will be a banquet and campfire, at which soldier hospitality will be dispensed. To-morrow some of the old soldiers will go to the Grangers' Picnic, but the majority of them will leave for home.

The Fifty-fifth has a good record. It was assigned to the First brigade, Sherman's division, Department of the South; duty near Hilton Head, South Carolina, till February 25th, 1862; duty at Edisto Island till October; picket duty at Port Royal Ferry, and duty as heavy artillery in fortifications near Beaufort, S. C., till 1864; Third brigade, Third division, Tenth corps, Army of the James, till April 18th, 1864. Engagements, Port Walthall, Va., May 6th and 7th; Swift Creek, May 9th and 10th; Drury's Bluff, May 12th and 16th; Proctor's Creek, May 14th; Chester Station, May 18th; Green Plains, May 20th. First brigade, Second division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Cold Harbor, June 1st to 17th; Petersburg, Va., June 15th and 19th; mine explosion, July 30th (as support); Chappin's Bluff, September 29th and 30th. Fourth brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James; picket duty along the James River; Signal Hill, December 10th; Hatchus Run, March 30th and 31st, 1865; captures of Fort Gregg and Baldwin, April 2d; fall of Petersburg, April 2d; Rice's Station, April 6th; Appomatox, C. H., April 1st and 9th; surrender of Lee; duty in Virginia under Freedman's Bureau till August 30th, 1865; mustered out August 30th, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.

Col. Demming's speech of welcome in behalf of Mayor Patterson was an eloquent effort. He referred to the changes in the last thirty-five years in Harrisburg and vicinity, and continuing said:

"This afternoon you find a busy, hustling city of 58,000 inhabitants, miles upon miles of streets almost as smooth as a floor, electric cars running in every direction, mammoth shops and factories, stores of metropolitan size with every facility for business and trade, and homes by the hundred of palatial appearance and comfort. And the chief officer over all this is an ex-soldier, who welcomes you, through me, to every comfort, to every enjoyment, to every luxury, to every home within our borders.

"A few years ago a train dashing along at express speed at night was thrown from the track just as it reached a very high arched bridge. Instantly there was a crash in the gorge many feet below, and all was still, save the purling ripple of the stream and the light moan of the midnight wind. Two men crawled out of the crushed mass. They stood side by side on the rocky bank almost destitute of clothing. Apparently every other human being in the wreck had been killed. Those two men, though strangers to each other then, are now as dear friends as brothers; yea, more, if possible—because they went down into the Valley of Death together. That is what draws comrades together in that indescribable tie, they have been companions in arms.

the same Scotch-Irish family of
 of, and that in Gen. Lee's veins
 sized the blood of Bruce. We quote
 the from Mr. Hunter: "The first news-
 paper, that is to say the first publication
 devoted to the dissemination of events
 inspiring in the world rather than to
 editorial expression, was started by James
 Gordon Bennett, who never in all news-
 paperdom found his match in newsgather-
 ing. James Gordon Bennett was a Scotch-
 man, but I refer to him here because I fol-
 low the precedent of those who place Pat-
 rick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton,
 Madison, Monroe, Witherspoon, Knox,
 Stark and Grant, in our ranks. When I
 thus throw down the bars—and it was
 not a difficult process—I admit one of the
 most notable men in Scotch-Irish history
 of the Scotch-Irish fold. Simon Cameron,
 the most illustrious native of this great
 Commonwealth, was a newspaper man
 of vast power. But he was a man who
 should have been prominent in any career,
 to whom eminent in any branch of human en-
 deavor. He was one of the few editors of
 the any race honored by a recognition of
 his true worth by an appointment to high
 office, and no Pennsylvanian, not even
 the President of the Republic, who was
 a native and a Scotch-Irishman, has been
 honored as was Simon Cameron. A national
 figure always; a power in politics;
 a force in commerce; a factor in railroad-
 ing and banking; a Cabinet officer, whose
 wise counsel was a staff upon which his
 superior leaned; a statesman of broad
 views and comprehensive grasp, and all
 the outcome of native ability and sta-
 bility—his was a most active life, for he
 lived in the cloud-hurst of political strife,
 and he did not escape the stinging lash of
 the slanderer's tongue." He was a leader
 with followers who admired him for the
 prowess that comes of safe judgment and
 successful generalty. He was a leader
 of men, because his acute discernment of
 character led him to know men and sel-
 dom made an error in his judgment as to
 lieutenants.

"Jackson appreciated the influence of
 the press in moulding public opinion, and
 that noble Scotch-Irishman, Francis Pres-
 ton Blair, had the distinguished honor of
 being invited by him to edit his organ at
 Washington, which position he filled for
 fifteen years with an ability never since
 attained in Washington journalism."

Mr. Hunter then referred to Thomas
 Benton, Charles Hammond, the pioneer
 editor of Ohio; to Wash McClean, Da-
 con Richard Smith and Murat Hal-
 stand; to Joseph Medill, of Chicago, and
 Samuel Medary and Armstrong, of Cleve-
 land; to James G. Blaine, that nobleman
 of Scotch-Irish lineage, who was the most
 noted editor in all New England; Clement
 L. Valandingham, Wilbur F. Story, of
 the Chicago Times; Col. A. K. McClure,
 of the Philadelphia Times; to Henry Wat-
 terson, the late John A. Cockerell, to
 Joseph B. McCullough, John Russell
 Young, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Steadman,
 and to very many others. In closing, Mr.
 Hunter wittily said: "Perhaps our presi-
 dent, Mr. Bonner, should have a place
 in this address, but I have confined my-
 self to newspaper men and Mr. Bonner
 was a publisher of fiction."

paper on "Scotch-Irish Bibliography
 Pennsylvania" was to be read by
 W. C. Armor, of this city, but be-

cause of the crowded condition of the pro-
 gramme he did not read it. It will, how-
 ever, appear in the next annual of the
 General Society.

Grier Hursh, Esq., of York, Pa., read
 a notable paper on the "Manor of Maske,"
 which was a history of the Scotch-Irish
 in York and Adams counties. In the
 course of his paper Mr. Hursh gave a
 synopsis of the great revolutionary his-
 tory of York county. He then portrayed
 the spread of the Scotch-Irish through
 York county, and especially that portion
 known as the "Barrens." Here they prospered
 and their descendants still retain
 their lands, fertile and valuable yet. Mr.
 Hursh then gave a history of the church-
 es of the Scotch-Irish, told of their partici-
 pation in the Revolutionary War, and
 in the subsequent events of the United
 States.

In a voluminous and valuable paper,
 Mr. John F. Meginness, of Williamsport,
 told about the Scotch-Irish of the Upper
 Susquehanna Valley. One writer told of
 the opening of the land office in 1769, and
 the subsequent movement of the Scotch-
 Irish from the counties of Bucks, Ches-
 ter, Lancaster and Cumberland to the
 "new purchase." The post of the hardy
 sons of Ulster was always at the front.
 The purchase line of 1768 was the north
 side of the West Branch of the Susque-
 hanna River, from Lycoming Creek
 westward, while the eastern line, running
 northeastwardly, was the creek above-
 named. In this northwestern corner of
 the Province of Pennsylvania was an im-
 mense territory, covered at this day by
 three counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter,
 part of Clinton, Cameron, Elk, McKean
 and part of Warren, belonging to the In-
 dians. The seat of the powerful tribe
 known as the Senecas was just north of
 this territory, which they claimed as their
 favorite hunting grounds. The writer
 then went on to describe the character
 of the land and the personnel of some of
 the early pioneers into the Susquehanna
 Valley. He mentioned the Dnns, the
 McCormicks, the Flemings, the Craw-
 fords, Greens and many others. Mr.
 Meginness then recounted the struggles of
 these early settlers; their establishment
 of a form of government known as the
 "Fair Play System," in order to retain
 their lands and repel the Indians. With
 great attention to details and historical
 truth, Mr. Meginness traces the experience
 of the Scotch-Irish in the upper Susque-
 hanna River and concludes as follows:
 "The Scotch-Irish have not tarnished the
 record of their ancestors, but have ably,
 brilliantly and honorably maintained it
 through the friction of politics, the clash
 of war and the sunshine of peace."

DERRY AND PAXTANG.

Delightful Trip of Scotch-Irishmen to the Historic Places.

The members of the Scotch-Irish Con-
 gress, now in session in this city, made a
 delightful trip to Derry and Paxtang yester-
 day afternoon on a special train over
 the Reading Railroad. They had been
 thinking a good deal about this little
 journey; for in and around Derry, Pax-
 tang and Donegal their ancestors first
 settled, when religious intolerance drove
 them to the New World. The weather

lumbia, established in 1730 by John Wright, and Anderson's Ferry, opposite to the present town of Marietta, established about 1725. As to this ferry, it is written by Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania: "James Anderson's petition for a ferry charter was presented to Thomas Penn, and he gave orders to have it made out." Then there was Fishing Ferry, at Goldsboro, started in 1738; Skeer's Ferry, on the east bank of the river near the present White House Hotel, established in 1790; Harris Ferry, at Harrisburg, and the old stone ferry hoase still standing south of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, the oldest building in the Cumberland Valley, and erected by Joseph Kelso, a Scotchman. Continuing, Mr. Parthemore says: Where the water pumping station is located was established Maciay's Ferry at a very early day, by William Maclay. On the opposite side of the river it was named Montgomery Ferry, after a Scotch-Irishman by that name, and afterward long known as Wormley's. At Coxestown, formerly Estherton, Dr. John Cox, of Philadelphia, an Englishman, was the founder. On the west bank of the river, near the foot of the first ridge or mountain, was a ferry established long ago by a German by the name of Wolf." Other old time ferries along the river were also described by Mr. Parthemore.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Col. W. H. Hunter's Address on Scotch-Irish Newspaper People.

Rev. Dr. Macloskie opened the afternoon's proceedings with prayer. New members were elected as follows: Little Miss Marguerite McKinna Prince, Northampton, aged 6 years; Edward W. Jackson, Harrisburg; James F. McGinness, Williamsport; Edgar L. King, Harrisburg; William H. Middleton, Harrisburg; Spencer F. Barber, Harrisburg; W. G. Farr, Seranton; John P. Elkin, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

The first paper read at this session was one by Col. W. H. Hunter, of the Steubenville (O.) Gazette, on "Scotch-Irish Newspaper People." After a brief reference to the position which the Scotch-Irish had attained in the field of letters, he said:

"The discovery of the use of movable types to express thought really had no more relation to the printing of to-day than had the primitive sickle relation to the reapers of the noted Scotch-Irish son of Virginia. The types of Guttenberg of themselves did very little towards multiplying books, for the making was yet so slow and the product consequently so costly that for years after his discovery literature was as a closed book to the masses. The progress of printing was not rapid as we understand the term until after Ged, the Scotchman, invented a process of stereotyping which revolutionized the art to the degree that rapid duplication of the printed page was made possible. Before that noble man of Scotch blood, David Bruce, invented the type-casting machine, type-making was as primitive in its process as mowing with a scythe, and all accounts of the history of printing give Bruce the credit next to Ged of cheapening the printed page in the hands of the printer. James Ronaldson and the old Binny, both Scotchmen, estab-

lished the first American type for Philadelphia in 1796, and it is worthy of note in this connection one of the faces cut by Ronaldson - most popular employed in book printing to-day."

Here Mr. Hunter referred to the part in making type that the MacKellars and the Smiths and the Johnsons and the Allison took in perfecting the facilities that placed printing among the fine arts. He then says that without the wonderful printing presses of Scott, of Campbell, of Bullock, of Gordon, printing 50,000 newspapers per hour, the great newspaper of to-day would be an expensive luxury, if it were at all possible to produce it instead of the cheapest thing one can get. And when we know what our race has done we look forward with the belief that the active brain, the deft fingers of Scotch-Irish, will surpass even the achievement of the marvelous perfect press. The student of our race characteristics is not surprised at all this looks further and sees that Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, and William Thompson, who made the electric cablegram possible, were also Scotch-Irishmen.

As Erskine, whose conspicuous statesmanship placed him among the immortals, was a Scotch-Irishman in every fibre, the most eloquent of British jurists, the courageous defender of constitutional liberty, the ablest lawyer born on British soil, gave England her free press, so was Jefferson, who gave America a free press, a Scotchman. The first English Bible printed in Roman characters was done in Edinburg by Bassenpyne. The first American newspaper was the News-Letter, published as early as 1704 by John Campbell. The first American newspaper advocating republican principles, urging the colonists to take up arms that a republic might follow, was edited by a Scotch-Irishman named Anderson. This gentleman was the father of Anderson the first American engraver, and the inventor of the tools used to-day by the followers of this fascinating art. Alexander Hamilton was a voluminous contributor to the press. The first newspaper of any consequence to advocate the principles evolved by Jefferson was the Aurora, published in Philadelphia by William Duane, a Scotch-Irishman. James Wilson started the Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette in 1806, which paper, it is claimed, was the second in Ohio. Of all the many prominent men of our race who have held the throttle of the great moral engine, Horace Greeley stands alone. His paper had a wider circulation among the adherents of his party than that of any other paper. He had the confidence of his readers. They believed implicitly in his sincerity and he never betrayed them. What Horace Greeley said was gospel. The Tribune was the one paper permitted to be read on the Sabbath in Scotch-Irish homes after the catechism had been committed and the Psalm repeated."

Mr. Hunter here paid a high tribute to the moral courage of Greeley, saying that it was worthy of a Wallace. In the eloquent discussion of Greeley's position at the time of the bailing of Jeff Davis, Mr. Hunter calls attention to that Scotch-Irishman, Stonewall Jackson, and the fact that Gen. Grant and Jefferson

After the regular business was disposed of, a public meeting was held, a good-sized audience being in the Opera House. The following new members were elected: Major James Barnett, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; John C. Harvey, Harrisburg; Major Joseph A. Moore, Harrisburg; Robert Suodgrass, Esq., Harrisburg; A. Boyd Hamilton and Hugh Hamilton, M. D., Harrisburg; James Mc. Ralston, Mechanicsburg; Robert McMeen, Mifflintown; Dr. James M. Brown, Harrisburg; James Cochran, Columbus, O.; Charles Clay Gettis, Williamsport; Hon. Louis W. Hall, Harrisburg; J. Edmund Rutherford, Harrisburg.

Prof. Macloskie on "Ulster."

Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton University, spoke on "Ulster as it was and as it is," contrasting its present condition with that of a century ago. He showed that Great Britain in its attitude toward Ireland and its colonies is no longer the despotic power which it was at the time of the American Revolution. From a manuscript book, which he exhibited, written in the last century by an Ulster clergyman, Rev. James Harper, who came, in 1799, to die at Lexington, Va., he described the province of Ulster of the old times, and with the help of a manuscript recently prepared for him by an eminent Irish gentleman, he presented the present condition of the province. Thus he showed that there has been very great improvement all along the line, in farming, manufactures, trade, education, religion and political equality.

Belfast is now, commercially speaking, the third city of the British Isles, being surpassed only by London and Liverpool. As to education and religion, all sectarian ascendency has been abolished; in agriculture the old system of rackrenting is replaced by legislation that secures the rights of the occupier of the soil, and now the Government is assisting the tenants to buy out their land, so as in the course of half a century to be rent free, and so as immediately to lower rents. Political independence has been got by adopting a ballot law with safeguards that give complete secrecy. A century ago Ulster was oppressed and dissatisfied, and in the volunteer movement of 1781, and the rebellion of 1798, it showed its desire to shake off the British yoke. It is now intensely loyal, determined to resist any movement that would sever its connection with Britain, and especially jealous of schemes portending the re-establishment of any kind of religious tyranny. The agitation for home rule was particularly

hateful to people of Ulster, and this is now regarded in England as a dead issue, especially since the Irish home rule party have deserted their English supporters on the education question, and are helping to force sectarian schools on the English people. As a whole, the Professor's opinion is that the American and British nations are natural allies in the great work of advancing civil and religious liberty, and on the advent of an international treaty of arbitration they will come closer together as the champions of human freedom.

At this point Judge Simonton announced that there would be an excursion to Harrisburg to-morrow, the train leaving

the Reading Railroad station at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Judge announced further that all of the visiting members of the society with their ladies are to go as the guests of the local society.

Juniata Valley Scotch Irish.

The next address was by Robert McMeen, Esq., of Mifflintown, on the "Scotch-Irish in the Juniata Valley." He began with a brief topographical description of the valley of the Juniata, passing on to a delineation of the location and condition of the several Indian tribes at the appearance of the whites and setting forth the extreme hostility of the Indians toward the first settlers. He spoke of the massacres of the first settlers; of the building of the line of forts; of the demolition of Fort Granville, and gave an account of three unsuccessful efforts to settle the desirable region—the valley of the Juniata. He spoke of the gradations of the valley's improvements in schools, agriculture, commerce, etc.; and the active part of the people of the great Scotch-Irish race in every one of the four great wars the United States has had to fight, and finally of the commingling of the blood of that great stock with the milder German.

Two Harrisburg Speakers.

"The Scotch-Irish Movement in the Cumberland Valley, of Pennsylvania," was the subject of an important and carefully prepared paper by Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., of this city. In the course of his paper, he said: "The Scotch-Irish came first as defenders and qualified by the peculiar character of their experience with the intolerance and oppression of two centuries, became subsequently the best exponent of the Anglican idea of civil liberty. The great Kittanning or Cumberland Valley seemed by Divine design to have been set apart as a field of operations for the Scotch-Irish people in the peculiar work which was theirs to prepare in the advancement of civilization and the implanting of the seeds of civil liberty in the New World." Mr. Nead then contrasted the Quaker with the Scotch-Irish pioneers, and of the latter he said: "True, it is, that they entered with rifle in hand, but carried also the Bible and the horn book, the representations of religion and her hand maiden, education." The reader then described various settlements up through the Cumberland Valley. Continuing, Mr. Nead said: "The Scotch-Irish were boru soldiers. Had they not been, no settlement distant from the chief settlement in Pennsylvania could ever have withstood the almost half century of continual warfare, which preceded the revolution." In conclusion, Mr. Nead said: "It has been a long journey from the Elm Tree at Shackamaxon to the national monument at Gettysburg, but the old Cumberland Valley, of Pennsylvania, has never faltered or lingered by the way. With civil and religious liberty, with patriotism she has been Americus usque ad aras."

In a well-written paper E. W. S. Parthemore, of this city, told about the "Early Ferries of the Susquehanna Among the Scotch-Irish in This Region." Among those he described and about which he gave valuable historical information was Wright's Ferry, at Co-

every sort were wanting. The Sunday dress differed little from their work day uniforms, with somewhat more carefulness, of course, to be trim and trig, and that they were. A sweet and wholesome company, honest and true to the core of their kindly hearts, lusty and supple, and ready to go merrily to work, and devoutly to worship." Then in glowing words the speaker pointed out the trials, dangers and mental and physical torment undergone by these pioneer women from the time they began their sea voyage in wretched little ships until they found themselves installed in log cabins far in the forests of the new world. Quoting from an account of this forest life, in which it was stated that the pioneers enjoyed the "luxuries of pumpkins and potatoes," the speaker said: "The original settlers, of course, did not even have the luxuries of pumpkins and potatoes to begin their culinary duties therewith. They had, in sooth, to invent a cuisine. Everything must be begun anew. The wild fruits, wild berries and wild game, and the fish of the new world were utilized. Indian corn was a new cereal to these Ulster housewives, but it had to be wrought into a primitive menu: Mush and milk! It was a novel sort of porridge for our gaudams, but they learned to make it." In conclusion the Doctor eloquently said: "In the temples which we rear to Jehovah, the adornments of the carver are placed only upon those stones that form the outer courses, and these alone are open to the eye and win the admiration of the observer. But behind these, hidden from sight, are the inner courses of rock, and beneath these the foundation stones of all, buried within the ground. Yet they serve no less useful purpose and form no less important part in making and maintaining the sanctuary of the Most High. It is even thus with the pioneer woman's work in upbuilding the home, the school and the church in the wilderness. Her service has rarely been thought of. No doubt these women had their faults and failings. Yet, in sincere piety, genuine kindness, cordial hospitality, cheerful submission to hardships; in fidelity to home, to children and to husbands; in energy of character, patient endurance, unswerving faith in God, loving attachment to their church, earnest support of God's ministers in courage, presence of mind and even prowess in times of imminent peril, the world has produced few women who have excelled these Scotch-Irish handmaids of the Lord, who helped their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons to redeem the wilderness to civilization."

Prolonged applause greeted Dr. McCook's eloquent and interesting address, which was delivered in a most effective manner.

Dr. Hall's Address.

The last speaker of the evening was Dr. Hall who talked in a practical manner about "The Duties of Scotch-Irishmen." He said it perhaps is rightly considered that a clergyman should bring this subject before the audience. He had sometimes thought that there might be danger of too much self-assurance, as a result of the praise of the Scotch-Irish character and achievements; and perhaps it might be well not to forget to cultivate

the habit of humility. The Doctor went on to say that the duties of Scotch-Irish were to make themselves acquainted with the history of their race to do all that can be done to help it; create a public sentiment in its favor; to still more arouse and strengthen the moral, intellectual and religious convictions of its members; and in conclusion advised his fellow Scotch-Irishmen carry into their convictions of politics in public life the highest and best principles.

After more music by the Steelton Band the congress adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Robert Bonner Re-Elected President of This Morning's Session.

The greater portion of to-day's session of the Scotch-Irish Congress was devoted to business. Robert Bonner, of New York, notwithstanding his letter of declination, was re-elected for the eighth time. All the other old officers were re-elected, the only addition being the election of M. Wilson McAlarney, of Harrisburg, as secretary of the Pennsylvania society. In connection with President Bonner's re-election, Dr. McCloskie offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we request Dr. MacIntosh to carry our respects to Mr. Bonner, stating how deeply we have regretted his absence and our earnest sympathy and prayer that he may be soon restored to his wonted health and strength. We would take this occasion of assuring him of our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Scotch-Irish Society and through it to our race, and our hope and urgent request that he will consent to continue in the office to which we have unanimously re-elected him, and we pledge ourselves to take all possible measures to relieve him of unnecessary pressure whilst he is pleased to continue in the position of our chief."

There was a good deal of discussion over the offers from Princeton University and Judge McLaughlin, of Lexington, Va., to give the society rooms in which to meet and preserve their records. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, which is to determine which offer to accept.

Dr. McCook, of Philadelphia, brought up the question of preserving the house in Lancaster county in which Robert Fulton was born. The building is about being torn down, and Dr. McCook moved that the Scotch-Irish Society respectfully represents that the destruction of the house would be a historical sacrilege, and that the matter be brought to the attention of Governor Hastings. The motion was seconded by M. W. McAlarney, of this city, and unanimously carried.

Chairman MacIntosh brought up the question of increasing the membership to a thousand active contributory members and that an investment be made that would bring \$500 at least annually to aid in paying the expenses of the society.

A letter was read from citizens of Detroit asking that next year's meeting of the society be held there. Another read from the Tennessee Centennial Commission at Nashville, urging that the 1897 convention be held there; a like invitation was read from St. Louis; also from San Francisco. The communications were referred to the Executive Com-

ten to the roll call of the Scotch-Irish citizens who have been elected to the highest office within the gift of the State.

Thomas McKean, a Scotch-Irishman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1803.

William Findlay, the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790, and descendant of those who in 1566 took part in the famous siege of Derry.

David Porter, another Governor of this Commonwealth, was the grandson of that sturdy Scotch-Irishman, Robert Porter, who settled in Montgomery county early in 1760.

James Pollock, Governor from 1855 to 1858, was proud of the Scotch-Irish blood that flowed in his veins. His paternal and maternal ancestors emigrated from the North of Ireland to America as early as 1760.

The next Scotch-Irish Governor we had was the War Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin.

John W. Geary, the illustrious soldier, and afterwards Governor, was also proud of his Scotch-Irish descent.

But the most significant fact is, that with the coming and commingling of the hardy Scotch-Irish, the intrepid, fearless and genial Irish, the phlegmatic, stolid and patriotic German, the honest and conservative sons of the land of Burns, the God-fearing and man-loving Quaker, and the loyal types of all other nationalities that have arrayed themselves under the emblem of liberty, they have by perseverance, courage and industry contributed to the creation and construction of this the greatest, grandest and best of all Commonwealths in the galaxy of American States.

The Governor's address delighted the audience, and its mingled pathos and wit were keenly appreciated. In an eloquent manner Chairman MacIntosh responded, paying many high tributes to the State of Pennsylvania and to the Governor himself.

Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, followed with a paper on "Landmarks of Early Scotch-Irish Settlements in Pennsylvania." Starting out with the declaration that he believed Divine Providence had directed the Scotch-Irish to perform

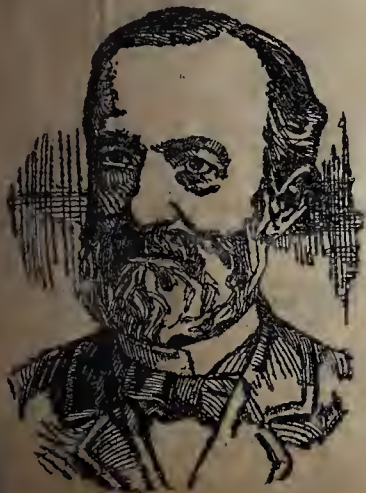
the great work they had done in this country, the Doctor gave a most interesting description of various early settlements and the struggles and triumphs of the pioneer men and women. It was a paper of great historical value.

A delightful and charming feature of the evening's programme was the rendition of solos by Miss Espy and Miss Hench, of this city. The first-named lady sang with much sweetness and effect the song "My Home is Where the Heather Grows," and the tender pathos of the song, "I'm Wearing Awa' to the Land o' the Leal," was charmingly expressed by Miss Hench. The audience loudly applauded the singers.

"Scotch-Irish Pioneer Women."

The popular address of the evening was that delivered by Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., of Philadelphia, on "Scotch-Irish Pioneer Women." There is a good deal of Scotch-Irish in this genial and able divine, and the sparkling wit and the affecting pathos of his words had their full effect upon the pleased audience. The address was exceedingly interesting all through. In part Dr. McCook said:

"Yes; it is said truly that 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' But it would seem a just and pleasant thing if that hand could sometimes feel the grip of the scepter and the touch of the laurel crown upon the fair brow of her womanhood. Let those who dispense the world's coronation favors bear this in mind. Let your imaginations take a century flight into the past and look in upon a group of pioneer women. They are fine specimens of womanhood, above the medium height for the most part; strongly, and some of them stontly, built; with fair complexions, eyes of various shades of gray and blue, round heads, well shaped, full faces, with generous lips, cheeks ruddy and with high cheek bones, broad and high foreheads, with brows well overhung, and wide between the eyes. Faces are these which indicate a thoroughly warm heart, an intelligent and courageous stock, a race worthy to be and likely to be the mothers of a noble progeny. Stalwart of frame no doubt they were, with muscles hardened under the strain of toil; hale and hearty, vigorous and strong, able to wield the axe against the trunk of a forest monarch, or against the head of an obtruding savage. They could work the treadle of a little spinning wheel, or swing the huge circumference of the great one. They could brew and bake, make and mend, sweep and scrub, rock the cradle and rule the household, including often the sovereign lord thereof himself. Every one of them could do with her one pair of hands what a half score of women in these days would think themselves overtasked to attempt. Surely, we will not think the swart and size gained by these women founders of the nation less worthy than if gotten in the sports of summer holiday. Rather we will count their rugged muscles and sturdier limbs and browner skin the honorable trophies of a service which even the kingliest son should delight to honor." After describing the plain costume worn, the Doctor said: "Here and there a relic of the old land and life, a trinket, ring, pin or brooch, garnished the homely toilets; but for the most part fallals of



H. EGLE, Harrisburg.

with lots of applause, and spoke as follows:

Governor's Words of Welcome.

Ladies and gentlemen: I welcome the representatives of the Scotch-Irish Society of America to Pennsylvania and to her capital city. The welcome I give you is sincere, cordial and hearty. I myself am one of you, and, therefore, from a personal as well as a representative standpoint my words should imply a double welcome.

You are welcome because you are Scotch-Irish, and you are doubly welcome because you are American citizens of Scotch-Irish descent. You have come to a State within whose borders the Scotch-Irish emigrant was among the first to find a foothold; among the first to let the neighbors know what he was here for, and what views he entertained in regard to civil and religious government. When the Scotch-Irish first viewed the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, they concluded that that country was good enough for them, and from 1720 to 1730 they arrived in large numbers. The first impression was so favorable that they moved on toward the interior. They followed the emigrant wagon and the sound of the woodman's axe until they reached the Swatara, the fertile land along whose bank they quickly appropriated. They were so well pleased with the great Cumberland Valley that their descendants, still living there, will be here to see you and to welcome you. When they crossed the Susquehanna and moved on to the foothills of the Alleghenies they were still in love with the wilderness, the mountain and stream. There must have been a similarity of soil, climate and rugged hill that appeared homelike to them, because while our great founder Penn and his followers and the English emigrants were swelling the population of the eastern portion of the province, the territory lying west of the Susquehanna and extending across the Alleghenies was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals and the Indians tribes whose names and nomenclature still identify their hunting grounds. This great territory and its wild inhabitants offered no terrors to the Scotch-Irishman. They cut their pathways along the Juniata and over the mountains through to the Ohio. They hunted in the forests; they fished in the streams; they selected the best soil and made the first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna.

The Irishman and the German, together with the representatives of other nations, were rapidly swelling our population, but along the southern border to the Susquehanna and thence through cen-

tral and southern Pennsylvania, the smoke from the Scotch-Irish immigrant's cabin was the first to rise above the tree tops, and the early traveler to the West found rough but hearty hospitality and safe conduct to the next cabin along the line of his journey.

No one has yet had the hardihood to deny that the Scotch-Irishman brought his national characteristics with him. The perseverance, energy, ambition, sturdy stubbornness—or "courage," as they called it at home—and blunt speech all came along over in the same vessel and remained with him and his descendants even

unto the present generation.

When the revolutionary struggle came, the Scotch-Irishman turned his attention to statesmanship and combat. His ancestors had fought through centuries for civil and religious liberty and here was an opportunity for another fight. John Witherspoons said to have given virility and point to many of the eloquent and diplomatic sentiments which Jefferson



COL. W. H. HUNTER, Steubenville, O.

wrote in the Declaration of Independence. The patriot army had its full share of Scotch-Irish representation and, true to the memory of Bruce and Wallace, gave among many others to the cause of freedom an Alexander, a MacIntosh, a McDougall and a Hugh Mercer, the minute man, who received from the city of Philadelphia a medal for bravery. No history of Pennsylvania or of the country will ever be complete without the record of the achievements of such Scotch-Irish Pennsylvania patriots as Cadwallader and Sullivan and Anthony Wayne.

Through the years that have intervened from those pioneer days to the present the Scotch-Irish character and characteristics have been so largely interwoven with our growth, development and history that the catalogue must be classified and tabulated in order to disclose all the fields of usefulness which they have so successfully trodden. Out of all their impress has come nothing which stands out so prominently as the Scotch-Irish effort in behalf of the moral and intellectual development of the people. The Scotch-Irish preacher and schoolmaster have been abroad in our State. The private school, the academy and the college in Pennsylvania which traces its history more than half a century backward, generally finds a Scotch-Irish teacher with ferule and gown, presiding over the original seat of learning. What of their after fruit? Behold the churches, the school houses, the academics, the colleges, the moral atmosphere, the mental culture, the steady habits, the Bible study, the Christian Sabbath.

In only one other line will I venture. Let him who seeks to maintain the Scotch-Irish character in Pen-

Great Meeting at the Opera House Last Night.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS' WELCOME

Distinguished Speakers Discuss Interesting Subjects Fine Music.

A magnificent audience assembled at the Opera House last evening. It was the second session of the Scotch-Irish Congress, and the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who gathered to hear the papers read, the songs of Scotland and the eloquent addresses made, was a signal and gartifying evidence of the success of the congress and the appreciation of the event by the best people of Harrisburg. The lower portion of the Opera House was thronged and many people were seated in the galleries. The audience was very appreciative and demonstrative, too, notwithstanding many who were present did not claim Scotch-Irish descent. The stage setting, with its background of forests, the big growing plants on the stage and the masses of hunting in the foreground presented an attractive scene, that was especially beautiful in the glare of the lights.

Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh, vice president general, who presides at the sessions because of the enforced absence of President Robert Bonner, of New York, had a goodly company of notable men with him on the stage, among whom was Governor Hastings, stalwart of frame and bluff of voice, a Scotch-Irishman himself, and the deliverer of one of the best speeches of the evening. The visitors seemed to consider the Governor one of them from the start, and Dr. Hall in-



REV. DR. JOHN HALL, New York.

pected him seriously for some moments,

as though he were not quite certain whether or not the Governor was a lineal descendant of that Brut, the great grandson of Ancas, who, according to somebody in England, took over a Trojan colony from Greece and founded London. They say Brut was about the stature of Governor Hastings; hence Dr. Hall's mental perturbation.

Then there was Dr. Hall himself on the stage, massive of frame and fervid and great of intellect, a bishop, a scholar and a good man. He came to the United States twenty years ago, and he says he likes the country so well, as did another Irishman, that he has a mind to make it his native land. And there was Dr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, president of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, a very Scotchman, filled full of America. He knows all about haggis, with its multitudinous ingredients, and wouldn't have any trouble to give a learned disquisition on the law as it relates to tailzie. There, too, was the sedate and courteous Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala., distinguished for his studies, and who, if he only cultivated a flowing beard, might well remind one of those grave Peripatetic philosophers who



REV. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, D. D.

stalked and talked solemnly in the Lyceum at Athens. With this goodly company of learned men was also Dr. George Macloskie, of Princeton College, who reasons about everything; but has already been compelled to be enthusiastic over the success of the present Congress.

At last evening's session prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. George S. Duncan, of this city, and then Dr. MacIntosh announced the committee on nominations as Rev. Dr. Stewart, of this city; Mr. George Rodgers, of Springfield, O., and Dr. Hall, of New York. Dr. MacIntosh also stated that he had during the day received greetings from the Scotch-Irish Society of Illinois, through the executive committee in Chicago. The Steelton Band, a fine musical organization, discoursed stirring music from the gallery, and then Judge Simonton introduced Governor Hastings, who was receive

one item of local news. Congressional and legislative proceedings are given fair treatment but local happenings are not chronicled. That, however, was not unusual in small towns where everybody knew local events and where everybody was in need of outside news.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa
 Date, *May 11 1906*

REUNION OF VETERANS.

SURVIVORS OF THE 127TH REGT, P. V.

Mayor Patterson Welcomes the Old Soldiers This Afternoon.

Thirty-four years ago the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, which was largely recruited in Dauphin county, and whose commander was the lamented Col. W. W. Jennings, marched away from Harrisburg and won for itself glory and renown on the bloody field of battle. Seven of the ten companies were recruited in Dauphin county and the other three in Lebanon, Adams and Schuylkill counties. A reunion of the survivors of the regiment was held at the headquarters of Post 58, G. A. R., this afternoon. There were many pleasant greetings by the comrades, but none more pleasant than the address of welcome by Mayor John D. Patterson. He said it was an honor to have with us the survivors of a military organization that had achieved fame on the bloody fields of the great war for the suppression of the most gigantic rebellion against free government. He referred to the fact that the reunion had its sad features in the absence of familiar faces of beloved comrades who were accustomed to gather in the annual reunions. No men were ever so cordial in their friendships as those who stood shoulder to shoulder amid the perils of battle and who ministered to the wounded and cared for the dying. These friendships are cemented by the passing years. Mayor Patterson extended to the veterans the freedom of the city and a cordial and sincere welcome to the hospitality of our citizens.

Lieutenant Colonel Alleman responded on behalf of the Regimental Association. He thanked the Mayor for his kind and

courteous greeting and reviewed the reunions of the past. Then the business of the association was transacted. The president, John T. Ensminger, was in the chair. Charles H. Small, of Harrisburg who is the secretary, made notes of the deaths of several comrades who have been mustered out during the year. I was decided to meet next year at Lebanon, ex-Senator Lantz extending an invitation on behalf of that city.

Among the prominent members of the regiment present to-day were Lieut. Col. Alleman, A. L. Chayne, of this city, who was adjutant; Major J. F. Rohrer, of Lancaster; Dr. Vastine, of Catawissa, as assistant surgeon; Thomas J. Sample, of Pittsburg, ex-department commander of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania; Alderman Fager, of this city, chairman of the reception committee and others.

The 127th regiment distinguished itself at the Battle of Fredericksburg, where several officers were killed and a number wounded. Among the latter was Col. Jennings and Adjutant Chayne. The reunion is being largely attended, the Post room being crowded this afternoon.

At 5 o'clock the veterans have a quiet at Wise's in Market Square. In the evening they will have a camp-fire at court house, where there will be music by the Steelton Band and speeches by adjutant General Stewart, Rev. F. Staley, of Middletown; Senator McCarell, Major L. B. Brown, District Attorney Detweiler, Frank Wickersham, Wilson Norris, ex-Senator Lantz and others. The veterans are having a pleasant time together.

These officers were elected this afternoon: President, C. R. Lantz, Lebanon; first vice president, Jere Rohrer, Lancaster; second vice president, A. J. Fager, Harrisburg; third vice president, Robert Hickrell, Middletown; secretary, Charles H. Small, Harrisburg; treasurer, Benjamin F. Brandt, Middletown.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa
 Date, *June 6 1906*

ULSTER WAS
 THEIR HOME.
 SCOTCH - IRISH CONGRESS.

only one of a number who took part in the Civil War, and while in one corner a weeping willow drops its branches over the graves of two Union soldiers who gave their lives that slavery might be abolished and the Union preserved, in the opposite corner two ex-slaves are occupying their narrow beds. One Roman Catholic also rests there. "She was a stranger and they took her in." A yearly Sabbath school picnic is held in the grove and the children play their merry games close by the graves of their forefathers. Many changes have taken place in the valley since the stone walls of that old church were built. The little settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna a few miles distant has grown into the populous city of Harrisburg, and six Presbyterian churches within its limits claim old Paxton as their mother church. Good roads have taken the place of Indian trails, steam cars have misplacod stage coaches; electricity has followed steam. Handsome homes with every convenience have gone up in place of old log houses. Telephones enable the dwellers to hold conversation with friends at a distance. Old residents have passed away, new ones come and gone, old homes changed or broken, but the church home still remains. God grant she may long remain and a way may be provided for keeping her doors open, and that Paxton may be in the future what she has been in the past—a power for good.

MARGARET S. RUTHERFORD.

From, *Patriot*
Harrisburg Pa
 Date, *April 28/96*

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

"The Good Old Days"—What Was Doing Three Score Years Ago.

A copy of the "Keystone," dated February 28, 1838, has been shown The Patriot by S. M. Cost, of this city. Considering its age the paper, which is number 38 of the second volume, is in a pretty fair state of preservation. The paper was printed twice a week during the sessions of the legislature and once a week the rest of the year by William F. Packer, O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke, in an "office north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth," or in the neighborhood of The Patriot, which is a lineal descendant of the old "Keystone." That that paper made a little more than the usual pretensions of interior Pennsylvania newspapers is evidenced in the list of agencies, which includes Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Meadville, North East, Brownsville, Woodbury, Black Horse, New Castle and Warrior's Mark. This list, of course, is

only of towns where the paper had resident agents and does not include its circulation by mail and otherwise.

Notwithstanding any other feature of the newspapers of that day the most noticeable to the ordinary reader is the absence of display type. One wonders how it was possible for the people sixty years ago to assimilate a column of ordinary type for a few lines of commercial nutriment. For instance, the old "Keystone" contains a column ad of "Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Antibilious pills" and the biggest line in it is ordinary type caps. A. Evans was the Harrisburg agent for this multi-syllabic remedy, while D. Gross and J. Wyeth, jr., were agents for "Hay's Linament" and "Oldridge's Balm of Columbia"—together another column advertisement. Among local advertisers John Wyeth, jr., corner of Second and Market streets, and Andrew Keefer, Market square, were the only ones who thought it necessary to affix their business address to their advertisements, quite a common omission in those days when everybody knew everybody else. George W. Layng, Chestnut street wharf, Harrisburg, notifies the public that as a line of cars has been placed upon the Harrisburg, Lancaster and Pennsylvania railways, "goods and produce leaving either extremity of the roads will be delivered at the other end the next day," not a bad showing even now. There is also an advertisement of the "Reliance Transportation Co.'s Fast Line to and from Pittsburg via Columbia railway—time 7 days." This was from Philadelphia, and in those days the canal was used west of Harrisburg.

The most interesting and valuable matter in the paper, one that makes it well worth preserving, is the publication of proposed amendments to the constitution of 1790. In the style of the parallel column the constitution of 1790 is printed with parts stricken out in italics, and the constitution of 1838 with amendments in italics. These amendments were to be voted upon at an election on the second Tuesday of October, 1838. This takes up the better part of two pages of the issue. In the regular news department the Graves-Cilley duel is of the most historic interest. Indeed the public has not yet ceased deprecate this encounter and the incidents leading to it. The Crawford county convention of the 13th is well reported. The resolutions denounced Governor Ritner's failure to help the Erie canal extension; condemn the exercise of authority by a minority party; evidence confidence in Martin Van Buren and declare that "we will cordially sustain him in carrying out the policy of the patriot and statesman, Andrew Jackson, in separating the dangerous union of the banks with the government," and regret the issue of "shin plasters." To the approaching state convention a list of delegates from forty-nine counties—we had fewer then than now—is printed, Philadelphia city and Philadelphia county having separate delegations. The delegates from Dauphin were John Knepley and Dr. William Bishop.

Another feature of this issue of the "Keystone" is that it does not contain

Joshua Elder. He was succeeded as superintendent of the school by Messrs. David and James Elder.

Mr. Boggs' pastorate was short, as he left October 6th, 1847. The church, or "meeting house," had both been repaired in 1808. There were at that time three entrance doors; the east, west and south sides of the building each having one. The pulpit stood along the middle of the north wall. A long aisle extended from east to west and in it stood two large tenn-plate stoves. A short aisle extended from the south door to the pulpit. Each pew was built by its occupant, consequently they did not lack in variety of style. Two partitions of yellow pine boards were run up, one across the east and the other across the west end, making a vestibule at each end of the church. A ceiling of yellow pine was also put in. After the departure of Mr. Boggs in 1847, before a new pastor was called the church was again repaired. The inside was removed, the roof newly shingled, a new floor laid, the west door and a small window back of the pulpit walled up and the position of the pulpit changed from the north to the west side. A vestibule was taken off the west side and the walls and ceiling plastered. The old pulpit, pews and furniture, which had been in use since Rev. John Elder's time, were sold. The pulpit was of walnut, and parts of it, in the shape of boxes of various kinds, are still in possession of some members of the congregation. Rev. A. D. Mitchell received a call September 28th, 1849, and was ordained and installed pastor of Paxton and Derry April 10th, 1850. Up to this time Paxton had not owned a parsonage, but the present building was erected in 1855 and 1856, and was first occupied by Rev. A. D. Mitchell and his bride. With our generation the name of A. D. Mitchell is held in the same loving remembrance as that of James Sharon was in our father's time, and it was with deep sorrow that we received the news of his death, which occurred at Fort Grant, Arizona, March, 1882. His pastorate closed February 12th, 1874, after lasting almost a quarter of a century. During his time the Civil War occurred, and it was no unusual thing to have soldiers from neighboring camps attend service at the old church, sometimes almost a whole company attending in a body, and Mr. Mitchell frequently conducted services in camp on Sabbath evening. One Sabbath morning the congregation assembled for worship, but found that part of the plaster had fallen from the ceiling, making the house unfit for use. Benches were carried outside and services held under the great old oak south of the church. The change was much enjoyed by the children of the congregation, who would have been willing for the ceiling to fall quite frequently for the sake of the outdoor service. At another time the congregation gathered to find the pulpit and aisles minus carpet. The thief was never found, and some years after the church was again remodeled and a neat ingrain carpet covered platform and aisles. These repairs were made in 1867. In February, 1868, the carpet was again stolen and the loss not discovered until Sabbath morning. Of course, the discovery made quite an excitement for a time, and a young man in the congregation who had made his first appearance

at church that day with his bride, he felt very grateful to the trustees for choosing that particular time to take the carpet, as its loss occasioned endless remarks and kept the bride and groom from being uncomfortably prominent. It was useless to get a new carpet, so a heavy cocoa matting was put down, and was left undisturbed. In 1874 Rev. Mr. Downey was called and was instituted April 29th, 1875. He resigned in 1878, and for several years Rev. Wm. A. West, then of Westminster Church, Harrisburg, supplied the pulpit, and by his gentle, sympathetic manner endeared himself to the people. June 16th, 1887, Rev. A. B. Williamson was ordained and installed, and continued the pastorate until October, 1894. In 1887 and 1888 the church was again remodeled. The improvements were first talked of by the women of the congregation. In the beginning of their endeavors they found some friends who, by their encouragement and assistance, enabled them to do more than their wildest hopes had at first thought possible. Old friends and new ones lent a helping hand, and when in June, 1888, they gathered to hear the reopening sermon by the Rev. Wm. W. Downey, then the only living ex-pastor of Paxton, one could scarcely believe it was the same old mother church. This was Mr. Downey's last visit to his old charge, for when several years later Paxton celebrated her sesqui-centennial, Mr. Downey was numbered with those who had crossed the flood. September 18th, 1890, was the day chosen to celebrate the sesqui-centennial. The churches descending from Paxton, six of Harrisburg, one Dauphin, one of Middletown and one of Steelton, all joined to do honor to the occasion, and it was a delightful event, and one long to be remembered. In the summer of 1894 the interior of the parsonage was destroyed by fire, but was soon repaired. Since Mr. Williamson's resignation the congregation has been served by supplies. During the past summer the pulpit was very acceptably filled by Mr. Esler, a native of Ireland, and a student of Princeton Theological Seminary. Deaths and removals have made a constant drain on the once flourishing congregation, but the love of the people for the old church is unchanged, and few as are their numbers, they still hope for prosperous times. The burying ground close by was first enclosed by a stone wall in 1792. In 1819 a new roof was put on the wall, and in 1852 the enclosure had been so filled that it was impossible to dig without disturbing the tenant of some unmarked grave. So in that year the south wall was removed and the grounds extended ninety feet in that direction, and the new part laid out in regular lots. After years of absence former residents, when coming back to the valley, seldom fail to make at least one pilgrimage to the sleeping place of their fathers and many others. After life's work in some distant field is over have requested to rest there. Sure death is a "great leveler," for here one slab we read the name of an honored pastor; on another that of a United States Senator; again we find the founder of Harrisburg, the soldier of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of one at least who helped to quell the Whisky Insur-

County of York:

"Whereas, Mr. Snowden has signified to his congregation in Derry township that he is no longer able to officiate in his ministerial capacity to them on acct. of inability of body, and that he purposes to apply to Presbytery for a discharge from said congregation, which, we conceive, if he be indulged in his request, would leave the congregation of Paxton in a very distressing and perilous situation; that the two congregations have lived for many years past in perfect peace, friendship and unanimity, and that we do not wish for a schism between us now; that if the union is once broken there will be no probability of us being united again; that if Mr. Snowden is rendered incapable of undergoing the fatigue of the three congregations in less than three years in the prime of life, by all probability he will not be able in a short time to attend to two congregations, and of a consequence we shall be left without a pastor and the means of giving a call to another. We, therefore, pray to be united with Derry, and that if Mr. Snowden should insist on being dis-united from them, that Presbytery will appoint a committee of their body to inquire into the matter before anything decisive may take place; and that the majority of this congregation, how much soever they may be attached to Mr. Snowden, would rather he should leave us as he found us, than submit to a dissolution of the union subsisting between us.

"By order of a meeting of Paxton congregation,

"JOHN RUTHERFORD,
"JOSHUA ELDER."

The Scotch foresight of the people showed them that when the growing church of Harrisburg would need more of Mr. Snowden's time, Paxton would be dropped, and thought it best to stand by Derry. Paxton and Derry then presented a call to Rev. Joshua Williams, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed October 2d, 1799. Derry was to have two-thirds of his time and pay 120 pounds, Paxton to have one-third of his time and pay sixty pounds. This seems like a nice little sum for those days, but it is sad to relate that Mr. Williams had trouble in collecting his salary. He resigned June 20th, 1801, and we find him complaining to Presbytery and Presbytery reprimanding the delinquent churches, but even the threatenings of Presbytery could not bring money out of empty treasuries, and in 1805 we find Mr. Williams still unpaid. The removal of so many of the members of Paxton Church to the Harrisburg church accounts for her weakened condition. Rev. James R. Sharon was installed pastor of Paxton and Derry May 29th, 1807, both congregations making the same agreement in regard to salary that they had made with Mr. Williams. No complaints of arrears of salary in his case have been found and it is natural to suppose that the congregations lived up to their agreements, as Mr. Sharon's pastorate continued almost thirty-six years. He was greatly beloved by his people and his death was lamented. Mr. Sharon kept a record of baptisms, deaths, marriages, &c., and quite a number to whom administered baptism are still living. A member of Paxton Church is now

living whose parents were united in marriage by Rev. James Sharon. He administered baptism to her, officiated at her marriage and baptized her first son. Some of us who have entered life's portal long after it had closed on this servant of God, felt as though he had been a known friend. His name was a household word and was always mentioned with kindness. His pastorate closed April 18th, 1843. A small log house called in early days the "retiring house" and later on the "study house" stood near the church. Through the week this building was used as a school house and on the Sabbath the pastor used it as a place of retirement between services; for in the olden time the custom was to have two services during the day and as many of the people came quite a distance, they brought their lunch with them, and the short intermission between services was occupied in taking lunch and holding friendly conversation with each other. We must remember, too, that the sermon of the early preacher was by no means a short one and the second or "long prayer" well deserved its name. Weekly prayer meetings, Sabbath schools and the different church associations were unknown, but personal visits were made by the pastor and it was his duty to see that the children were well versed in the catechism. So after the two long sermons of the day, the evenings were often spent in studying and reciting the catechism, the father taking the part of teacher and the mother reciting with the children. Satan did not have much chance on idle time in those days, neither did the old fathers have the Sunday papers to beguile them from their duties. The Sabbath was strictly observed by the people of Paxton. All possible preparations for the day were made on Saturday. The sound of the coffee mill or the beef steak hammer were not permitted to break the Sabbath stillness, and woe to the luckless youngster who had the daring to crack walnuts on that day. The first Sabbath school at Paxton was organized during Mr. Sharon's pastorate about the year 1820 and held its sessions at the Dauphin County Almshouse as the purpose of the school was mainly for religious work among the children of that institution. After meeting there for several years the school was removed to the church and the children of the almshouse invited to attend. The superintendent of this school was Miss Margaret Gray. Paxton at this time had but one-third of Mr. Sharon's time, consequently he and his elders were only present at the school every third Sabbath. A weekly prayer meeting was also organized about this time by Miss Margaret Gray, Mrs. Elizabeth Elder and Mr. Joseph Campbell. After some years both Sabbath school and prayer meeting were discontinued and not revived again until 1845. At a meeting of Carlisle Presbytery Rev. John M. Boggs received and accepted a call and was ordained and installed April 9th, 1845. Paxton was to have two-thirds and Derry one-third of his time. A Sabbath school and prayer meeting were again organized under the leadership of Mr. Robert Elder and both closed with the departure of Mr. Boggs and Mr. Elder for other fields of labor. Both were again revived during A. D. Mitchell's pastorate under the leadership of Mr.

but the pastor's family, who had the honor of occupying a settee. One remarkable thing about the building is the irregular size and shape of the stone used. There are numbers of quarries of beautiful building stone within sight of the church, but the stone used in the wall look as though they might have been gathered from the surrounding fields. But those slow-going people builded well, for to-day the wall stands firm and strong as it did more than a century and a half ago. The work of the new building had scarcely commenced before dissensions arose in the Presbyterian Church and two distinct parties were formed. "Those who were more zealous for orthodoxy and adhering to Presbyterian rule and for a thoroughly educated ministry" were called the "Old Side" and those who approved of some departures from the old paths were called the "New Side." The spirit of the times invaded the churches of Paxton and Derry and each belief had its followers, but it was not until 1754 that the congregations agreed to separate. A large majority of Paxton with their pastor held to the "Old Side," while a majority of Derry with their pastor, Rev. Roan, who had succeeded Mr. Bertram, went over to the "New Side." September 26th, 1754, we find 128 communing members of Paxton and Derry of the "Old Side" faith presenting a call to Rev. John Elder to take charge of them. The "New Side" part of Paxton erected a church about two miles east of Paxton Church, and there and at Derry the Rev. Roan officiated until his death in 1775. For ten or fifteen years after the erection of Paxton Church the building was filled with worshipers, but emigration South and West thinned the numbers. During the French and Indian wars was a trying time to the people of Paxton. They carried their rifles with them to work and to worship and the Rev. John Elder, with his rifle beside him, expounded to his hearers the Word of God. Once in 1756, while he was preaching, the church was surrounded by Indians, but they were evidently frightened by the number of rifles and left without making an attack. Again they attempted an attack, but arrived on Monday instead of on the Sabbath. Finding they were discovered they retreated, but not without murdering several persons on the Swatara and taking several prisoners. For some time the inhabitants of Paxton and the surrounding country were kept in continual terror by the depredations of hostile Indians, though they claimed the protection of the Government. The Government of the State of Pennsylvania was then under the control of Quakers, who seem to have more love for and sympathy with the red man than with their pale faced brothers. After the Indians had set fire to houses, barns, crops and everything they could burn and murdered the back settlers so that Paxton became the frontier, the Rev. John Elder was authorized by Government to organize the Paxton Rangers, which was done in 1763. The members of this company were mostly from his own congregation, Derry and that of Hanover, and their duty was to guard their otherwise defenseless settlers. During the harvests of that year the reapers of Paxton,

Derry and Hanover carried their rifles to the fields to protect themselves from sudden attacks, and on the Sabbath in the various churches they worshiped and watched with rifles at hand. The action of the Paxton Rangers in exterminating the Indians at Conestoga and Lancaster made a stir and they were greatly censured by the Quaker element; but whether they did right or wrong, their object was to defend their homes and after the destruction of these treacherous foes the settlers had peace. June 22d, 1764, at a meeting of Presbytery held at Derry, Rev. John Elder and four other ministers declared their intention "to cease from active membership in the judicatory." This was on account of some party feeling of the Old and New Sides. Not until May 19th, 1768, did Synod act upon this decision and join them to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, so that for about four years Paxton was not represented in any church court. What a strong man the Rev. John Elder must have been to have led his people through these troublous times! Trouble in ecclesiastical matters, trouble with the Indians, and now comes the Revolution, and Paxton and their pastor step to the front. Within two days after the news of the battle of Lexington had been received, all the able bodied men in the neighborhood were organized for defense. One of the first companies raised in the colonies was that of Capt. Matthew Smith, of Paxton. This company was armed and equipped ready for service ten days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. Looking over the old records we find so many names from Paxton that we wonder if there were any able bodied men left in the neighborhood; and as we pass through the old burying ground at the present time we find on these old, worn stones the names of many who offered their lives to secure the liberty and independence we now enjoy. Paxton was joined to Carlisle Presbytery in 1786, and has remained in it ever since. Mr. Roan, pastor of Derry, died in 1775, and October 2d of that year Paxton and Derry were again united. April 12th, 1787, a petition was presented to Carlisle Presbytery, stating the desire of a number of persons of Harrisburg and the vicinity to be considered a Presbyterian congregation. The request was granted and the congregation added to the Rev. Elder's charge, as was also the New Side of Paxton. July 17th, 1792, Rev. John Elder was called from the Church militant to his heavenly inheritance. A large sandstone slab in the northwest corner of the Paxton burying ground marks his resting place. The slab bears this epitaph: "The practice of piety seconded the precepts which he taught and a most exemplary life was the best comment on the Christian religion." Paxton and Derry and Harrisburg united in a call to Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, of Philadelphia. He was installed October 2d, 1793, but soon finding himself unequal to the physical strain asked to be released from Derry. The following letter sent to Presbytery, 1795, will explain the situation:

To the Revd. Presbytery of Carlisle about to convene at Marsh Creek, in

ment. The members of the firm men of high standing in the community and hold a strong position among business men. Mr. Miller is an ex-member of the Legislature, is prominent in the local Republican party, and has been a member of Select and Common Councils, having been the presiding officer of the latter branch. Mr. Herlehelgh, who is from Herkimer County, N. Y., is a prominent Democratic politician and an intimate acquaintance of President Cleveland. The firm is an energetic and pushing one, and is having great success.

Among the business interests of Harrisburg that of beer brewing holds a conspicuous place, not less than three breweries being located here. The largest establishment of this kind is located at 320 Forster Street, and is owned and operated by Henry Fink. The character of the beer brewed by Mr. Fink, its purity and wholesomeness, has given it a wide popularity, and it is to-day a favorite beverage through Central Pennsylvania. Shipments are regularly made to every leading city and town in Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Fink started in business in 1862, at 320 North Third Street, in what is known as the old Barnitz property. There he brewed ale and porter only. In 1882 the popularity of his brews led him to begin the brewing of beer, in the extensive plant which he had erected on Forster Street. The popularity of his beer was instantaneous. It is pure malt and hops. The capacity of his big brick brewery is 25,000 barrels annually. He employs a large force of men, and for his local trade alone runs three delivery wagons.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa
 Date, *Dec 21 1890*

PAXTON CHURCH.

SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES

Read to the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution at its Last Meeting by Miss Margaret S. Rutherford.

In a little grove of forest trees about one and one-half miles east of our city sits stands old Paxton Church and no place in Dauphin county has so much of historic interest for the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; for there, in God's house close by the old meeting house, one of the heroes of the Revolution

and the ancestors of some of our members. In this old church, during perilous times, they gathered, often at the risk of their lives, to worship God, and it is fitting that their last earthly resting places should be in this hallowed spot. Owing to the loss of the minutes of the Presbyteries of Philadelphia and New Castle, previous to the constituting of the Presbytery of Donegal, the exact date of the organization of Paxton Church is unknown. In 1724 a small log house of worship stood near the spot where the present church now stands, and nearby were the graves of the early settlers, many with no mark but the green mound. One grave, marked by a rough limestone, bearing the date of 1716, stood as late as 1830, but has long since disappeared. We naturally reason that if there was a burying ground there at that early date, the log church may have been there also. Previous to 1732 a new Presbytery was constituted from part of the Presbytery of New Castle, and Rev. James Anderson and others preached as supplies. On the 11th of October, 1732, a new Presbytery was constituted from part of the Presbytery of New Castle and was called the Presbytery of Donegal.

The congregations of Paxton and Derry had united in a call to Rev. Mr. Bertram and the first matter of business presented to the new Presbytery of Donegal was in relation to this call. The call was accepted and Mr. Bertram installed at Derry Church November 15th, 1732. The union between the two churches does not seem to be a very happy one just at this period. There were disputes and various troubles about money matters and the church session seems to have been unable to regulate matters, as we find Mr. Bertram and one of his elders asking Presbytery, which met at Nottingham October 9th, 1735, "to appoint a committee to reason with the people and inquire into their ability to separate and each support a minister." A committee was appointed and reported to Presbytery November 20th, 1735, bringing with them a supplication from the session for a separation. Presbytery postponed the subject of separation between the two churches until September 2d, 1736, when it was agreed to. Both congregations wished to retain Mr. Bertram, but after some consideration he decided to stay with Derry. So from September, 1736, to December 22d, 1738, the congregation of Paxton was supplied by Revs. Sankey, Alexander, Craven and Elder. Rev. John Elder, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was ordained and installed pastor of Paxton Church December 22d, 1738. The text of his ordination sermon was Psalms, cxix, verse 165, "Great peace have they which love Thy law: and nothing shall offend them." The manuscript is still in existence. In 1740 the congregation commenced the erection of the present stone building, and as they wished to avoid going into debt the building progressed slowly and tradition says it was used as a place of worship for some time without either floor or pews. Seats made of logs hewn on one side were used by a

such as cigarmakers, shoemakers, etc., but the establishments that manufacture wholesale and whose goods go into every nook and cranny of the United States.

It would be a very easy matter to credit, and truthfully, too, to Harrisburg a much larger number of manufacturing concerns. The above estimate leaves out of account all the minor places. It is a record to be proud of. In this account brief facts must suffice concerning some of Harrisburg's vast industries. The Pennsylvania Iron & Steel Company heads the list with its thousands of employees, and its product valued, on an average, at \$10,000,000 annually. The Harrisburg Nail Works, with its 600 or 700 employees; the Paxton Furnaces, the Central Iron Works and the Chesapeake Nail Works.

One of the greatest industrial concerns in the central part of the State is

the Harrisburg Car Works. It carries on a diversified business exceeding \$1,000,000 annually. It gives employment to nearly 1000 men, and its pay roll exceeds \$14,000 per month. Then there are the Hickock Works, the Lochiel Furnace Company, and the Harrisburg Silk Mill.

The Central Iron & Steel Works, Charles L. Bailey, president, and G. M. McCauley treasurer, was established in 1833 and has enjoyed a long course of prosperity. Its specialties are boiler plate and tank iron, boiler plate steel, iron and steel and universal mill plates. The concern operates two boiler plate mills and one universal mill. The plant is one of the largest in the United States.

TWENTY SHOES A MINUTE.

An establishment that turns out complete and perfect ten pairs of shoes every minute of the day; that between sunrise and sunset of every day in the year makes, packs and ships enough shoes for women and children, to equip a city of 6000 people. That is what the Harrisburg Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company, at 1402-1420 Vernon Street, is doing. With C. A. Disbrow as president and manager, and J. A. Affeck, this concern, which nine years ago only turned out 1200 pairs of shoes a day, now does a business exceeding half a million of dollars yearly, and their Philadelphia branch, at 13 North Fourth Street—Stevenson Bros.—does business to exceed one-fifth of that sum.

When the new addition is made to the establishment the Harrisburg Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company will have the largest concern on the continent, outside one bigger establishment up in New England. Agencies for the sale of these shoes are maintained in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore and Chicago. Seventeen salesmen are kept constantly on the road, mostly in the West, Southwest and South. In fact the whole country is covered by the messengers of these manufacturers with the exception of the Eastern States.

Of course the superb success of this establishment is due to the brains behind it. They are practical men who manage this great concern. Mr. C. A. Disbrow, one of Harrisburg's leading citizens, and an ex-president of Councils, is the executive head of the concern. He is an experienced shoe man. Mr. J. A. Affeck is the machinery expert. Under his eye there fall all the details of the mechanical department. To gain an idea of the extent of the company's works it is only necessary to say that they run a box factory of their own, turning out 4000 paper boxes a day. One man is employed solely for piling up and arranging the wooden shipping boxes.

There is carried regularly in stock over \$100,000 worth of leather used only in the manufacture of shoe uppers. Over 500 persons, half of them girls, are

employed. Within the next few months a splendid six-story building will be erected for factory purposes. The capacity of the establishment will then be doubled, and 1000 instead of 500 persons will be employed.

And it is a complete factory. There are fire escapes, automatic sprinklers in every room; there is light and ventilation and heat for all purposes in abundance. This is only a brief and incomplete description of one of the greatest of Harrisburg's industries.

One of the most progressive manufacturing firms in Harrisburg is the Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company, of which Charles S. Ball is president. This firm, which is a distinctive feature of the city's industries, manufacture brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses and spring beds, and the equipment of their large establishment is most complete. The members of the firm are young and energetic, and from a small beginning have built up a most extensive trade, selling large quantities of their goods in New England and throughout the Western States.

They began business in 1885, and in 1890 their establishment was entirely consumed by fire; but with character, pluck and energy they at once erected a much larger and better equipped establishment, and they have been remarkably successful. Mr. Ball, the young president of the company, is recognized as one of Harrisburg's leading business men, is a member of the Board of Trade, being one of its most enthusiastic workers, and very ardent in his efforts to promote the interests of the Capital City. The company manufactures only for the wholesale trade, and salesmen are constantly on the road, making sales in such number that allow of no shut-downs in the home manufactory. It is, in fact, an establishment reflecting the greatest credit upon the city.

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN.

In the extensive works of the Jackson Manufacturing Company, at Fourth and Boyd Streets, they are turning out steel wheelbarrows, mining cars and wire rope thimbles with a speed that indicates the great popularity of this important establishment. Major Lane Hart, the president of the Harrisburg Trust Company, is also president of this corporation; James I. Chamberlain, a prominent attorney, is vice-president; Harry Jennings is treasurer and secretary and A. G. Miles superintendent. No local organizations have more widely known men behind them. The members of the firm are high in business, social and political circles, and they are also known as solid men from a financial standpoint. The present company was organized in 1881, but the business has been practically carried on since 1877. The company's trade is very extensive and the works are kept going right along. Their trade, in fact, is worldwide. They sell in every State of the Union and ship large consignments to various countries in South America, as well as to Europe. Their trade with South America is rapidly increasing, their goods being much sought after there. In connection with the regular departments they have an extensive jobbing establishment, where all sorts of iron and steel work is carried on.

An establishment that has a large patronage is the Star Carpet Cleaning Company, of 28-34 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg. The business was started in a modest sort of way in 1887 by Charles A. Miller, and grew into such large proportions that the machinery had to be increased three-fold. The idea of cleaning carpets took at once. Later the company was organized, and it comprises Mr. Miller, H. A. Fezler, D. F. Herleheigh. Every request for the thorough carrying on of work is to be found in their

st-ike in man.

to the eternal credit of the Christian women of Harrisburg be it noted that two of these powers for good are officered and controlled solely by them. The Children's Industrial Home, at Nineteenth and Swatara Streets, has for its officers Mrs. Edward Boyer, president; Emma M. Bross, recording secretary; Miss Rachel Briggs, corresponding secretary, and Miss Agnes Felix, treasurer. The Home for the Friendless is officered as follows: Mrs. John C. Kunkel, president; Mrs. David Fleming, secretary, and Miss Emma Hummel, secretary. The Home is located at Fifth and Muench.

In this connection it would be a mistake not to refer to the Natural Science Association of Harrisburg, whose object is the discussion of subjects and inter-

change of views on natural science. It meets once a month, and Mr. B. W. emming is the secretary.

One of the indications of prosperity on the part of any community is the number of its financial and savings institutions. One of the causes for the rapid increase in the number of houses in the city of Harrisburg can be traced to its building and loan associations.

There are to-day in active operation in Harrisburg twenty-nine building and loan associations. Men in every walk in life, from the manufacturer to the mechanic are members of these associations. Pennsylvania is the home of building and loan associations. There is more capital invested in these institutions than in any other State in the Union.

In the matter of banks and trust companies Harrisburg is pretty well off. It has nine of them, with a combined capital and surplus exceeding \$2,500,000.

HARRISBURG'S HOTELS.

Hostelries That Are Famous All Over the State for Their Comforts and Unexcelled Cuisine.

Harrisburg, as becomes a capital city, is blessed with several hotels that would do honor, in the excellency of their cuisine and service, to any city in the world. It is not owing solely to the fact that Harrisburg is a railroad center, that the traveling men, or, as Dickens calls them, the "bagmen," find it convenient to hurry down from the interior, or up from the South to pass Sunday in Harrisburg when business prevents them from getting home. The fact that there are hotels worthy of the name is the prime inducement for them to stop over here on their rest day.

Taking them in point of age the Lochiel comes first. This old hostelry, which the late George W. Hunter made famous

in his day, has occupied its present site for so many years that the oldest inhabitant feels a sort of veneration for it. Beneath its roof the most famous statesmen of two generations have rested by night, while they set up schemes against the other fellow by day. In the old days, when "Bob" Mackey was alive and the capital was the hotbed of some of the most famous political manipulations that half a century has seen, the Lochiel was the rallying point for every faction; and even in late years, the house has seen all the whirl of modern politics.

The son of George W. Hunter is the controlling force at the Lochiel these days. It isn't the old Lochiel either, in the matter of brick and mortar or interior arrangement and furnishment. These sons of their father do not take kindly to the old regime, and so when Mr. Forrest Hunter succeeded to the proprietorship he did away with the old order of things. There are new and want upholsterings, and all the desirable and luxurious things that add

a home atmosphere to a hotel. There is a menu to talk about, and one of the coziest dining rooms imaginable. The Lochiel steaks are noted everywhere. But better still there always awaits the weary traveler a welcome that does his heart good.

Up at the Commonwealth, with its imposing architecture, there is perhaps the best known hotel manager in the State of Pennsylvania. Every visitor, from the humble and retiring member of the Legislature to the high officers of the Commonwealth, know him as "Wilse." It is an affectionate way of recognizing the ability and affableness of Mr. Wilson S. Cornman, the manager of the Commonwealth. The proprietor of the hotel is Mr. James Russ, who has been owning hotels for half his lifetime. Between these two experts it is no wonder that the Commonwealth bears the name it does for good living.

As for the hotel itself the fact that its 150 rooms are found necessary to accommodate its patrons frequently outside the Legislative session bears testimony to its popularity. There is one thing upon which Proprietor Russ prides himself and that is his cuisine. It is unsurpassed by any of the big hotels of the cities. He sets a table that in point of variety and excellency of service is of the best. The Commonwealth is one of the oldest hotels in Harrisburg.

Charles Dickens sang the praises of the Bolton House in his "American Notes." To-day it is as popular as it was in other years. Its proprietor is T. H. Heist, a gentleman of exceptional aptitude for conducting a large and popular hotel. Mr. Heist has so renovated and refitted the building, that it now possesses every modern convenience. The office and lobby have been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner and guests are never permitted to wait for attention from the proprietor down to the humblest of the many employees. There are large and convenient sample rooms, with passenger and baggage elevator, and the house is lighted with electricity and warmed with steam heat. Electric cars pass the door and special rates and comfortable rooms are given to commercial men. Mr. Heist, the proprietor, is an "old hand" at the business. He has had long experience in his line, and is untiring in his efforts to give satisfaction to his guests. M. S. Butterworth is the efficient and popular manager.

There are other hotels and cafes in Harrisburg of more than ordinary reputation—the Grand Hotel and the Russ Hotel, to say nothing of the excellent restaurant in the Pennsylvania Railroad

station, where service and food is of the very best.

ITS GREAT MANUFACTORIES.

Iron and Steel, Boots and Shoes, and All the Varied Lines of Necessities Are Represented in the Splendid Roster.

From its very beginning Harrisburg has maintained its supremacy in Central Pennsylvania as a manufacturing center. Away back in the last decade of the last century a flourishing nailery was conducted in Harrisburg. To-day the iron and steel product of Harrisburg mills, including the manufacture of articles from this material, figures up into the millions of dollars.

Do Harrisburg people fully appreciate the importance of their city as a manufacturing point? There are in operation to-day in Harrisburg proper just 117 establishments employing thousands of women. This does not include manufacturing establishments.

purpose for which it was erected. In the main, the other public school buildings are of a like character. The building illustrated in the accompanying cutting furnishes something like an adequate conception of what the new schools in the Greater Harrisburg are like.

Harrisburg is religious. Its sympathies and tendencies in public and private life are toward morality and religion in a marked sense. There are men and women in distant mission fields and laboring with doubtful earthly recompense in the slums of great cities, whose inspiration came as a breath from Paradise in the churches and Sunday schools of this city. No higher compliment can be paid to any community than this, that the tendency of the private life of its citizens is Godward and not earthward.

The good people of Harrisburg support, all told, fifty-two churches, one synagogue, one mission and one large Bible class. Nearly every denomination known to religion is recognized. Some of the church edifices are remarkable for their architectural beauty, and all, with but few exceptions, are well supported and well attended.

Harrisburg is a cathedral city. It is the home of Bishop T. McGovern, one of the most learned and venerated of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States. The Roman Catholic Cathedral on State Street is an old-fashioned, but stately, brick building, that is thronged at every service. Among the other churches notable for their buildings and the faithfulness of their members, are the Market Street Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Tabernacle, Grace Methodist Church, Pine Street Presbyterian, and St. Stephen's Episcopal.

SOME WONDERFUL BIBLES.

One of the men whose career has helped the spiritual life of Harrisburg is Mr. Rudolph F. Kelker. He is the teacher of the Salem Bible Class. The closing years of his life—for Mr. Kelker is far advanced in the pilgrimage—are crowned with the record of good deeds and helpfulness to his fellow men. In his home on Front Street Mr. Kelker has one of the most remarkable collections of the Holy Bible in this country. The collection contained in one modest book case, represents thousands of dollars in intrinsic value. Some of the copies are regularly quoted by English and American dealers at hundreds and thousands of dollars. One copy alone, bound in boards, a great heavy tome, printed when the art was yet in its infancy, is of rarest value because there are only three copies known to be in existence, one of which is in the British museum, the second in the collection of an English nobleman, and the third owned by Mr. Kelker.

There is one church, on an average, to every one thousand people—men, women and children in Harrisburg. This does not include Steelton, which, though rightfully a part of Harrisburg, is yet separate. There has been omitted from this sketch any reference to Steelton beyond that demanded by its industries, which are among the foremost in the country. If it were to receive extended notice, there would be omitted nothing in all the range of its attractiveness from the great school house to the minor manufactories that stand in the shadow of the great steel works.

In the matter of hospitals, Harrisburg takes no second place. It has there admirably equipped hospitals, one of them, and the largest, being directly under State control. The State Lunatic Hospital, one of the largest in the State, is

located at MacClay and Cameron Street. It was opened in 1851 and since then has cared for thousands of the unfortunate insane of the State. H. L. Orth, M. D., is the efficient superintendent of the asylum, while D. W. Gross is in charge of its financial interests as treasurer.

A building that strikes the casual observer, by reason of its architectural fitness, is the building of the Harrisburg Hospital. It is a chartered institution, supported by voluntary contributions, and doing a noble work in its way. The hospital building is located near the corner of MacClay and Cameron Streets. It has an ample and very efficient corps of physicians and trained nurses. It is to the credit of Harrisburg's moneyed citizens that an institution of this character is so ably supported. Hon. Henry McCormick, is president; William B. Lamberton, secretary, and William L. Gorgas, treasurer.

Another hospital, modest in its claims and work, is that of which Mrs. A. B. Black is president, and Mrs. E. H. Rely, secretary. It is known as the Maternity Hospital, and is situated at 226 Liberty Street. It was opened in 1892, and has been doing a great and meritorious work ever since.

One would scarcely expect to find in a city the size of Harrisburg so many independent professional, scientific and miscellaneous societies as exist here. It would require more space than could possibly be devoted to the subject to give a mere outline of these organizations. In this instance the name of the society and its officers will have to suffice.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference (Methodist) Historical Society meets regularly with Rev. S. C. Swallow as president. The Dauphin County Historical Society, which is supported on its membership dues, is a chartered organization, with an office and library at the Court House. A. Boyd Hamilton is president; W. A. Kelker, librarian, and W. C. Armor, secretary.

The Harrisburg Ministers' Association is an organization of all the Evangelical ministers of the city. It meets every other Monday in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Rev. G. B. Stewart is secretary.

One of the efforts put forth by devoted Christians to help their followers, and which is meeting with success richly deserved, is the Young Men's Christian Association. Indeed, under this same heading should properly come the other two branches of the organization, the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Woman's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association maintains a free reading room in the building at Second and Locust. It also assists young men to secure suitable homes, and in that general way which is a part of its superb work looks after generally the welfare of young men who seek its assistance. Its officers are Dr. David F. Funk, president; Homer Black, general secretary; G. M. McCauley, treasurer, and George W. Rely, Jr., librarian. The Young Woman's Christian Association has rooms at 712 North Third Street, and Miss Emma B. Moore is secretary. The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association has its headquarters at 1128 North Sixth Street, where Frank H. Gregory is secretary.

Among the miscellaneous organizations for good there are the Children's Industrial Home, the Helping Hand Association, the Home for the Friendless and the City Rescue Mission. Harrisburg is not wanting in the least in big-hearted men and unselfish, devoted women, who are ready and waiting to stretch out the hand of sympathy and love to the orphan, the outcast or the destitute. Every such institution, of those named above, is a mile post in the march of humanity to the grand ideal.

iction of Harrisburg's future
 ed by her growth in the recent
 and by the facilities which she
 sses in the way of transportation
 e years of her existence she has
 the stage coach, the conestoga wa-
 and the canal boat vanish before
 fast freight and the palace car.
 ith railroad lines radiating from her
 as a center to all points of the compass
 and embracing in their sweep every great
 city and growing town, a prophecy of
 Harrisburg's future cannot be too opti-
 mistic. The Harrisburg of to-day, grow-
 ing and radiant with diverse and multi-
 plying industries, the center of railroads
 the legislative city of the Common-
 wealth, peopled by men and women who
 are the descendants of the men who
 fought for freedom in two wars, men
 of brains and women of beauty, is a
 city to sing of, and poor, indeed, and

weakly endowed, would be poet, proph-
 et or preacher who could not see and
 sing of the Harrisburg-that-is-to-be.

HARRISBURG OF TO-DAY.

Its Corporate Life, Its Institutions, Its
 Churches and the Other Elements
 That Make a City Great.

In one respect Harrisburg is the
 unique city of Pennsylvania. In this
 alone it holds the pre-eminence above
 all other cities. It is in the matter of
 its street nomenclature. Philadelphia has
 its Orthodox Street, and some others
 equally peculiar in name, but Harrisburg
 out-classes its big sister in every way.
 It is doubtful if the people of Harris-
 burg ever looked carefully into the mat-
 ter of their street names, else they
 would have chosen more euphonious
 titles than some which they have in-
 dicted on their thoroughfares.

Harrisburg is an inland town, but it
 has its Turtle Avenue. Then there is
 Tansey Avenue and Tulip Street, to
 say nothing of Angle, Balm, Bluebird,
 Calamus, Creole and Crooked Avenues.
 Currant Avenue shares distinction with
 Grape and Gooseberry. There is Hay
 Avenue and Hop Avenue, and Pheasant
 and Pigeon and Prune, and the list ends
 with fragrant Shrub and Violet Avenues.
 In the list of the fruits, flowers, fowls
 and creation generally, very little seems
 to have been omitted in naming Harris-
 burg's streets.

One of the things that Harrisburgers
 hold in high regard is their fire depart-
 ment. And it is a thing worth being
 proud of. It is a part of the new Harris-
 burg; the old fire department was a
 sight—that is, on its way to a fire. Of
 course, this refers to the department as
 it was operated thirteen or fifteen years
 ago.

It was the one thing that was
 better than a circus in those old days,
 when the horses had to be brought in
 from pasture, and all the bells rang, and
 dogs barked and children cheered. But
 to-day Harrisburg possesses one of the
 best-equipped fire departments in the
 State. It had a good department in
 the past, but it was the way it was
 operated. Now there are five hose com-
 panies and six steam fire engines, with
 one hook and ladder company. There
 is no more of the ridiculous in the re-
 sponse of the department to an alarm:
 there is all the precision and haste of
 Philadelphia department, and the dis-
 cipline is superb under the direction of
 Engineer Howard O. Holstein. The
 houses of Harrisburg rank
 with the best in the country. The house
 is a model.

is not an organiza-

tion of recent date. There is an nonor-
 able record of nearly a century behind
 it which began with the foundation of
 the old Friendship Company away back
 in 1801. The Volunteer Fireman's Bene-
 ficial Association—the department is only
 partly paid—is maintained with good
 success with James E. Dick as its secre-
 tary. The fire ladders of Harrisburg
 are not one whit behind those of other
 cities, and in the matter of time records
 in answering alarms compare with any
 in the entire State.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The governing powers in the muni-
 cipality are, as a rule, men of brains
 and integrity. The city under their direc-
 tion is exceptionally well lighted, well
 policed and, from a sanitary point of
 view, adequately cared for. The city
 government is as follows:—

Mayor.—Maurice C. Eby.
 Treasurer.—Abner C. McKee.
 Controller.—William K. Verbeke.
 Solicitor.—William H. Middleton.
 City Engineer.—M. B. Cowden.
 City Assessors.—Albert B. Tack, Samuel
 S. Pease, John A. Ringland.
 Water Commissioners.—Edmund Mather,
 president; George J. Hutton, John A.
 Afflect, George G. Kennedy, secretary.
 Sanitary Department.—Oliver B. Sim-
 mons, chairman; Charles A. Miller, sec-
 retary; William D. Block and George
 W. Osler, sanitary officers.
 City Clerk.—Charles A. Miller.
 Superintendent Police and Fire Alarm.—
 R. B. Zeigler.
 Tax Collector.—First District, Second
 District, Alfred T. Black.
 Highway Commissioner.—John Mc-
 Conkey.
 Building Inspector.—Henry Schuddem-
 age.
 Supervisor.—First District, Lewis Tress.
 Supervisor.—Second District, William
 H. Crook.
 Chief of Police.—Samuel J. Anderson.
 Lieutenant of Police.—Charles B. Hand.
 Sergeants of Police.—Lewis H. Bow-
 man, J. Charles Yingst.
 Select Council.—First Ward, Henry A.
 Walkmeyer.
 Second Ward.—Benjamin F. Keil.
 Third Ward.—Naudain Hamilton.

Fourth Ward.—W. K. Sheaffer.
 Fifth Ward.—Charles Fisher.
 Sixth Ward.—J. Lemuel Kennedy.
 Seventh Ward.—Samuel W. Fitzgerald.
 Eighth Ward.—J. J. Manion.
 Ninth Ward.—Christian L. Rudy, pres-
 ident.
 Clerk of Select Council.—J. Herman
 Kinsely.
 Common Council.—First Ward, Richard
 Chellew, George W. Kennedy.
 Second Ward.—John A. Koser, William
 E. Murray.
 Third Ward.—Charles F. Deiker, B.
 Frank Messimer.
 Fourth Ward.—J. K. Royal, George W.
 Milnor, president.
 Fifth Ward.—Charles C. Scriver, Harry
 A. Hoopes.
 Sixth Ward.—William M. Sientz, S.
 Mark Myers.
 Seventh Ward.—Samuel Eberly, David
 L. Hess.
 Eighth Ward.—Frisby C. Battis, George
 W. Hymicka.
 Ninth Ward.—C. A. Garverich, O. B.
 Simmons.
 Clerk of Common Council.—C. A. Mil-
 ler.

The educational features of Harris-
 burg's life embrace one splendid High
 school, thirty-seven grammar schools
 and ninety-five primary schools. The
 pupils of these public schools are housed
 in twenty-two school buildings. In addi-
 tion to the admirable public school
 system there are six private schools and
 academies.

One of the most striking buildings in
 Harrisburg is that of the High School.
 It is most admirably adapted to the



The Lochiel Hotel



Third St



Market Square Presbyterian Church

has
the
G.
be

Some New Homes



Market St.

Roman Catholic Cath





The long RR bridge



Market Street



Trinity Baptist Church

of doubtful whisky, some gallons of Medford rum and unknown quantities of gunpowder and sheet lead. He flourished like a green bay tree.

John Harris was a man out of the ordinary. We talk about the "canny" Scotch and the rugged Scotch-Irish of Central Pennsylvania, who built churches and made long prayers and drank whisky and killed Indians, but this long-headed Yorkshire man got into this land of promise before the Galbraiths, and Camerons and McLeods and Donaldsons had left their Trossach hills or the green slopes of Armagh. Harris was a trader. He followed close on the heels of the French fur traders, who got as far as Chicago before the English had reached the Kanawha.

JOHN HARRIS, FOUNDER.

John Harris knew a good thing when he saw it, and the ford of Susquehanna, with its diverging Indian trails, the primitive highway between the growing East and the unexplored West, took his keen English eye. William Penn didn't know of the natural advantages of the spot selected by John Harris.

There is no doubt whatever about his ignorance on this point, for if he had had the slightest inkling he would have sent a surveyor and divided the whole country up into building lots, and then on a certain day he would have had a big auction sale of town lots. That is what he did in Reading. Of course, there is a widely diffused impression that William Penn was a godly man, whose principal business consisted in holding treaties under elm trees, where in knee breeches and sombrero he always assumed a statuesque pose with a roll of red flannel under one arm and a parchment scroll half unrolled and extended in the other hand. And William Penn was a godly man; true, and honest and conscientious. But he was shrewd and far-seeing and not averse to raking in an odd shilling on a real estate deal. History proves that he was the first man in Pennsylvania to introduce the popular custom of auction sales of lots. To be sure, the free excursion train, the free lunch and the brass band were later inventions.

William Penn lost one of the opportunities of his life when he gave Harrisburg the marble heart, while rugged John Harris embalmed his name in and left the impress of his individuality upon the whole surrounding section. During the nine and twenty years that followed, up to his death, in 1748, John Harris saw the country grow populous, and so, when his son took his father's place, the idea of a town at the ford took definite shape.

It was in 1734 that John Harris, Jr., discussed the scheme of a town, and one year later William MacClay surveyed the land, and the city of Harrisburg had its first tangible beginning. It was four years before this, however, that the idea was coined in the brain of the younger Harris that some day, perhaps, the town named for his father might become the seat of government of the new State of Pennsylvania. It was thirty years after this and nineteen after the death of the son of the original settler that it was formally decreed that Harrisburg should become the

capital city of the State.

No city in the North has played a more important part in the political history of this country than Harrisburg. It was the center of excitement in the Buckshot War. It was here that Washington halted in his march to suppress the Whisky Insurrection, and the stone step on which he stood while he addressed the citizens of the town is still preserved as a memorial by one of Harrisburg's leading citizens, Mr. Kelker.

It was here that Daniel Webster addressed the Legislature in the early forties. A committee of the House and Senate was sent to the railroad depot to meet him. The great American orator paralyzed the committee by drinking half a bottle of brandy neat before he started to the hill. It was with great reluctance that several of the committee saw him, after this potation, start for the legislative halls. He was radiant in yellow waistcoat and blue coat. But the brandy only seemed to have warmed his brain and loosened his tongue, for it is said that Daniel Webster never made such a speech as he did that day, outside the halls of Congress.

And in later years, when the Rebellion came, Camp Curtin at Harrisburg was one of the greatest camps in all the North. Thousands of Pennsylvania troops left Harrisburg and Camp Curtin for the front. It was the mobilizing point. It was here, too, in Harrisburg, when Lincoln was on his way to Washington, that the wires were cut

and the immortal President was hurried on to Washington with secrecy and in disguise, while assassins lurked in hope of ending his career, just begun.

All of this, and more, too, is part of the vivid past in Harrisburg's annals.

Just a few cold facts about Harrisburg before a definite statement, and in detail, is made. Harrisburg is 313 feet above the level of the sea. Its average temperature is in the neighborhood of 48 degrees. It is 105 miles from Philadelphia, 82 miles from Baltimore, and 246 miles from Pittsburg. It was incorporated as a city in 1860, and to-day has on a close estimate a population of 50,000 souls, living in 11,500 buildings.

The site of Harrisburg is an ideal one for a great city. There is ample room here for expansion. Up and down the banks of the wide river, and running backward from its tideless waters to the foot hills of the great Central Pennsylvania valley there are miles and miles up and down of choicest land for city purposes. There are hills for the homes of those who like elevation, and there are plains, level and wide, for the tolling masses and those who like to live in the midst of the hurry and whirl and hum of urban life. And some day, some time in the coming century, the beautiful homes that are now suburban will be relegated to the rear. They will be the landmarks, beautiful though they be now, of a past era. Crowded streets will encroach on their privacy; the freedom of light and air will be taken away by the tall buildings of the twentieth-century architects, and in the march of time and progress they will give place to other generations and factory builders.

From, *Press*

Philad. Am.

Date, *Dec 16/95*

never has been and never will be classed among the municipal sepulchres of Central Pennsylvania.

In the matter of progress in the past two decades, Harrisburg, were the exact figures to be given and ratios computed, has outstripped every city in the State, with perhaps the exception of Pittsburg. The evidence of this is found in her miles of new streets, where only a few years ago "the grass grew green, the harvest bright." The architectural revival which finds its highest

The City of Yesterday and To-Day, and the Story of Its Beginning.

WHY IT IS A LEADING CITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Pen Picture of Its Homes, Churches and Its Noted Men, With Some Facts Concerning Its Position as a Great Manufacturing Centre.

Harrisburg is the Capital city of the State because it is the legislative center of the Commonwealth. From it, for more than three generations of men, have radiated all the laws that have blessed or cursed the people of Pennsylvania. But it is a leading city for other reasons. Decades before Fort Pitt lifted its rude stockade in front of the silvery Allegheny, or Celeron, the messenger of the King, had claimed the gateway of the West for la France, while Philadelphia was yet a struggling village, Harrisburg was a trading station where whisky, gunpowder, red flannel and butcher knives were swapped for pelts and furs and the products of the forest.

It was from the environments of Harrisburg that the first company of colonists marched eastward when the news of Lexington came on the wings of the wind in Revolutionary days; and, foremost in the arts of peace 100 years later, it was here that the first steel rails ever produced in this country on an order in the regular course of business were rolled. And yet, in the face of these incontrovertible facts, which illuminate the history of the capital city, it remains to be said that the glory is of the future and not of the past. The Harrisburg of to-day is but the indication of what she will be in the years to come. There are dead towns along Susquehanna, but Harrisburg

types in the greater cities has invaded Harrisburg and lined her avenues with homes that are the equal of any to be found elsewhere in all the land.

IT IS A UNIQUE CITY.

This inland city, with its population of 50,000 souls, is, in a measure, unique among the municipalities of the State. It is a city of homes, and yet it is a hive of industry. The occasional smoke wreaths that curl black against the sky and float caressingly around the flag, that sways and flaps from the capitol dome is nature's black flag of industry; and the Harrisburg people are not unlike the Pittsburg folk who love the smoke of their city, and they have a saying that embodies all of their reasons for this strange admiration, and it is, "Black smoke means bright dollars."

There is not a great deal to talk about in Harrisburg's past. Its people, for nearly two centuries, have lived and loved, and builded and died the same as others of the race in every land. But there are landmarks that dot its progress and tell the story of its corporate life.

First of all there is the coming of John Harris, of Yorkshire, England. He is at once the founder and titular saint of the old town. When he came here, in 1719, the future capital city consisted of the best ford on the Susquehanna, a mass of forest, an Indian trail and several roving bands of unwashed redskins. John Harris began business in a log cabin. History is mute on the subject, but there is a lingering impression, derived from the scant records of that early day, that the late Mr. Harris began business—that of a trader

23d 1789.

List.

for Warrants.

for one in favor of Honble Nathaniel Denison for pay and mileage going and coming from home from 21 March to 23 April inclusive. £31 5s.

April 26 1789.
Militia Fines.

Dr. to Jeremlah Talbot.
Luttenant of Franklin County for amount of His Acct for powder, making cartridges, repairing drums, fises, and his own wages, £75-7s-10d.

Philadelphia, April 27 1789.

Civil List.

Dr. to David Reddie.

for his attendance in Council until the 1st of May next inclusive and mileage from Washington County dated this day, £56.

Captain Peter Naylor's detachment from the 6th Battalion for guarding the prisoners of War from Reading to Philadelphia from the 15th Dec to the 22d Dec 1780, and guarding the prisoners that attempted to break out of gaol, and to pay for a detachment of 10 men who Assisted in selzing Cattle for the use of the Army in Jan'y 81—paid this 16th day of May in full, —£1,178.

Contingent expenses Dr.

to Dr. James Hutchinson for amount of medicines administered by him to the Invalid Corps, to guards and for the public papers—Settled May 26 1789.—£17-4s 6d.

May 27 1789. Nescopeck Road.

Dr. for warrant in favor of Evan Owen, for completing the Road called Nescopeck Road lying between the Susquehanna and Falls of Nescopeck and the Lehigh at or near the Union Saw Mills. His Acct paid this day—£100.

The next entry is quite interesting as showing what style of appropriations formerly passed the "Assembly."

John Hewson hath received the first installment of two hundred pounds granted by the Act of Assembly passed the 27th of March for assisting him and enabling him to enlarge and carry on the Calico printing and Bleaching business within this state. Paid to him May 30th.—£50.

Dr. to Roht. Aitken for printing a Rheam of Fools-cap on both sides for New Loan Certificates.....	6	10	0
To binding 3 books.....	2	5	0
	8	15	0

Occasionally now the terms dollars appears from this time on in the old volume. On June 5 we read:

To Richard Butler for his pay as Commissioner for the purchase of Indian claims to Lands for the State of Pennsylvania from 11th Oct 88 to 21 March 1789, being 161 days at 6 Dollars a day..... \$996
Expenses for himself, servant, and two horses for said time at 2 dollars p. day 322

General Acct. Dr. \$1,288

To David Reddick, Esq for a Ballance due him for services and expenses in surveying two Islands in the Rivers Ohio and Allegheny and for surveying the reserved Tract opposite Pittsburg into town and cut lots agreeable to an order of Council of 23 Nov. 1787 and Act of Assembly Sept 11, 1787 byed June 18..... £33 9s. 8d.

Pensions to Officers and Privates disabled the service of the United States by Act 22d Sept 1785. Dr. for 202 Warrants issued to different Persons from the 16th April 1789 to the 30th June 1789 inclusive. Particulars entered in Warrant Book) 596 20.

Whenever the Legislature meets nowadays this State we hear considerable about "Rankin heirs," and numerous bills introduced to reimburse them for losses incurred during the war. So long ago as

1789 the Rankins had difficulty in getting from the government what they considered their just dues. There are several entries of this sort:

Captain Rankin has presented an Acct for services and provisions supplied to the Militia but the Acct has been rejected. Firstly he did not produce a proper list and secondly he did not show vouchers to prove that provisions were issued. The amount of his account was £19 19s 3d of this only 10s for one Blanket was allowed.

One entry refers to "amounts paid for wages and mileage of the members of this session of Assembly." The members in

those days received "wages" for only the actual time that they were present. The warrants were all examined and signed by the Speaker of the House.

Following are a few extracts from this list:

Wm. Tod, 44 days and mileage.....	£47
Peter Richards, 35 days and mileage 28 10s	
Ohadhah Gow, 43 days and mileage..	42 15s
James Conyngham, 23 days and mileage	20 11s

The highest amount of all was paid to "Richard Peters, Speaker," being £49 15s.

The total number on the list was 56, while the number of days at that session was just 44. Verily times have changed, and the ways of the Legislator as well.

Gabriel Hiester, who was only in attendance 18 days, received the smallest sum paid anyone during that session, £16 14s.

Under the head of "Sundry Accounts" we find:

To James Dunwiddie for bringing Returns from all the counties—£25 6s 3d.

To the Pittsburg Gazette for inserting one advertisement concerning Donation lands—£1.

To 22 men of the Invalid corpsc their subsistence and House rent,—£45 6s. 3d.

To Captain Wm. Ross, a reward offered by Proclamation for securing two rioters in Luzerne—£75.

To David Rittenhouse in full for his services as Commissioner in running the Northern Boundary and for procuring Instruments for Laid Service—£64 1s 4d.

To Richard Peters for monies advanced by him for surveying Jones Lane—£3.

To Matthew Hollenback for helping carry 50 stand of Arms from Lancaster to Wyoming—£4 17s 2d.

To Samuel Edmonston for surveying 10,000 Acres of Land for Episcopal Academy—£75.

By the "Act of Assembly" John Heyer was given "£100 for introducing the Carding Machine into this State."

Some other entries of interest are the following:

To Alexander McDowell, Sept 30, 1789, a reward for Capturing a Deserter from the Continental Army—£1 16s 4d.

To Joseph Habley Sept 30, 1789, in full for conducting 116 Volunteers to Camp in 1780—£15.

To Eleanor Hitchcock for hosting the Signal at Cape Henlopen in 1775 and 1776—£12.

Received from Matthew Clarkson, one of the Managers of the State Lottery for the month of September 1789—£217 10s.

To George Wood Esq for Laying out a road from Bedford to fort Pitt—£103 1s 10d.

Interest on new loan Certificates, interest paid 1 Sept to 30 Sept inclusive—£2,018 0s 6d.

The last entry above is a little amhiguous, owing to the absence of more complete dates. It hardly seems possihle that "1 Sept" and "30 Sept" could both refer to the same year, hut if so, It shows the difficulty the infant Commonwealth had in horrowing.

To the state treasury through David Rittenhouse from forfeited estates £6380

pendent; "The Medical Man and the Public Schools," Paul A. Hartman, M. D., president of the board of control; "The Public's Estimate of the Physician," D. A. Orr, esq., editor of *The Patriot*; "The Medical Man as a Sanitarian," Hugh Hamilton, M. D.; "Medico-Legal Jurisprudence," Hon. John B. McPherson, additional law judge; "The Medical Man and the Local Hospital," F. W. Coover, M. D.; "A Patient's Recollections of Some Deceased Harrisburg Physicians," H. M. Graydon, esq.; "The Trained Nurse," Hiram McGowan, M. D.; "A Comparison Between the American and German Physicians in War and Peace," C. A. Rahter, M. D.; "Specialism in Medicine," E. H. James, M. D.; "A Layman's View of the Sphere of a Local Hospital," Colonel Henry McCormick." "Some of the Marvels of Modern Surgery," J. F. Culp, M. D.; "Electricity, Its Legitimate Use in Medicine," George E. Bill, M. D.; closing remarks, J. Walter Park, M. D., president of the Dauphin county medical society, and Eli H. Coover, M. D., president of the Harrisburg academy of medicine.

From, *Jervis*

Philadelph

Date, *Nov. 3/95*

STATE ACCOUNTS IN EARLIER DAYS

AN OLD DAY-BOOK OF 1789 UNEARTHED
AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

BOOK-KEEPING WAS PRIMITIVE

Items of Historical Interest That Come Up in Turning Over the Leaves of a Yellow Old Ledger—The Days When Pounds and Dollars Were Both Current in Pennsylvania—The Original Rankin.

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

HARRISBURG, October 31.

Each department at the State capital has in its possession numerous books and records of great historic value. Unfortunately these volumes are, in many cases, so securely stored away that their very existence, almost is forgotten. Among the books quite

recently brought to light is a "day book" of 1789, belonging to the "Comptroller General's Office, Philadelphia."

The records contain the accounts sent in from the various counties of "licences granted," of "monies paid in by retailers of small measures," of "fines collected," and so forth. For it must be borne in mind that at that date the capital was still Philadelphia, and all Prothonotaries sent in their returns to this place.

The accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and it is hardly probable that the style of book keeping would find favor with officials of to-day. Perhaps a hundred years ago probity and integrity were less uncommon than now among office-holders, and hence there may have been less necessity for intricate methods of book-keeping and the mysteries of double entry. Certainly this old volume is kept in the most simple manner. The first account is dated April 3, 1789, and very probably refers to certain exigencies brought about by the war for independence. It reads as follows:

General account. Dr. to Stephen Collins. For amount of His account for leaden Spouts taken from His Houses in 1777 for the use of the Public.—His account payed this day—£18 16s. 3d.

A few other accounts selected at random, may be of interest at this remote date. Here are several:

David Rittenhouse, his account of Marriage and Tavern Licenses.

To marriage and Tavern Licenses:—for this sum paid him the 7th inst. by Edward Crawford Prothonotary of Franklin Coty the balance of monies received by Him for licences and retailers of small measure in said County from 2d April 1788 to the 1st day of April 1789. His Account settled this day by the payment of £84 16s. 1d.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1789.

Caleb Davis, Prothonotary of Chester Co. Dr. for Taxes and Writs, pleasurable Carriages and Auctioneers Duties £62.

The "pleasurable carriages" strikes us to-day as a quaint expression, but evidently the good people of former days who indulged themselves in such wild extravagance were obliged to pay roundly for so doing. The great majority of the returns filed in the volume are for "marriage and tavern licenses." The following is a little different:

For contingent expenses Dr. to Matthew Irwin Recorder of Deeds for the amount of his acct for Inrolling sundry Acts of Assembly from 22d February to 2d April 1789 and for sundry researches, His acct settled this day, April 17, 1789, £28 16s. 1d.

And here, too, is an echo of Indian days:

General acct, April 22, 1789.

Dr. to Samuel Moore for a Rifle G with himself when captured by th at Franks Town in Bedford Cou. 1801, appraised by Wm. M. Comb Mers on oath before J. Marshall. 1786, at £5 5s.

The following entry gives some price paid labor:

April 22d 1789.

Frankstown and Connemaugh Road Dr. to James Crawford for 20 days Labour as Blazer on said Road as certified by J. Harris 25th September 1787 at 3s. per day. His acct settled this day—£3.

Jacob Auld Collector of Excise in Montgomery County Dr. for this sum due State the 20th March last, settled this day April 1789, £176 14s. 6d.

Evidently public officials were taken care of a century since and find the following:

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Programme of the Opening of the North Second Street Building.

The Harrisburg Academy of Medicine on North Second street will be opened with formal exercises and a banquet on Thursday, November 7th. The opening ceremonies will take place on the afternoon of that day at 2 o'clock and this will be the programme: Remarks by the president of the Academy, Eli H. Coover, M. D.; prayer, Rev. D. M. Gilbert, D. D.; short congratulatory remarks by the senior ex-president of the Dauphin County Medical Society, John Curwen, A. M., M. D., superintendent of the State Hospital, Warren, Pa.; brief remarks on the relation of the Medical Profession to the Commonwealth, Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania; medical address, "Why a Community Should Support a Medical Library," H. C. Wood, M. D., LL. D., professor in Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; historical address, "Some Physicians in the Past Century of Dauphin County," William H. Egle, A. M., M. D.; benediction, Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D.

In the evening at Chestnut Street Hall, at 8 o'clock, the banquet will be spread and there will be five-minute responses to toasts by a number of well-known citizens. Dr. H. B. Walter will be toast-master and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Kramer the following will be the programme:

"The Sphere of the Medical Man," Rev. George S. Chambers, D. D.; "How the Medical Profession can assist the State in Legislation," Hon. George Kunkel; "The Doctor as a Citizen," Hon. Maurice C. Eby, Mayor of the city; "A Comparison of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine," David S. Funk, M. D.; "Medical Expert Testimony," Hon. John W. Simonton, President Judge; "The Position of the Medical Man on the Abuse of Alcohol," J. W. Ellenberger, M. D.; "The Medical Profession and the Newspaper," M. W. McAlarney, Esq., editor of *EVENING TELEGRAPH*; "Medical Associations—What do they Accomplish?" W. S. Forster, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa., president of the State Medical Society; "The Insane, the Wards of the State, from a Medical Standpoint," J. Z. Gerhard, M. D.; "The Political Doctor," Hon. B. F. Meyers, editor of *Star-Independent*; "The Medical Man and the Public Schools," Paul A. Hartman, M. D., President of the Board of Control; "The Public's Estimate of the Physician," D. A. Orr, Esq.; editor of *The Patriot*; "The Medical Man as a Sanitarian," Hugh Hamilton, M. D.; "Medico-Legal Jurisprudence," Hon. John B. McPherson, additional law judge; "The Medical Man and the Local Hospital," F. W. Coover, M. D.; "A Patient's Recollections of Some Deceased Harrisburg Physicians," H. M. Graydon, Esq.; "The Trained Nurse," Biram McGowan, M. D.; "A Comparison Between the American and German Physician in War and Peace," C.

A. Rabter, M. D.; "Specialism in Medicine," E. H. James, M. D.; "A Layman's View of the Sphere of a Local Hospital," Col. Henry McCormick; "Some of the Marvels of Modern Surgery," J. F. Culp, M. D.; "Electricity; Its Legitimate Use in Medicine," George E. Bill, M. D.; "Closing Remarks," J. Walter Park, M. D., president of the Dauphin County Medical Society, and Eli H. Coover, M. D., president of the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine.

TO BE OPENED NOVEMBER 7.

The Program for the House Warming of the Academy of Medicine.

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Corl, John T. Wilson, Charles F. Muench, Edward P. Lescure, Edward Tunis, George Earnest, Bernhard Campbell and others, many of whom have long since passed over the silent river.

Wrapped in leather is the following note under date of Harrisburg, August 5, 1859: "To Posterity—These papers were wrapped up on this day by W. E. Sees in the presence of Albert Sientz, who takes with me this way of handing our names down to you, knowing that it is the only possible chance of getting before you, as History takes no notice of honest men, and beside that the rule in our day is for every man to blow his own trumpet."

Then there are the printed copies of the constitution and by-laws of 1855 and 1859, with a list of the active and honorary members. Both were printed by the late Theodore F. Scheffer. On the fly leaf of the year 1859 are written: Sullivan S. Child, August 5, 1859—Union House Restaurant, Harrisburg, Pa., and W. E. Sees, chief engineer.

There are also three copies of the *Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph*, August 1, 2

and 3, 1859, published by George Bergner, & Co. and a copy of the *Patriot and Union*, of August 5, 1859, published by O. Barrett & Co., with R. J. Haldeman as editor. These are in an excellent state of preservation and contain many items of interest of the stirring events preceding the inauguration of the civil war.

These relics will be presented by Mr. Denehey to the Friendship fire company this evening, and will doubtless be treasured by that organization as precious souvenirs of the past.

From,

Call

Harrisburg Pa

Date,

Sept 13/95

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meets Last Evening for the First Time Since May.

The Dauphin County Historical society held their first meeting since last May in their new room, in the court house annex, last evening, and a very interesting meeting it proved to be, a larger number being present than at any previous meeting.

Donations were received by the society as follows: From Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, the records of the Hamilton, Hayes and Wallace families, also a copy of the Searight memorial. From Gebhart Lauffle, copy of the Dauphin county war map of 1862. Dr. Egle presented photographs

of Steven Miller, former Governor of Minnesota, and a native of Dauphin county; also an old bill of lading of Weaver & Miller, an old firm of forwarding commission merchants doing business in this city, for rifles, ammunition, etc.

Dr. H. G. Buehler gave the last cause used by the reverend Dr. W. R. DeWitt, formerly a pastor at the Market Square Presbyterian church, and Mayor of the city, A. G. Grey, a Harper's Ferry musket, made in 1835.

M. W. McAlarney, a lot of old books. J. Goldsmith, a curious tin ballot box found in one of the departments at the Capitol, whilst repairs were being made.

E. M. Haldeman, a copy of the constitution, by-laws and minutes of the Governor's Guards, of this city, adopted in 1849.

Mr. Stanford, of the Lalauce-Grosjean manufacturing company, a piece of the first tin-plate made in the county.

Fred. H. Cowden was elected to membership.

B. M. Nead esq., read a paper on "The Birthplace of Mormonism in Franklin County," which proved very interesting and contained facts which were heretofore unknown to several of the members present.

A very interesting paper also, was that of Dr. Egle, on "Canal Literature in 1830;" as well as that by Mr. Parthemore, on "Hamaker's Mill, at Fiddler's Elbow, on the Swatara, built in 1775."

Mr. Egle made a statement about Lafayette's visit to this city in 1825, and asked for photographs of certain persons to illustrate a book, connected with such visit. Dr. T. H. Robinson, of Allegheny seminary, one of the founders, as well as an honorary member of the society, was present and made remarks, while Mr. Parthemore stated that a lady by the name of Peggy Castle, who was born in this city, and now lives one mile North of Paxtang, will, if she lives till next month, be one hundred years old, being born in October, 1795.

Mr. W. A. Keiker deserves much credit for the neat and attractive appearance of the room and the general arrangement of the curiosities and relics already in the hands of the society. The room is open to the general public and persons who like to look at ancient curiosities will be amply repaid for the time they spend in the room. It is one of Harrisburg's places of interest.

From,

Telegraph

Harrisburg Pa

Date,

Oct 18/95

bill the M. Ma re
**RANKIN HEIRS TO
PUSH THEIR CLAIM.**

**Property of Their Ancestors
Was Confiscated During
the Revolution.**

BECAUSE THEY WERE TORIES

**They Were Convicted of Treason for
Furnishing Information to the
British Authorities — His-
tory of the Case.**

Special Despatch to "The Press."
Harrisburg, May 26.—The House of Representatives during last week defeated and then allowed reconsideration of a bill, which, if it finally passes, will open the way for a veritable flood of litigation. Connected with the bill in question is a story of Revolutionary times, that reads like a romance. The title of the measure is: "An act reversing the attainder of James Rankin and authorizing suits to be brought in the Court of Common Pleas, of Dauphin County, against the Commonwealth to determine who are his heirs and the amount of proceeds of the sale of his property, paid into the treasury, if any, and for the recovery thereof by said heirs."

For years diligent efforts have been made by the heirs of James Rankin to secure this legislation, and as far back as the session of 1851, a bill to the same purpose as the one above mentioned was introduced and fought for, yet did not succeed. Since that time, at several different sessions, similar bills have been introduced, seeking to open the way for prosecutions of the State, to secure the return of moneys and properties seized, as the result of the conviction of certain people of treason, during the war of Independence.

HATED BY THE PATRIOTS.

Historically the date of the commencement of the story, surrounding the bill, begins in the year 1776 and the scene is situated in the county of York, this State. At that time, James Rankin, who lived at Rankin's Ferry, near the Conewago Falls of the Susquehanna River, was a large property holder and accounted wealthy by his neighbors. A surveyor by profession, a Quaker in religion and a decided Tory in political opinions, he was opposed to the war inaugurated by the Colonies in 1776 and was not afraid to say so to his neighbors. Feeling ran

so high at that time that Rankin, along with other Tories, came to be very much hated. Suspicion began to grow, and the result was that a careful watch was kept upon the movements of both Rankin and all of his associates. Among the latter were two men, Daniel Shelley, of Shelley's Island, and Rev. Daniel Batwell, a Baptist minister. Rankin and these two men were reported as frequently having been seen in secret conference with a New York visitor, whose name was Norris and who was afterward found to be an agent of the British Government, sent into the Colonies on the very hazardous duty of raising and equipping allies from among the Tories or sympathizers with the mother country.

Some time in the Fall of 1777, the provincial officers found evidence to confirm their suspicions of Rankin and his associates and proceeded to make arrests. Shelley and Rev. Batwell were arrested and thrown into Lancaster prison, but Rankin is said to have evaded arrest and escaped to Philadelphia, then occupied by General Howe and his British Army and there he found an asylum, until the time of the evacuation of that city by the British. He left his family at Rankin's Ferry, and, as far as is known, never saw them again. From that date to the time of his death in England in 1802, little is known of the subsequent history of this man, other than that he is said to have first fled to Nova Scotia, after leaving Philadelphia, and afterward to have sailed to England, where he lived on an annuity granted by the British Government in return for his services in betraying the Colonial secrets, and the movements of General Washington's Army.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

This is the nature of the charges made against Rankin and his fellow conspirators, most of which is learned from the story told by Shelley, who after his arrest and incarceration, turned State's evidence and thus later secured his liberty. The charges, particularized, which led to Rankin being accounted as guilty of treason were that he had engaged with Shelley and Batwell in a plot to blow up the magazines and military store houses of the Pennsylvania General Assembly at York, Lancaster and Carlisle. It was also charged that he was of service to the British, during the campaign in and about the city of Philadelphia, previous to the memorable Winter camp at Valley Forge, in furnishing valuable information of the maneuvers of General Washington's command and the detachments sent out on flank movements. Later the charge was added that Rankin, as well as Shelley and Batwell had been offered a colonel's commission and fifty acres of land, if he would raise a regiment of Colonial troops to fight under the British flag against their countrymen.

The upshot of all of these charges was that Rankin, Shelley and Batwell, were accused and convicted of treason. Batwell went to prison and died in the county jail at Carlisle, Pa., several years later. Shelley, because of his services in unearthing the plot to overthrow the Colonial forces, was pardoned out of prison and restored to his family. But Rankin had escaped the vengeance of the hating settlers and was by 1778, far in England, living in peace on the

high treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer and forfeit as a person attainted of high treason by law ought to suffer and forfeit." It is further declared and enacted that after the date of this act all persons subjects of the State who "shall willingly and voluntarily serve the King of Great Britain, either by land or sea, as a civil or military officer, soldier or seaman," shall be attainted.

The remaining sections of the act relate to the mode of taking the property.

RANKIN'S FERRY INVOLVED.

Data obtained from other sources give ground for the belief that John Rankin, the brother of James, was an active Tory. The claim is made that James suffered for the sins of John. James was married in 1756 to Rebecca Bennett, daughter of Joseph Bennett and great-granddaughter of Francis Fisher, the first Speaker of the Provincial Assembly. James Rankin resided at York, where he was known as a man of property. He often visited Philadelphia, which in itself was considered a distinction. He owned large tracts of land in York, a fine flour mill and a ferry over the Susquehanna, at what is now known as Shelly's Island. It was then called "Rankin's Ferry."

Supporters of the present bill claim that when the Revolutionary War broke out James Rankin took no part whatever. He belonged to the "peace party," took no part whatever in hostilities and so expressed himself. He was sent to the General Assembly in 1776, and his friends claim that this in itself is proof that his neighbors considered him a patriotic man. It is further alleged that about this time one Daniel Shelly began to articulate stories that James Rankin was plotting with the British Army. The feeling over these stories became so strong that Rankin's friends urged him to go away for a time. He finally left the United States, sailing for England in the fall of 1776. It is claimed that Shelly was jealous of Rankin's prosperity; that he wanted the Ferry property, and, failing to get it, resolved to be revenged on his successful rival. The records show that soon after this Shelly was charged with complicity in a Tory conspiracy. He pleaded guilty and was imprisoned in the Carlisle Jail. This leads many persons to believe that there was a nest of Tories in York county at that time and that Shelly and Rankin were both involved. The descendants of Rankin do not claim that he was a patriot, but they assert that there is nothing in the family papers or traditions to indicate that he was a traitor.

AN ESCAPE TO CANADA.

His family, with the exception of his son Abraham and his daughter Ann, followed him to England, where he continued to live until his death, in 1804. At the close of the Revolutionary War he applied for permission to return to America for the purpose of establishing his innocence and having his attainder removed. In 1802 permission was granted by the Legislature, but he took ill and died before he was able to accomplish his desire.

It is claimed that William Rankin was a patriot for the colonies that he performed brave service in the field. He became indignant that his brother was forced to leave the country, but his chroniclers say he never relaxed in the cause of the future States. When two years later the bill attainting James was passed by the Assembly, William became furiously angry and swore he would give no further assistance to the cause. This unwise outburst of temper brought the authorities after him and he was forced to leave the country. By the use of considerable strategy he was enabled to make his escape, going to Canada, where he became in some way connected with the Nova Scotia government.

PATRIOT OR TRAITOR.

The question of whether James Rankin was a patriot or a traitor was agitated before the General Assembly about fifty years ago, but it did not result in freeing him from the stain of disloyalty. In 1848 Eva Stroman, an aged woman of York, who had been a servant in the Rankin household, made an affidavit in which she said that Rankin was in the habit of furnishing supplies from his mill for the American army. Whether this was a business arrangement or an act of patriotism, is not stated. Two years later Charles B. Penrose, who was afterwards president of the State Senate, made an elaborate argument in favor of the restitution of the confiscated property of James Rankin.

Dr. W. H. Egle, the State Librarian, says that his researches show that only part of the Rankin property was confiscated by the State, and that the remainder was given over to his wife and children. The claim is made that treasonable correspondence was continually going on between Rankin, Shelly and Lord Howe. When Rankin was forced to leave the country he first went to Philadelphia, and after the evacuation went to England with Howe. Rankin and others were afterwards given pensions by the British Government. It is only justice to say that in later years many of Rankin's descendants were numbered among the best citizens of the State, some of them doing honorable service on the Union side in the late civil war. Whatever their views may be concerning the financial aspect of the present legislation, they are extremely anxious to have the stain of treason removed from the family escutcheon. The action of the Senate next week will be watched with great interest.

GEORGE BARTON.

From, *Press*
Philadelphia Ph
Date, *May 27 1905*

ard paid him by the British Government. Finding nobody to send to prison, the decree was that his property should be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the State. This was done and the wealthy holdings were turned into an enormous amount of Continental script, which was then worth about one-seventieth of its face value. At a later period, certain portions of the Rankin property were restored to his wife and daughter and son, who remained in Lancaster County, for the reason that it was claimed that Rankin's title to these portions was only in his capacity as a husband, his wife having purchased the land with her own money.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is this action, taken by the Supreme Executive Council of the then young State of Pennsylvania, which the heirs of James Rankin wish to have reversed, for the dual reasons that they wish the name of their ancestor cleared of the taint of treason and wish also to recover from the State the money it received for the land confiscated, with interest from 1778 to the present year or whenever judgment may be obtained.

These heirs tell a story that differs greatly from that told above. The taint of treason is denied. They say that being a Quaker and religiously opposed to war, a non-resident, he took no active part in the great struggle and was sorely persecuted by those who bore arms. As a prudential measure he left his home in York County early in 1776, taking with him his wife and a portion of his family to England, where he died later. The argument of the claimants in the case also alleges that the attainment of Rankin and the confiscation of his property was done without warrant of evidence or a semblance of justice, for the reason that he had not transgressed any existing laws, as he fled the country before the Constitution of the State was adopted. They further claim that under the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, provision was made for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties which were confiscated, seized and sold, belonging to real British subjects. These are the main arguments advanced. Much of their story is denied, and

many claim that by accepting the annuity granted to him by the British Government Rankin convicted himself of treason, and that by failing to return to seek the reversion of the attainder during the years between the signing of the Treaty of Paris and his death, Rankin forfeited the right to the consideration granted others similarly attainted.

HIS BROTHERS FLED.

But there is behind all the above story another that adds, or did add in the early years of this century, conviction to the hatred entertained for the name of Rankin all along the Atlantic seaboard throughout the Colonies. Not only was James Rankin attainted of treason to his country, but his two brothers, William and John, fled from the American continent, leaving behind them the distinct honored names of traitors. William Rankin's crime is adjudged of greater magnitude than that of either of his brothers, for the reason that he was a prominent Colonial commander at the time of his defection and was detected

in the process of furnishing valuable information about the movements of his own body of troops to the British. This was during the year 1780, when the struggle for independence was at its height, and the success and condition of the Continental armies such that despair had seized on even the stoutest hearted.

William Rankin was at that time in command of the York County Battalion of Associators, and had held other positions of great trust among the gifts of the colonies. He had been a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, representing Pennsylvania, and was one of the ninety-two men who met and shaped the first Constitution adopted by the thirteen Colonies, the body being known to history as the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776.

During the year 1780 he was detected holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. In March, 1781, he was arrested and thrown into the York County jail. Thence he escaped and fled to England, where he and his brother James, and John, who had gone before him for similar reasons, lived in exile, on the bounty of the British Government as a reward for their treacheries.

Behind all this remarkable movement these seems to be great influence. The descendants of James Rankin are scattered throughout the State and number among them some of the most prominent and wealthiest of people. There are Rankins in Philadelphia who still hold the name, and also in York County, while in several other counties, as well as New York city and elsewhere, there are heirs, who would come in for a portion of the immense amount of money that would be due, should the suit against the State prevail.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

It is claimed that the opposition to this bill should not emanate from a partisan or patriotic move alone but for economic reasons. During the years of the Revolutionary War hundreds of men of the Tory persuasion were attainted of treason and their property confiscated. Once the gate is thrown open and a precedent secured, it is hardly likely that any of the heirs of such men would miss an opportunity to secure not only money for the property lost to their forefathers, but also interest at the legal rate for more than 100 years, and a gentleman who is versed in matters of this sort embracing historical knowledge states that were all these claims put in they would amount, with interest, to enough to bankrupt the State.

The House is not likely to pass the bill, but the fact of its being up once more is looked upon as proof positive that some powerful force is moving the matter. In one quarter it is hinted that the bill is not so much to open the courts to the case of James Rankin, but more to make a test case, which, if successful, will open the way for hundreds like it. It was noted by one member on the floor of the House during the consideration of the measure the other night as most remarkable that none of the many patriotic orders of the State had taken the case up with a determination to finally put a stop to its progress.

From, *Independence*

Harrisburg Pa

Date, *June 3/95*

HISTORY OF THE PAST.

THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

Relics Found In the Corner Stone of the Old Engine House By Mr. William P. Denehey.

TO BE ADDED TO COMPANY'S TREASURES.

The old Friendship engine house, on South Third street below Chestnut, has been razed to the ground. A couple of years ago Mr. William P. Denehey, the well-known Market street jeweler and ex-president of common council, purchased the property upon the removal of the company to its present magnificent quarters at South Third and Cherry streets. Recently Mr. Denehey determined upon the erection of a new and handsome modern residence on the site. While the process of razing was going on a box containing an empty bottle, with the neck broken off, and a number of papers in connection with the Friendship company were found. These were deposited in the corner stone of the building, and are of much interest, more especially to the members of the present efficient organization, which is the oldest fire company in the city.

The corner stone of the old building was laid on the 5th of August, 1859. A paper states that "the names of the present town council are William H. Kepner, president, Charles F. Muench, Philip Linn, Andrew K. Black, John Bin Boyd, John Zollinger, Richard Grove, John H. Berryhill and Johninkel." Another states that "the building committee on the new Friendship house from the council were Charles F. Muench, John Brisbin Boyd, Philip Linn, and from the committee were Harry C. Schaffer, Jacob E. William E. Sees, Robert

Faught and Jacob Etter. The architect, Luther M. Simons; builder, Peter Bernheisel. Contract, \$1,845.75. These papers were deposited August 5, 1859. The liquor in this bottle was put in by Harry C. Schaffer on the above date, 1859."

Prior to that time by another paper it appears that the company kept their engine and hose carriages in a small two-story frame house situated on Front street, close to Market on the upper side. They had at this time a second-class engine built by Mr. John Agnew, of Philadelphia, and two carriages to convey the hose to the fires, the one carriage belonged to the members of the company, the other engine and carriage belonged to the borough. About one year ago (1858) the council commenced building a house for the use of the company near to where the frame was, which the company then occupied, but there was an injunction brought against the building by some of the neighbors, and the building was stopped and located here."

There is also a copy of the minutes of the year 1809, in which "John Forster, Christian Stahl, Benjamin McCright, Thomas Bennet, Isaac McGuire and James Carnes were fined one shilling each for non-attendance."

Then in a statement of Abraham Bombaugh, treasurer, in account with the company, of April 4, 1818, a debit of \$3.29 is recorded, and on October 3, 1818, a credit to Mr. Bombaugh for this amount and \$1.50 for fines is given by Mr. Obed Fahnestock, his successor.

A copy of the list of members on July 21, 1824, is also given of those who participated in the Lafayette procession on July 21, 1834. There were seventy-two names. Old Harrisburg names such as Ramsey, Ayers, Adams, Allison, Berryhill, Calder, Colestock, Cleckner, Coates, Cowden, Fager, Graydon, Hamilton, Hummel, Jeffries, Rickard, Swartz, Spayd, Schaeffer and Hetzel appear. To this paper is appended this note: "May he who finds the whiskey that I deposit by the side of this box think of him whose ashes are in the grave no doubt by the time it is found." The bottle was deposited by Mr. Harry C. Schaffer, and his initials are affixed to the note. In making repairs to the building some years ago an iron rod was run through the wall, the bottle was broken, and no whiskey found.

A copy of the roll of officers for 1859 was also among the deposits. The officers were: President, Harry C. Schaffer; vice president, Charles Mulley; secretary, Alexander W. Bergstresser; treasurer, Andrew Schlager; chief engineer, William E. Stees; assistant engineer, John A. Newman, and an active membership of ninety members is recorded, among which are such familiar names as Sullivan S. Child, Abraham Stees, Michael Dumars, George V.

to shirk the responsibility for it. According to the calendar the bill was introduced by Senator Jesse M. Baker, of Delaware county, on March 21, of the present year, and reported favorably by the Judiciary Special Committee on March 27. Senator Baker was asked to point out the merits of the bill yesterday, but he avoided the question by saying that he knew nothing of the bill and had introduced it at the request of and in the absence of Senator Francis A. Osbourn, of Philadelphia. Mr. Osbourn when asked to give the history of the measure pleaded ignorance on all but general lines, and innocently inquired "Why don't you go see Baker; he introduced the bill." His only other comment was that he considered it a good bill. There is one man in the Senate who does not consider it a good bill, and that is Senator J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon county. He has a soldier's blood in his veins and does not hesitate to call it a bad bill. When the measure comes up for final consideration Senator Gobin will say some things on the floor of the Senate that may astonish Messrs. Baker and Osbourn.

SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS.

The historical side of the case makes the matter intensely absorbing. The various links in the chain have been searched for and discovered until this romance of history—dry perhaps, but still possessing the elements of a novel—are complete. The bill, itself, a copy of the law passed by the legislators of a hundred years ago, the archives of the State Library and the shelves of the Pennsylvania Historical Society furnish the story. The Rankin side of the case is well presented in the preamble to the act, which recites that James Rankin, late of the County of York, yeoman, was attainted by the General Assembly in 1787; that by virtue of said attainder his estate was confiscated and sold, and the proceeds paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth. It further says that by the treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Great Britain on September 3, 1783, it was agreed that Congress should earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of the various States to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties belonging to real British subjects, and that this proposed legislation was necessary in order to carry out in good faith the provisions of the treaty. The preamble says it appears that the said James Rankin was a real British subject, was of the denomination called Friends or Quakers, took no part whatever in the war and returned to England, of which he was a native, shortly after the Declaration of Independence and died there, and by his will devised and bequeathed all his American possessions and interests and rights to his son, Abraham Rankin and daughter, Ann Rankin, afterwards Nebinger, who had remained in this country and were ardent patriots. The enacting clause says:

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

"That the attainder of said James Rankin be and the same hereby is nullified and that the heirs of said

Abraham Rankin and Ann Nebinger are hereby authorized to institute and maintain a special action in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county in which it shall be determined without regard to the form of action whether the plaintiffs in said action are in fact such heirs and the amount of money actually paid into the treasury of this Commonwealth arising from the sale of property of said James Rankin so confiscated if any and to render judgment in favor of such heirs for the amount so found to have been paid with interest.

The argument made use of is that the act does not give the money to the heirs, but simply legalizes a contest in the court. The opponents of the measure say that the proposed action by the Legislature will be all but mandatory on the courts, that the mere removal of the attainder will be used as an argument that James Rankin was not a traitor and therefore unjustly used.

The act of attainder passed by the General Assembly of 1778 is interesting. The present bill dates the act in 1787, but that is probably an error. In Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania, a copy of which is now in the State Library, the act is given in vol. 1, page 449, as follows. It deserves to be printed in full:

THE ACT OF ATTAINDER.

"An act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon.

"Whereas, Joseph Galloway and Andrew Allen, Esquires, late members of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States of America, for Pennsylvania; John Allen, Esquire, late member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia; William Allen, the younger, Esquire, sometime a captain and afterwards a lieutenant of a regiment or battalion of foot, in the service of the United Colonies, now States of America; James Rankin, late of the County of York, yeoman; Jacob Duche, the younger, late chaplain to Congress; Gilbert Hicks, Samuel Shoemaker; John Potts, Nathaniel Vernon, Christian Fouts, Reynold Keen and John Biddle, being all subjects and inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, have most traitorously and wickedly, and contrary to the allegiance they owe to said State, joined and adhered to, and still do adhere to and knowingly and willingly aid and assist, the army of the King of Great Britain, now enemies, and at open war against the United States of America, and yet remain with the said enemies in the city and county of Philadelphia, where they daily commit divers treasonable acts without any sense of honor, virtue, liberty or fidelity to this State."

It is then enacted that if the persons mentioned do not surrender themselves to the proper court before the 20th of April ensuing that every one of them "shall stand and be adjudged and convicted and attainted of

county; Sheldon Reynolds, of Wilkesbarre; H. M. M. Richards, of Reading; Jay G. Weiser, Middleburg, and Dallas Albert, of Latrobe. The commission divided its labor, each member taking a certain locality, and in this way accomplished its work with great speed and accuracy.

Mr. Richards' territory embraced all of that section of the state south of the Blue range, between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, in which there were located about thirty of these forts, principally along the Blue range in Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Carbon and other counties contiguous to this range of mountains. Mr. Reynolds' work was confined to that section of the state north of the Blue range, between the Delaware river and the North branch of the Susquehanna, better known as the Wyoming district. In this territory he ascertained the definite location of about twenty-five of these defenses. They include the famous Forty-Fort, near Wilkesbarre, and others in the historical Wyoming valley.

Mr. Buckalew located fifteen forts in the territory north of the Blue range between the West branch of the Susquehanna and the northern boundary of the state. In this territory were located forts Jenkins, Rice and Antes, which served as valuable defenses for the settlers during the Indian warfare of the Revolutionary period. Mr. Buckalew also succeeded in ascertaining the definite location of Fort Augusta at Sunbury, one of the most important of the defenses of the French and Indian war period.

The fourteen counties extending from the west line of the Susquehanna river south to the Maryland line and west as far as the Allegheny mountains was the scene of Mr. Weiser's operations. This territory embraced all the forts which were located in the Cumberland valley and extending as far west as Bedford and the Juniata valley. There were forty-eight of these defenses in this territory. Those best known are forts Lowther, at Carlisle; Franklin and Morris, at Shippensburg; Chambers, at Chambersburg; Loudoun, at Loudon; Littleton, in Fulton county, and Bedford, at Bedford. The defenses in the Juniata valley located by Mr. Weiser were forts Patterson, at Mexico; Granville, at Lewistown; Standing Stone, at Huntingdon, and Shirley, at Shirleysburg. He also ascertained the location of a number of smaller forts known as block houses. Most of the defenses in the Juniata valley were erected in 1754 and 1755, during the French and Indian war and prior to the defeat of General Braddock.

Mr. Albert's district embraced all that section of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains in which he located eighty different forts, many of great historical value as Fort MacIntosh, on land near Beaver owned by Senator Quay, Fort Pitt and forts Duquesne and Necessity, near Pittsburg.

The commission received no compensation for its services and has been highly complimented by the governor for its efficiency and the accuracy of its work. An effort will be

This is an interesting entry as showing what the State gained from the estates forfeited for disloyalty.

Occasionally we find entries like the following:

To error in making settlement on Sept. 30th, 1788—£243 6s. 10d.

And these "errors" are serenely entered to either the debit or credit account, according to their nature.

The book closes with Sept. 30, 1789, and

From, *Inquirer*
Philadelphia Pa

Date, *May 12 1905*

From a Staff Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—When the Senate of Pennsylvania meets on Tuesday it will be called upon to vote on one of the most remarkable bills that has been offered in many years. If the measure is successful it may involve \$10,000 or it may involve \$500,000, but in any event conservative men do not hesitate to say that it is the opening wedge for a raid upon the Treasury that may result in placing the Commonwealth in the position of a bankrupt. Besides the financial features of the bill it contemplates making "patriots" by legislation of men who were dubbed "traitors" by our forefathers.

Senate bill 479, as it is called, is one of the most unique bills on the calendar and possesses unusual interest outside of the merits of the proposed legislation. It savors of Revolutionary times and a reading of the section brings up visions of Lord Howe and his orgies during the British occupation of Philadelphia. The act is for the purpose of reversing the attainder of treason of James Rankin and authorizing such to be brought in the courts of Dauphin county against the Commonwealth to determine who are his heirs and the amount of proceeds of the sale of his property paid into the treasury.

ITS SNAKISH FEATURE.

The snakish feature of this bill grows out of the fact that nowhere in the bill is any mention made of the amount of money involved. It does say very distinctly, though, that the money "shall be repaid with interest." As the confiscation of the property took place in 1787 the heirs of James Rankin, by this bill, would be entitled to the legal interest of 6 per cent. for the period of 108 years. One report says that the State only obtained \$2000 from the sale of Rankin's property. Another is that \$200,000 was paid into the State Treasury. Expert arithmeticians can take their pencils and figure out just how costly this legislation will be in either case. One of the notable scholars in Pennsylvania, who has gone deeply into the subject, says there are at least two hundred cases similar to that of Rankin, and that if "justice" is done to him the remaining one hundred and ninety-nine patriots cannot be overlooked.

Another peculiar feature of the proposed legislation is the disposition

which was known as the old Derry Church. Operations for the erection of this building were begun in 1719, and it was dedicated to the service of God in 1720. It was constructed of white-oak logs, and was first roofed by the shingles from a single tree. It is said that Wm. Penn and some of his followers would attend Divine services at intervals at this place of worship. For many years the old church stood the storm, and of late years it became evident that something must be done in the way of improvements. The little band of followers struggled as best they could, and by hard work and contributions of friends, they were enabled to see rise before them a beautiful stone church.

The old building resembled a weather-beaten barn, and no wonder, when we consider what it had undergone. Some of the old pieces of furniture, and especially the communion service, have been carefully preserved. On the pitcher is stamped, "King Richard the X," and the royal seal, "1783." A strange piece of workmanship is the collection box, which has stamped on its face "1783." It is used at present in the church. On the fancy windows that adorn the church are found these inscriptions:

In memory of the faithful and courageous John Roan, second pastor of this church, from 1745 to 1775. Born 1717; died 1775.

In memory of Wm. Bertram, first pastor, from 1731 to 1745. Born 1674; died 1746.

In memory of Nathaniel Randolph, fourth pastor, from 1792 to 1796. Born 1770; died 1850.

In memory of James Wilson, for 40 years an elder in this church. Born 1755; died 1835.

In memory of Dr. Wm. Simonton, an elder in this church, "strong in the faith." Born 1778; died 1846.

In memory of Joshua Williams, fifth pastor, from 1798 to 1801.

In memory of James Adair, sixth pastor, from 1802 to 1803.

Above the pulpit in a large oval glass— John Elder, pastor, from 1775 to 1791.

In the arch above the entrance door, is a thank-offering from Derry Village, and above this is a large oval glass, which contains this inscription, James Russel Sharon, pastor 1807 to 1843. Born 1775; died 1843.

We must hasten on, and will quickly glance into the grave yard where hundreds of these devoted and sincere people are sleeping their long sleep. The inscriptions on the marble stones are very interesting, and as space will not permit we will only undertake to mention a few:

"In memory of Catharine Steel, late consort of David Steel, who departed this life, February 20, 1803, aged 83 years, who in her lifetime raised 19 orphan children.

"Death, Thou hast conquered me,
By thy darts I am slain,
But Christ hath conquered thee
And I will rise again."

Under this stone lies entombed
James Campbell's dust, you see,
Who was as hearty and as strong,
As many that may be,
But now by death, whom all devour,
Is laid up in this cell.
With crawling worms and reptiles base,
He is obliged to dwell.

You that these lines do look upon,
May also call to mind,
That death will be your certain fate,
Therefore improve your time.

Died May 31st, 1771, aged 80 years.
Before we close our letter, we wish to

state that Messrs. A. K. Moyer & Bro., conduct a noodle factory opposite the P. & R. depot. It being the only industry of its kind in this section of the country, and the only one in this village, a good business is being done. The curtain falls.

M.

From,

Patriot
Harrisburg Pa.

Date, Dec. 21st 1894.

DEFENSES AGAINST INDIANS.

LOCATION OF THE FORTS BUILT BY THE EARLIER SETTLERS.

A Report of Great Historical Value — A
Commission Which Worked Faith-
fully Without Compensation —
The Result of Its Labor
Submitted to the
Governor.

A report of great historical value was filed yesterday with Governor Pattison by the commission created by the last legislature to write the history and mark the location of the forts for defense against the Indians by the settlers of Pennsylvania prior to 1783. The commission has located all of these defenses, of which there were upward of 200 scattered over the state, and embodies in its report an elaborate history and description of each, together with maps and sketches showing their location.

The report also contains graphic narrations of the battles and massacres which took place in and about these early forts and much unwritten history of the commonwealth. It will serve to bring vividly before the people of the state the scenes and incidents which transpired during its early history, of which many are entirely ignorant or which are known only by tradition. The report embraces 2,000 pages of typewritten matter, and concludes with a recommendation that the next legislature authorize the erection of a marker at each of the defenses; that the markers, when supplied by the state, be all of a similar character, to consist, wherever practicable, of a substantial rough boulder of stone, having one face sufficiently polished to allow of an inscription giving the name of the fort, when built, for what purpose used, and its exact location; that these markers be placed, as a rule, by the side of a public road, in a prominent position, as near as possible to the side of the defense, which they are intended to perpetuate, no tablet to be erected on private property unless previously deeded to the commonwealth; that a sum of money, not exceeding \$300, be appropriated for each defense.

The commission is



VIEW IN THE STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.

From, *Report*

Lebanon Pa.

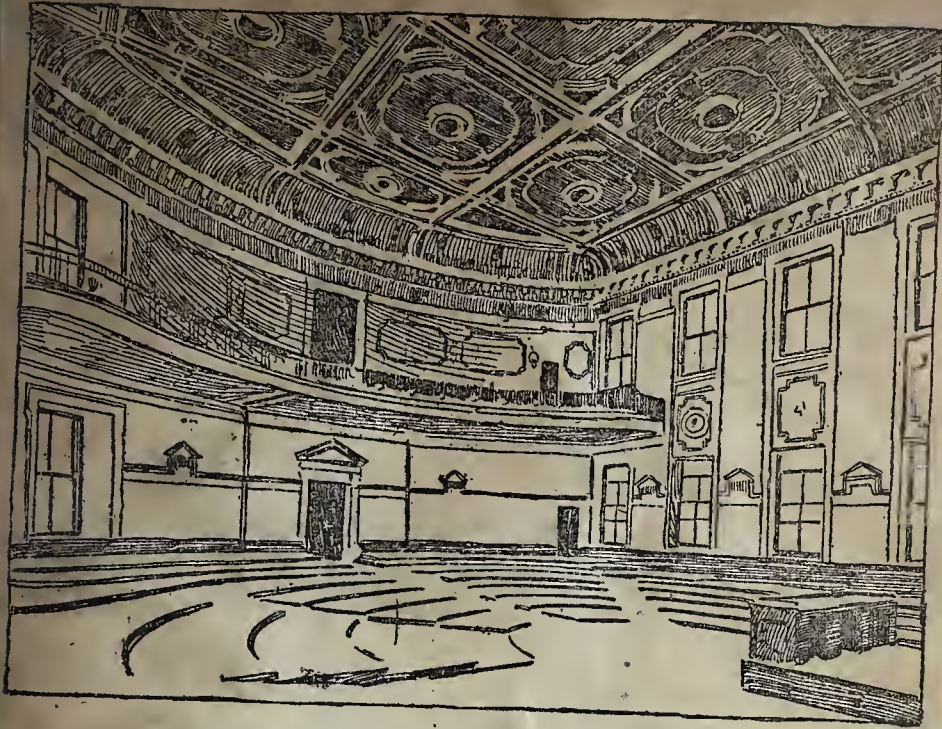
Date, *Dec. 20 1894*

HUMMELSTOWN, Dec. 19.
AT OLD DERRY CHURCH.

Derry Church was our next stop. Mr. Hatton, the REPORT representative at this place, was pleased to see us. Here, too, some enterprising capitalist could find an excellent location for large works of any description. The Spring Creek would furnish an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes. As we entered H. M. Zimmerman's general store our eyes were at once attracted to a number of things

mention. The old-time Christmas tree was there, and all the decorations and things which delight the young as well as the old were in abundance. Mr. Zimmerman is a thorough business man and believes in "making hay when the sun shines." We met a great many of this thrifty class of people, and after finishing our canvass, through the kindness of Mr. Hatton and his father, were shown through the famous Derry Church. This handsome edifice, of antique design, occupies a prominent position in the central portion of what is known as Derry proper. It is surrounded by a handsome grove, a veritable paradise in Summer time. The following was furnished us by Mr. J. W. Hatton, which may be of some interest to your readers:

In 1717 a sect known as the Scotch Irish Presbyterians settled in this part of the country, having fled to America to enjoy religious freedom. A track of land was granted by Wm. Penn to these kind-hearted people, and after selling all but five acres, they resolved to build a place of worship, which was accordingly done, and



HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

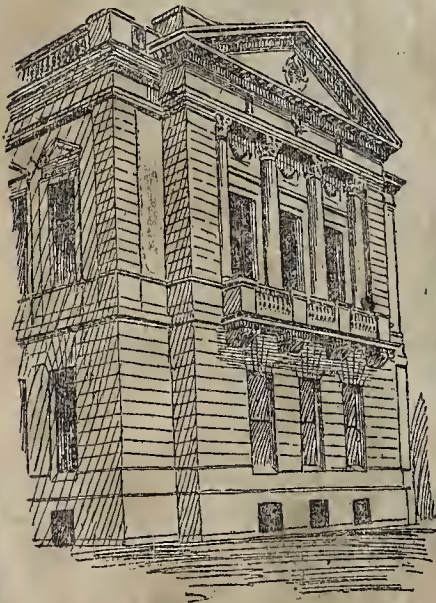


FRONT OF THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING AT HARRISBURG.

of inclined driveways, through which wagons may be driven directly into the building. Public lavatories and toilet rooms, and a filter for all water used, are also provided. The building is strictly fire-proof throughout, iron, terra cotta, stone, brick and concrete being the materials used in its construction, the only wood being the doors, window-trims, sash, etc.

The passenger elevator in the Executive Building is an elaborate affair of mahogany and bronze, the car alone costing \$600. The light in the main hallway is diffused through leaded glass, the upper skylight being constructed of American wire glass on iron trusses, with white walls of brick. The details of the building throughout would be interesting as showing the superb quality of the work and the elegance of all the appointments, but enough can be gleaned from the foregoing general description to give an idea of the whole.

In view of the fact that the excavations for the foundations of the new building were started on the 17th of October, 1893, and it was turned over to the State authorities a few days over a year later, complete and ready for occupancy, there is good reason for the architect's praise of the hustling abilities of the contractors. Messrs. Doyle & Doak also had the contract for the remodeling of the old building, and this work was also finished within the time prescribed in the specifications. The House is practically a new wing of the Capitol, built upon the old design. It is new from the foundations, but there will be many who will doubt this statement, so near like the original have the contractors succeeded in making the new wing. This, of course, is true only of the exterior. The interior is as different from the old House as a



View of the Library End of the State Building.

hovel is different from a palace. The ceiling has been raised thirty or forty

feet by the removal of the roof which formerly occupied the second story. In other words, there is no second story, and the difference from the floor to the ceiling is sufficient to insure excellent light and ventilation. A handsome self-supporting gallery is entered from the main corridor on the second floor of the central building, and hereafter spectators of legislative proceedings in the House will not be on a level with the law-makers, but they will look down upon them. The walls are richly decorated and are wainscoted to a height of ten feet with Mycenaean marble. The panels between the windows are decorated with enlarged reproductions of the Provincial and State seals and those of the original counties of the Commonwealth. The Speaker's throne is of marble and the handsome arch overhead is supported by marble pillars. On each side of the Speaker's throne is a monogram of the House of Representatives.

At least one-third floor space is gained by the remodeling of the House and the members will sit at new desks next winter. In the basement will be found Italian marble bath-tubs and the finest lavatories in the country. There is also considerable room in the rear of the Speaker's throne for the postoffice, the Speaker's room and rooms for clerks. The annex to the Senate also provides additional room for the clerical force of that branch of the Legislature, there being rooms for the chief clerk, transcribing clerk, postoffice, barber shop and the Senate librarian. Where the barber shop was formerly located is now a coat room, wherein are handsome lockers for each Senator. The changes in the Senate wing will permit of the clerical work being done more expeditiously and satisfactorily than under the previous conditions. As soon as the old library is vacated it will be remodeled and converted into committee rooms for the use of the Legislature, which has heretofore been greatly inconvenienced on account of lack of room.

The total cost to the State of all the changes and improvements which have been enumerated will not exceed \$700,000, and to the architect, the contractors and the Commissioners of Buildings and Grounds great credit is due. Night and day the work has gone on and it seems almost incredible that so much could have been accomplished in so short a time. The different departments are now engaged in preparations for removal to the new building and it is probable that most of them will be established in their new quarters by the first of December. The rooms to be vacated by the departments which will occupy the new building will be taken by those officials who have been doing business in rented offices down town, among others the Chief Factory Inspector, State Superintendent of Banking and others.

To the right on the first floor as you enter the hall are the offices of the Auditor General, five in number, consisting of the Auditor General's private room and the General Office. The rooms are finished in quartered oak. In the reception room is a beautiful fireplace with carved oak mantel. To the left of the hall are the Treasurer's Offices, also five in number, and finished in the same manner as the Auditor General's. Across the main office of the Treasury runs a magnificently-carved marble and oak counter. The Lieutenant-Governor's rooms, two in number, are back of the Treasurer's room on the same side of the hall, and also finished in quartered oak. Over the Auditor General's office are the Governor's rooms, six in number, comprising a reception room, private office, private secretary's office, clerk and messenger's rooms. These rooms are finished throughout in mahogany, the reception room being especially fine. It is in the shape of an ellipse with the walls wainscoted in Sienna marble with base and cap of dark Numidian. At one side is a magnificent fireplace of Sienna marble, inlaid with brass, the hearth being of mosaic.

Over the fireplace is a mantel and hood of mahogany on which is carved the head of William Penn, and the coat of arms of the State. The mantel reaches entirely to the ceiling and is supported by mahogany columns and brackets enriched by elaborate carvings of vine and foliage. The ceiling is handsomely paneled in stucco with cornice and frieze of the same material, all elaborately modeled in relief.

The offices of the Attorney-General, three in number, are in the front of the building, and those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth occupy the whole of the other side. These are also finished in quartered oak with handsome fireplaces and oak mantels. All the offices are fitted out with every convenience. The building is heated throughout with steam and lighted by electricity. Call bells connect the different departments and private lavatories and toilet rooms are provided for each office. The offices are much larger and more convenient than those at present occupied by the different departments, showing in every case a gain of actual floor space from 50 to 75 per cent. Two electric elevators afford easy access to the upper floor.

The museum and flag room is fifty feet square with a twenty-six foot ceiling and will be one of the most attractive points of interest at the Capitol. In this will be placed Rothermel's famous painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, the portraits of the Governors of Pennsylvania, which have heretofore hung upon the walls of the reception room at the Executive Department, the war flags and relics which are now stored at the State arsenal, and the interesting collection of birds and animals which was part of Pennsylvania's exhibit at the World's Fair. It will also contain geological and mineralogical specimens and other objects of interest. The State has frequently had

offers of interesting and curious relics which were refused because there was no place to store them, but hereafter, it is safe to say, such tenders will not be rejected.

The library section of the building is 147 by 55 feet, and is thirty feet in height. It is entered by a broad flight of steps rising from Fourth street, and Dr. Egle, whose suggestions have been largely followed in the arrangement of the library, will occupy cosy offices on the ground floor, as will also his assistants. The reading room will also be on the first floor. The main gallery extends around the four walls of the building, and is reached by broad flights of steps at each end. On this gallery and on the walls around the reading room the metallic book cases are arranged to form alcoves in which the books will be arranged according to their different subjects. Each alcove is distinctly separated from the other and lighted by a large window, and will be provided with a chair and table for the accommodation of students. The alcove system was adopted at Dr. Egle's suggestions for the benefit of the student visitors, who are increasing annually.

They come here from the various educational institutions in all parts of the United States to consult the rare books which have been gathered from all parts of the earth. No wood enters into the construction of the library in any way. A feature of the library which is noticed by those experienced in libraries is the fine light, no artificial light being needed in any part of the building during the day. Room is provided in the basement for the files of newspapers kept by the State, and also for the storage of State documents intended for State, national and international exchange and for public libraries. There are also in the basement lavatories and wash rooms. Dr. Peale, formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, but now with the United States Geological Survey, was here the other day and said that the library had the best light of any library he had ever seen. The stack room under the museum will hold 60,000 volumes, and there is room on the third floor, which is unfinished, for 150,000 more. The library proper has capacity for 120,000 volumes more than are now contained in the library, so that it is not probable that the State will be called upon to enlarge its library for some years to come. An elevator takes the books from the driveway beneath the building to the third floor. There is also an elevator in the front of the library building. Dr. Egle has insisted from the start on having the library separate and distinct from other portions of the new building, and in this he has succeeded. The transfer of the books will begin in a few days, and the State Librarian expects to have everything in shape before the end of the year.

In the cellar of the Executive Building are large rooms assigned to the different departments for the storing of supplies and for the packing of the annual reports and other books. Access is had to the cellar by means



MAIN EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

being through a private door, signed solely for the use of the of the different departments.

In the Executive Building are the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Auditor-General and State Treasurer. The Executive Building has a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 105 feet. It is entered from a semi-circle portico, supported by Ionic columns, passing through the massive mahogany doors into a vestibule, 18x20 feet square, the walls of which are lined with polished Sienna marble contrasting with the rich cream of the elaborately carved Caen stone pilasters and cornice which support a half-groined ceiling beautifully modeled and paneled in stucco.

This vestibule opens through an arched doorway into the main hall, 50 x60 feet, with a clear height of 45 feet. This hall is lighted by a beautifully designed skylight of leaded glass. Around the hall at a height of twenty feet runs a wide gallery from which access is had to the offices on the second floor. The gallery is supported by carved columns of Caen stone with arches of the same material, forming an arcade around the three sides of the hall. Opposite the entrance in the vestibule, a wide flight of stone steps leads up to the gallery, dividing to the right and left, about two-thirds of the way up, and forming a broad

landing, from which the museum is entered.

The walls of the hall are lined with light Numidian marble set on a base of pink Georgia marble, and is broken into panels by pilasters and bands of richly carved Caen stone. The doorways are all arched and trimmed with Caen stone, the whole hall being a triumph of the carver's art. Grotesque masks of Faun and Satyr peer out from among the twining foliage of the carved columns. Here the calm, stern face of an Indian chief stands out in bold relief; there the almond-eyed Oriental or grinning negro attracts the eye. The carved doorway to the museum is worthy of an article in itself, supported as it is by two richly carved pilasters. The architrave and frieze are elaborately carved. On the frieze are the heads of Meade, Franklin, Mifflin and Wayne, and to the right and left of the arched doorway are figures of fame holding trumpets to their mouths. At the foot of the stairway, surmounting the newel posts, are two magnificent life-sized eagles with extended wings. Up the stairs and around the gallery runs a richly carved and paneled stone balustrade. The cornice and frieze of the arcade are also richly carved. The eagle, the crest of the State, is everywhere introduced upon the caps of column and pilaster.

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DOORWAY INTO THE MUSEUM FROM MAIN HALL.

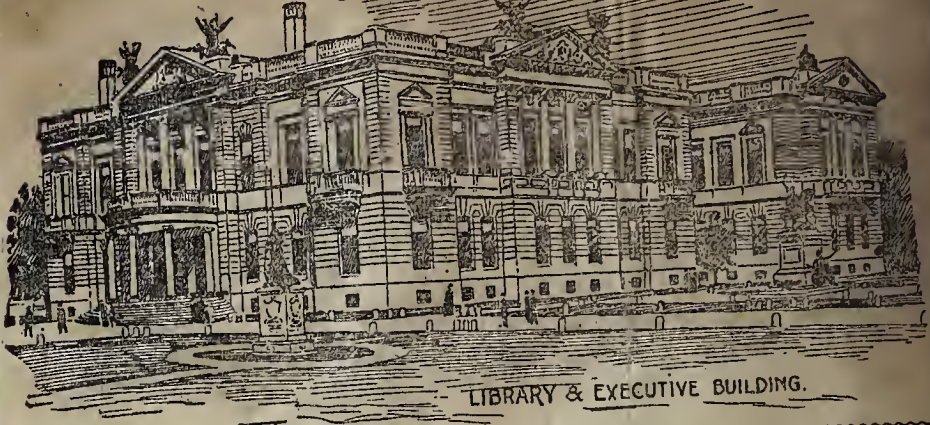
the debris about the new building, giving that structure additional attractiveness by reason of the emerald carpet that stretches away on all sides of it. It is expected that the next Legislature will make an appropriation sufficient to complete the improvement of the park, and Major John Lockhart, the superintendent of buildings and grounds, hopes to enhance still further the beauty of the place by adding other fountains and terraces, which it is impossible to provide this year, owing to the lack of funds. What surprises most people who have seen the improvements is that so much was accomplished for so little money.

Governor Pattison said to Mr. Doak when the contract was awarded that he had never known in his public career a public building to be erected within the time specified in the contract and within the appropriation, and which did not cause an

assignment of the contractors before it was completed. He hoped that Mr. Doak and his partner would demonstrate that it was possible to fulfill the contract without a failure of any kind. Under the circumstances the contractors are to be congratulated, for they did not fail in a single particular.

The new Executive and State Library Building is built in the Italian Renaissance style and perfectly proportioned in every detail. It embodies in lasting stone the highest forms of creative art and engineering skill, combining the beauty of classic architecture with all the utilitarian needs and conveniences of the modern office building. While apparently one edifice it practically consists of two separate and distinct buildings, the new State Library, with a capacity for 500,000 volumes being entirely separate from the Executive Department, the only communication

The New Capital Harrisburg



LIBRARY & EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

istration and library building and \$125,000 for the remodeling of the old buildings, and provided that the work should be under the supervision of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, consisting of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer. As soon as possible after the approval of the act these commissioners adopted plans and invited proposals for the remodeling of the old and the erection of the new building. Messrs. Doyle & Doak, of Philadelphia, secured the contract, and to-day turned over the new building to the commissioners. It can be said of this work what can be said of few contracts on public buildings, that the buildings were erected within the time limit of the contract, with two months to spare, and not a cent over the appropriation was expended. Another thing also worthy of note is the fact that the architect, contractors, superintendent and foreman were all young men under thirty-five years of age. John T. Windrim, of Philadelphia, whose design for the new building was selected and whose splendid ability has been complimented frequently since the work has neared completion, is but twenty-eight; James G. Doak, who has been in Harrisburg almost daily since the work was started, keeping a firm grip on the situation and personally commanding his army of employes, opened his eyes on things earthly about the same time that Mr. Windrim was making his debut, and his partner, William J. Doyle, is but thirty; William J. Gray,

of Philadelphia, who furnished the stone of which the building is constructed, is only thirty-five, and Walter F. Spencer, the superintendent for Doyle & Doak, is the same age. These young men have shown that it is no longer necessary to be whitened by the snows of many winters before undertaking such important enterprises.

Mr. Windrim, whose future as an architect is assured by the excellent works on these buildings, if that was necessary, has closely watched the progress of the work and said to the Inquirer correspondent to-day that he was surprised at the way in which

Messrs. Doyle and Doak had pushed the work. He spoke of the contractors in the most complimentary terms and pointed out the features of the work which were the leading tests of its high character. The architect and the contractors agree that the State could not under the present conditions erect a similar building for less than \$600,000, so that the tax payers may be congratulated upon securing a first class bargain in real estate.

The new building occupies the site of the Mexican monument and the old rustic fountain southeast of the Department of Internal Affairs, and is the first building at the head of the main walk from Third and Walnut streets. The monument was taken down and after having been subjected to a thorough cleaning was re-erected at a point near the green houses along the walk from Fourth street. Of course, the rustic fountain is no more. It served its day and generation and in its place two geyser fountains play in another part of the park. The improvement of the grounds will strike the visitor quite as forcibly as the changes in the buildings. Instead of the mass of stunted shrubbery and back-breaking steps at the West State street entrance to the park, there are now beautiful flower beds, wide granolithic walks, vitrified brick driveways and brown stone steps in ornamental flights, which cost alone nearly \$20,000. There are also brown stone steps at other entrances to the park and granolithic walks have supplanted most of the brick pavements. The landscape gardener has not only improved the older portions of the park but he has also removed all traces of

An interesting programme has been prepared and the congregations of the German Lutheran denomination have been invited to participate.

The principal service will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, at which Rev. J. J. Kuendig, of Reading, will preach the sermon. The special music by the choir at this service will be in charge of the wife of the pastor, Mrs. J. G. Pfuhl. After the sermon the congregation will sing the 103d Psalm. In the evening the Sunday school will take its part in the celebration. At this service Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown, and Rev. O. Zeitfuss will deliver addresses. A special feature of this service will be the processional to be sung by the children, during which the church bell will be rung.

On Monday evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, there will be a reunion of all those who have been confirmed by Rev. J. G. Pfuhl during his pastorate. The entire congregation will participate in this service. There will be addresses by Rev. F. P. Maysr, of Lancaster, and Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter, of Columbia. At this service there will also be special music by the choir.

On Tuesday evening there will be held the first English service ever heard in the church. At this service Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, of Lebanon, will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. D. M. Gilbert, pastor of the Zion Lutheran church, will conduct the liturgical part of the service. The music on this evening will be in charge of the choir of the Zion Lutheran church. Olin W. Miller will direct the choir and Professor William Kuoche will preside at the organ.

At the dedication of the church on September 15th, 1844, Rev. Dr. Demme, of Philadelphia, in his day a successful and prominent minister, delivered the principal sermon. There were also addresses by Rev. Dr. C. W. Scheffer, who is still living at Philadelphia, and Revs. Lochman and L. Gerhard. In the course of years repairs were made to the church, the principal improvement being made in 1887, when it was enlarged at a cost of \$7,000. In 1865 a steeple was built, while in 1866 galleries were erected. In 1863 the parsonage, now occupied by Rev. J. G. Pfuhl and family, was built, and three years later a house for the sexton was erected. An encouraging fact concerning the church is that it is without debt.

The first pastor was Rev. J. Vogelbach who served from 1844 until 1847. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Gerhard, who served from 1847 to 1850. On the retirement of Rev. Gerhard, the first pastor, Rev. Vogelbach, returned and served until 1852. He was succeeded in that year by Rev. D. Maier, who served until 1855. During the year 1855 Rev. H. Vosseler served the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. C. M. Jaeger, who retired in 1857. Rev. W. S. Porr served during 1858 and was followed by Rev. J. Kucher who ministered to the wants of the congregation from 1858 to 1860. Rev. H. Liesman,

served from 1860 until 1871, having remained in the pastorate a longer time than any of his predecessors. The next pastor was Rev. A. Schwankoski who remained from 1871 until 1875. In 1877 Rev. Dr. Pfuhl, the present popular pastor, succeeded to the pulpit. During the eighteen years pastorate of Dr. Pfuhl he has baptized 739 persons, confirmed 358 applicants, married 242 couples and officiated at 439 funerals.

From, *Inquirer*

Child, Pa.

Date, *Nov. 4, 1894.*

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 2.—When the Rip Van Winkle Legislator returns to Harrisburg next winter and meanders over the scene of his former greatness he will doubtless be astounded by the wonderful changes in the buildings and grounds which have taken place during his absence. For years the subject of a new Capitol has been discussed at every session of the Legislature, and on several occasions the sentiment, favorable to the erection of buildings that would commensurate with the dignity and importance of this great Commonwealth, almost forced the law makers to adopt a suitable measure. But every time the matter was broached the watch dogs of the Treasury howled down the proposition and declared that the revenues of the State would not justify such an expenditure as would be necessary to build a Capitol. Ex-Speaker Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, finally succeeded in having a bill passed that meant the erection of a group of buildings that would have been a credit to the Commonwealth, but when it reached Governor Beaver the old cry of insufficient revenue was raised and the veto ax cut down the measure. Nothing daunted, however, Boyer returned to the charge at the next session of the Legislature, and, largely through his efforts, the appropriation for the erection of a State Library and executive building and a remodeling of the old Senate and House was passed. This was not what the friends of a new Capitol desired, but under the circumstances it seemed to be the best they could get. Since the completion of the new buildings, and the remodeling of the old the comment has frequently been heard, "What a pity to have spent so much money remodeling an old building that should have given place to a new Capitol." Many prominent men who have seen the new building have expressed the opinion that it is but the beginning of a group of buildings which will gradually supplant the present ancient structures.

The Act of 1893 carried an appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection and furnishing of the State admin-

in 1787, and which passed through nearly twenty editions. The object of the book, he said, was "to excite serious reflections on the unsatisfying and transitory nature of temporal enjoyments, and to promote a lively concern for the attainment of that felicity which will be complete and permanent." He then wrote a series of sketches of one hundred men and women of all sorts and conditions, from Job to Caesar Borgia, and Baron Heller to Sir William Jones, whose lives, by inspiring in the reader either admiration or pity, were to be "of singular efficacy to excite a love of God and goodness." He dwells specially on their conduct at the approach of death, and uses it for a stirring argument against infidelity. "What an evidence on behalf of piety and virtue! What a dissuasive from vice and folly!" is the fact, he says, that all should be so deeply impressed with the need of religion when they reach the termination of their days. And he quotes Young as the inspiration of his life:

'Tis immortality—'tis that alone,
Amidst Life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
The soul can comfort, elevate and fill.

In his school life Murray had made many friends with whom he kept up a lifelong correspondence; prominent among these was Chief Justice Jay. Murray also wrote many religious and controversial pamphlets and several books in French.

But there is only one book that has kept Lindley Murray's fame alive in all these years, and that is his grammar. It alone is sufficient to make the valley of the Swatara forever famous. And yet how few people remember or know that the county of Dauphin can claim the birthplace of the noted grammarian.

Lindley Murray's Grammar! What memories it inspires in all of the older generation, all of whom, in the satirical lines of Dryden,

Climbed the grammar tree to know,
Where noun and verb and participle grow.

All the old schoolmasters swore by Murray and his rules and examples of orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, his four constituent parts of English grammar.

In the rural districts near the grammarian's birthplace Murray, under a different name, is still taught in all his glory; and there is a somewhat pretentious academy, now happily on a decline, only a few miles from the Murray place, in which a decrepit old grammarian, "dressed in gown, bands and wig," still holds his old-time sway. Grammar, in his opinion, constitutes the sum-total of a liberal education. He considers it his specialty, and still uses Lindley Murray as the first and last authority; and a verbatim knowledge of his twenty-two rules of syntax is his first requirement from a beginner, and woe betide the poor wretch who recites rule 19 or rule 20 when a rule of a different number is called for!

Little fellows, who had better be drawing pictures on their slates, stand up and gravely talk about syntax and prosody, and the whole class are drilled vigorously on "First person, I might, could, would or should be loved; second person, thou or you mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst be loved; third person, he might, could, would or should be loved."

And the youngster who cannot instantly give the "second future indicative, third person, singular, present tense, indicative mood, that it is" is
whitened by the snows
win-
tant enterprises.
por-

son plural" had better look out for his hide. This survival of the Lindley Murray regime is no more amusing than the grave way in which I heard a little girl discourse a la Murray on the difference between syntactical and etymological parsing and then take up "Who preserves us," and, chattering as fast as her tongue could go, proceed to tell "Old Polyphemus," who hung over her with a rule in one hand and the other deep in the pocket of his antiquated trousers, that "Who is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, therefore without any antecedent, and in the nominative case singular; nominative, who; possessive, whose; objective, whom; the word to which it relates is called its subsequent and is the noun or pronoun containing the answer to the question; according to a note under rule six, which says, etc."

The boys were not quite as ready in their parsing, but perhaps they had no key to the exercises or did not stand in such awe of their teacher. Whatever may be said of Murray's grammar, it must be confessed that under one name or another it is still taught for good or for bad in nearly all of the rural schools of the State.

From, *Intelligencer*
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, *Aug. 25, 1894*

An Historic Parsonage Destroyed.

The entire interior of the historic old parsonage connected with Paxtang Presbyterian church over 150 years old, was burned out on Friday. The alarm was sent to Harrisburg from Paxtang, four miles east of the city, but when the firemen arrived they had great difficulty in getting water, and then could not reach the smouldering old logs that were encased in the stonework. The loss is about \$2,000, the minister Rev. Mr. Williamson, saving his furniture and valuable library, and the insurance covers the loss. The origin of the fire is attributed to squirrels gnawing matches which they had taken to their nests in the eaves of the roof.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, *Sept. 15, 1894*

A HALF CENTURY.

Interesting Anniversary to be Celebrated by St. Michael's Church.

For the next few days the good people of St. Michael's German Lutheran church will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of their present house of worship on South Second street. It was built in 1844 and in honor of the anniversary the church has been elaborately deco-

HOME OF LINDLEY MURRAY

Early Days and Association of the Man
Who Did What He Could to Spoil Native
English and Substitute a Machine-Made
Language.

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

HARRISBURG, August 17.

Twelve miles south of this city still stands the house in which Lindley Murray, the so-called father of English grammar, was born. It is a somewhat pretentious log house with three rooms and a sleeping loft, built on the southern slope of a hill and facing the slow-flowing Swatara—that historic stream of which Whittier sings, and up which, on their way to the fertile plains of Tulpehocken, the first Pennsylvania Dutch pushed their rude rafts, over two centuries ago.

Murray's father was a Scotchman who settled here about 1730, and soon after married a Miss Henry, daughter of one of the Pennsylvania German families in the neighborhood. Murray, in his autobiography, says: "My parents were of respectable character and in the middle station of life. My father possessed a good flour mill on the Swatara, but being an enterprising spirit and anxious to provide handsomely for his family, he made several voyages to the West Indies in the way of trade, by which he very considerably augmented his property. Pursuing his inclinations, he in time acquired large possessions and became one of the most respectable merchants in America. My mother was a woman of an amiable disposition and remarkable for mildness, humanity and liberality of sentiment."

The Murray homestead, with its old oaken bucket and ivy covered porch, lies within a few miles of the "Old Derry Church," one of the very oldest churches in the State and which within the last few years has been replaced by a beautiful stone memorial chapel. Here the Murrays and Dixons and Trumans and Boyds and Bertrams worshiped as early as 1720, and tradition still points out the very tree at which William Penn tied his horse on his first and last visit to the parish. Distance does not seem to have deterred the pious old worthies who had charge of the spiritual affairs of the Murrays and their Presbyterian neighbors, for in the life of the Rev. Adam Boyd, who ministered to the flock before the infant Lindley was born, it is said that he "preached to the westward of Octorara and Donegal, over Conoy and eastward as far as the barrens of Derry," and his salary was sixty pounds per year, payable in hemp, linen, corn, yarn and chickens.

It is rather curious to see the changes that have come over the neighborhood in which the great grammarian was born and raised. The log houses in which lived the old Scotch-Irish and English families are still standing and in use for farm implements and stables,

though the Murray homestead is still occupied as a dwelling house, and the prim German housewife will think you have certainly gone daft if you go staring about her house or ask her what she knows about Lindley Murray, of whom she has never even heard. A region rich in folk-lore or historical incident cannot be found, though the present inhabitants thereabout can give you little assistance or inspiration. Material prosperity has smiled upon the hills of Manada and the barrens of Dorry, but there is none of the old intellectual life, which in one generation gave to "glory and to fame" more sons and daughters than have ten generations since. The most prominent of these were Dixon and Murray. Robert Dixon, of Dixon's Ford, near the Murray place, won fame on the same fields that brought glory to Wolfe and Montgomery. Sam Atkinson says of him in his "Casket and Evening Post" that "he was one of those spirits which rise in flame to illumine all around him; gentle as the summer breeze in private life, but terrible as the whirlwind in the day of danger." Murray was a being of a different order. The closet was his battle-field, though he never turned his pen in favor of the country of his birth. While the companions of his boyhood were fighting the American Revolution he was living the peaceful life of a Quaker. Meanwhile, however, like many another pious Quaker, he was taking advantage of the times and lining his pockets with the almighty dollar. Near the Murrays was also born Ellery Truman, and another, the equal of them all, Emily Raymond, the pride of the Swatara, the spirit of its woods and fields; a beautiful soul whose story remains to be written.

Lindley Murray's early boyhood was spent at the home on the Swatara, his father's flour and grist mill being about a mile distant, near Rogers Ford. When Lindley was about 6 or 7 years old his father determined to quit the Swatara and try his fortunes in the Carolinas. The family soon returned North again and a few years later settled in New York, where they acquired considerable wealth and influence. Before leaving the parish of Derry Lindley had been sent to Philadelphia and put into the care of a tutor, Professor Ebenezer Kinnersley, who afterwards became noted as a collaborer with Franklin in his electrical researches and experiments.

Murray was an apt pupil, and gave early evidences of the ability he was to display in after years. He took a violent dislike at first to a mercantile life, and for want of a more suitable profession took to the law. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and, after a few years in England, returned to New York, where he practiced until the revolution broke out. He then took a turn at mercantile life, made a fortune and went to England, where he lived ever afterward—an Englishman rather than an American. He says: "In particular I had strong prepossessions in favor of a residence in England, because I was ever partial to its political constitution and the mildness and wisdom of its general laws. On leaving my native country there was not, therefore, anything which could afford me so much real satisfaction as I have found in Great Britain." He purchased a small estate at Holdgate, where he led a quiet, peaceful literary life.

Murray's chief literary work was "The Power of Religion on the Mind," published

ANOTHER OLD NEWSPAPER

Reviewed After Almost Half a Century Has Passed.

THE clerks in the Internal Affairs Department, while searching for data concerning who was the first engineer to run a locomotive in this State, found in one of the old packages of documents a copy of the Harrisburg *Democratic Union* of Wednesday, October 11th, 1854, published by George M. Lauman & Co., the *Democratic Union* being, as stated at the head of the paper, "a consolidation of the *Reporter*, *Keystone* and *Gazette*." This paper was published semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature and weekly the balance of the year at \$3 per annum—a pretty stiff price for a paper in those days. It is a rather handsome four-page, seven-column sheet, and there seems to have been an effort made by its editors to secure some news, a creditable act forty years ago when the greater part of a paper was taken up with long-winded political essays, attacks on political opponents, abuse of candidates, love stories and the poetry column. It announces the election of Governor Pollock with a very wry face and concludes that "James Pollock and his know-nothings have captured Greece," Greece, of course, meaning Pennsylvania. Then the editor says, "We warned the President of the United States more than once, that unless he yielded something to the feelings of the Democracy of this State, we should be defeated." Dear, dear, how like that sounds to the modern Pennsylvania Democratic editorial. Following this comes the majorities for Bigler and Pollock in the counties, and it looks as if the Democratic editor had real cause for grief, for even Dauphin went over into the Pollock ranks.

In a short news item it is announced that crops in New England were good, yet in Boston flour was \$11 per barrel, potatoes \$2 50 and \$3 50 per barrel, butter 28 to 32 cents a pound and cheese 14 cents a pound. "The prices, we think," says the editor, "must soon let down."

HALF A COLUMN is given to a description of the opening of the Catawissa railroad from Tamaqua to Milton, and there is an interesting account of the arrest of a negro on the cars from Washington to Baltimore on suspicion of decoying slaves from their masters. Of course the colored man fought for his rights, and he badly punched the officer who tried to make the arrest, but the crowd was too much for him and he was overpowered and placed in the Baltimore jail, but not before he was shamefully abused, several of the fire-eaters wanting to shoot him on the spot. In these days an attempt to arrest anybody on suspicion, without warrant, would lead to a decidedly interesting ending.

In the vote cast in the Harrisburg district at the October election of 1854 there

Murray are some interesting figures. Pollock carried the borough for Governor by 730 majority over Bigler; Mott for Canal Commissioner by 1,189; the late John C. Kunkel for Congress by 349; David Taggart for Senator by 573, and the vote for prohibition was: For, 1,141; against, 712. The Harrisburg district included the North, South, East and West wards; Susquehanna and Swatara township. Whether the town was "dry" the *Democratic Union* does not say. It certainly voted dry by a decisive majority.

THERE is no local news of any account. Indeed there is not a distinctly local personal item in the entire twenty-eight columns. In the advertising columns are the following advertisements, among many others, for it appears to have been a well patronized sheet: E. F. Jennings, jewelry; Hess & Brother, clothing; George Bergner, books and stationery; J. W. Glover, merchant tailor at 38½ Market street; James Fleming, O. H. Behne, T. D. Simonton, J. A. Carman, dentists; John W. Brown, attorney at law; John Wallower & Son, forwarding and commission merchants; D. Denlinger, White Hall Academy, three miles west of Harrisburg; Kelker & Brothers, hardware; Boas & Newhard, jewelers; John H. Brant, coal, iron and lumber; George W. McCalla, clocks and watches; Charles C. Shannon, jeweler; S. S. Barrett, book bindery; Jones & Bucher, iron foundries; Gillard Dock, Keystone foundry; J. H. Wilson, stoneware factory; M. H. Steever, agricultural implements; Mechanics' Bank, Jacob C. Bomberger; Mrs. M. Adams, shoes; M. S. Swiler, tinsmith; Jones' dry goods house, etc. There are also thirty-one notices of the incorporation of private banks in all parts of the State.

ALTOGETHER there is much that is interesting to be gotten out of an old paper forty years of age. The one referred to was sent to John Irvin, a clerk in the land office in 1854, and Mr. Irvin may have filed it away for future reference. Perhaps he foresaw that in the hereafter some mousing newspaper man would get hold of it and review the news of former years, and bring up recollections of previous days to some of our citizens who are still living and whose names are mentioned in this article.

From, *Times*

Phila. Pa.

Date, *Aug. 19th 1894*

Father of

Grammar

willer was gone. This year, Levi Boughter, Joseph Boughter (sons of Samuel Boughter), George Fogle, Jacob Shellenberger and James Sheekard, determined that this patriotic custom should not die out, and secured a handsome large flag, and very early on the morning of the 4th, placed it on a long pole which they planted near the spot on which the cedar tree stood from which the original flag floated over thirty years ago.

The flag can be seen from Marietta, and the first thing many persons did on Wednesday morning was to look for the flag on "Round Top."

From, *Globe*
 Washington Pa.
 Date, *July 12* 1894.

There are about 115,000 books in the State library at Harrisburg. These will be removed into the new building some time in November. Dr. Egle, the librarian, says it will require forty men at least three weeks to remove them.

From, *Telegraph*
 Harrisburg Pa.
 Date, *July 18* 1894.

SHOWS SPIRIT.

LITTLE TOWN OF HALIFAX

It is Small, but Old and Has Push.

HALIFAX, Dauphin county, Pa., deserves a great deal of credit for undertaking in so ceremonious a way the celebration of her centennial anniversary. It must be remembered that Halifax is only a village in size, albeit a boro, and has a population of but 515, yet its people had the nerve to carry to a most successful completion this important celebration and deserve a great deal of praise. They showed a thoroughness of purpose that is highly commendable, and their celebration will be talked of for years as the result of the enterprise of the people as a whole. If Halifax's centennial celebration shall work as much good for that borough as

the Dauphin county centennial did for this city in 1885, we should expect to see the town take a boom and increase not only in population but in size and importance. It is an acknowledged fact that the 1885 centennial celebration in this city did more to help Harrisburg than any event in its history. It showed the city what it could do; its citizens what they were capable of in united action. It instituted a spirit of good-fellowship in Harrisburg that was totally lacking previously; it led to the agitation of progressive ideas out of which grew things of practical value that have simply boomed Harrisburg and made her one of the most pushing, progressive cities in the United States. Best of all, the centennial of 1885 relegated the claim to the rear—shut him out altogether, so that no longer is his voice heard in the burg of Harris. All inside of ten years, and the end is not yet. Let Halifax begin the boom now, and keep it up. She has the location and the people.

THERE are other towns in Dauphin county that will be called upon in coming years—not so far off—to celebrate the centennial anniversary of their creation. In 1907 Millersburg, which was laid out in July, 1807, will no doubt celebrate. Hummelstown passed its centennial year in 1862, being laid out in 1762. Middletown could have celebrated its centennial seventy-five years ago, as there was a town and a church there in 1720. Linglestown was laid out in 1765, and Rockville in 1834. Shellville was laid out in 1821, Jacksonville in 1825, Dauphin in 1826, Gratz in 1805, Berrysburg in 1819, Elizabethville in 1817.

From, *Telegraph*
 Harrisburg Pa.
 Date, *July 18* 1894.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS,

CENTENNIAL OF HALIFAX

Interesting and Creditable Celebration of the Anniversary.

AN IMPOSING CIVIC PARADE.

Governor Pattison and Other Distinguished Visitors Present.

needle-operation was performed, and vision restored. In 1888 a cataract was removed from the right eye successfully; two years later this was followed by a needle-operation on the capsule, which obscured the vision in this eye; ten days after the operation inflammation developed, and the eye was lost.

There were several important points brought out in the trial which are well worth preserving in the minds of all surgeons:—

First. It remains with the plaintiff to prove that carelessness and want of skill and due diligence were manifested on the part of the attending physician.

Second. It is not absolutely necessary for the physician to inform or explain to the patient the character of the operation to be performed.

Third. That the physician is not responsible for the results of an operation, so long as he uses a reasonable amount of skill and care.

The medical profession requires the highest skill, constant study, and unselfish devotion to the interests of mankind, and the medical man should be above the sordid acquisition of wealth. His motive for the pursuit of his chosen profession must come from his heart; but when one meets with such "base ingratitude" as these nine physicians are receiving at the hands of unmitigated scoundrels or blackmailers, it is enough to chill the softer feelings within themselves and make Shylocks of them all. With all due respect to those Nestors in the profession who constantly preach that the practice of medicine must be conducted on humane lines, and not by business methods, we say, that the students of medicine and the younger practitioners must realize and accept the fact that that day is passing away. When business methods prevail, then we shall not have suits of malpractice hanging over us to annoy, consume our time, and abstract tribute for defense; for such suits only come from those for whom we have given time, mental anxiety, even money out of pocket; our compensation—nothing. The unprecedented remarks made by one of our most honored judges, in granting a nonsuit in Dr. Fox's case, are well worthy of being repeated, and we are sure that they will have a wholesome effect upon a class of people who, unfortunately, will always be amongst us,—
ingrates.

Judge Biddle said: "I do not see the slightest evidence in this case of any malpractice whatever. This man was attended for eight years, and a most serious operation performed upon him (and he paid the doctor ten dollars, which was paid the optician for glasses), in addition to attending his wife and giving him prescriptions for other matters. I think it is a case of *base ingratitude* for the services that were rendered. I grant a nonsuit."

Philadelphia is justly proud of her judiciary, and the medical fraternity throughout this broad land should thank Judge Biddle for so thoroughly scoring such an ingrate. Dr. Fox has done the profession a good turn by his determination in fighting this suit to its end.

From, *Times*

Marietta Pa.

Date, *July 7th 1894.*

The Old Historic Flag.

At the outbreak of the late rebellion in 1861, Absalom Emswiler, who had efficiently served as High Constable in Marietta for many years, James Ross (uncle of the lost Charlie Ross), Dr. Franklin Hinkle, Dr. T. Sorby, Rev. John M. Wheeler and I. S. Geist conceived the idea of placing an American flag on "Round Top," the highest peak of the York county hills, opposite Marietta, that it might inspire those who would behold it with patriotic emotions on the 4th of July. They accordingly secured a handsome flag and on the evening of July 3d, repaired to "Round Top," and just as the sun was sinking beneath the western horizon, the emblem of liberty was nailed to a cedar tree, after which Rev. J. M. Wheeler made a fervent and patriotic prayer. Just as the prayer was ended a brilliant and magnificent meteor passed from the south towards the north over the flag. Some one of the party remarked that "a superstitious person might believe that this is an omen of peace."

The custom of placing a flag there each year on the 4th of July was strictly observed for several years by the same parties; afterwards, Mr. Emswiler continued the practice as long as he lived. His sons, S. Lee Emswiler and William Emswiler, assisted by Jos. and Saml. Boughter, placed the flag there after Mr. Em-

County sending delegations. Editor Shope, of the *Halifax Gazette*, marched through the dust and played the cornet with the Halifax band.

Oration by Mr. Farnsworth.

The platform at the corner of Market and Main streets was occupied by Governor Pattison, W. C. Farnsworth, the orator of the day, Judge McPherson, Hon. B. F. Meyers and other distinguished persons when the centennial exercises were held this afternoon. The programme consisted of an invocation by Rev. Henry White, of the M. E. church; brief addresses by Governor Pattison and others; music by the Sunbury band and the singing of Madame Decca. The historical address of Mr. Farnsworth was, of course, the chief feature. He spoke as follows:

In the bright sunlight of this beautiful mid-summer day, this multitude has assembled to celebrate in a fitting manner, an important event in the local history of Dauphin county. One hundred years ago, perhaps at this very hour, two men of sturdy German ancestry, dedicated to the world what is now the borough of Halifax. Their act was unaccompanied by any such demonstration as that by which we are now surrounded; there were no bands of martial music, no throngs of marching men, no outbursts of glowing oratory to add impressiveness to the scene. More likely those two patriotic pioneers, who were engaged in the difficult task of carving a town out of the virgin wilderness, were compelled to dodge the flying arrows thrown by the skulking, treacherous redskins, who infested the forests of this vicinity.

George Sheaffer and Peter Rice, the men to whom Halifax owes its origin, were neither philanthropic millionaires nor real estate speculators, in the modern acceptance of that term. They were, upon the contrary, men of the most meagre educational advantages, poor in everything save ambition and industry in their selection of a town site, governed solely by healthful location and beautiful surroundings. Town building, in those days, was not a mere matter of skillful financial manipulation, as at present, but was either the result or in anticipation of the development of contiguous resources. There are several reasons which might be assigned as being responsible for the birth of Halifax. Its location is most conducive to general health, its river front the most beautiful along the whole course of the Susquehanna, from source to mouth; and it is, in addition, the natural outlet of two large and fruitful valleys.

But perhaps the most powerful influence contributing to its location was the previous construction, at the mouth of Armstrong's creek, of Fort Halifax, from which the town took its name. This fortification was erected in 1756, by Colonel William Clapham, in obedience to instructions from Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, who recognized at once the strategic importance of the site, as a means of colonial defense in the French and Indian war. The maintenance of Fort Halifax brought to this immediate vicinity

not only the considerable number of soldiers composing the garrison, but as well many actual settlers, who were attracted to this neighborhood by the close proximity of this means of defense against the attacks of their enemies. It is impossible for us, after the lapse of one hundred years, to accurately estimate the strength of either of these inducements as moving causes for our municipal existence. But be that as it may, Halifax was laid out substantially on its present site on the 18th day of July, 1794, and it is the one hundredth anniversary of this event we are commemorating by these exercises to-day.

This charming little town, nestling affectionately upon the eastern shore of the broad and picturesque Susquehanna, has made no marvellous advance in industrial development. It is not the center of teeming commercial activity, nor are its streets the scenes of busy manufacturing enterprise. Its growth has ever been slow, as its people have always been conservative. Its most valuable product has been the men of brain and brawn, whom it has sent into the world to make their impress upon the history of other and more progressive communities. And, after all, my fellow citizens, the town or city which produces a race of men superior in intellect and ambition to the general average, does more towards building up our institutions and elevating the tone of our national character than those who contribute nothing save a heterogeneous increase to the total population. The men and women of Halifax nativity have left the stamp of their individuality upon every section of this great country. They have risen to eminence and prominence in all the learned professions; they are directing large educational institutions, with their incalculable influence upon the future of the race; managing gigantic railroad corporations, controlling vast business enterprises and filling high official positions with a dignity, grace and efficiency that would add lustre to the fame of any community. Many of them are among those assembled here to-day to do honor to old Halifax, and it is a source of much personal pleasure for me, representing those in authority, to welcome them back to the town of their birth, which has become famous largely through their achievements.

But, my fellow citizens, aside from all this, what is the object and purpose of this and kindred celebrations except as a method of temporarily stopping the ponderous wheels of industry and calling the attention of a busy people to the triumphs which flatter or the dangers which threaten the institutions of which we are all so proud? What can be more comforting for us than to look back over the history and progress of our own country during the time that has elapsed since the event we celebrate took place? What more encouraging than a study of the past century's advancement and a dream of the next century's achievements? What more gratifying to a patriot than the knowledge that since the birth of Halifax this

Splendid Display of Flags and Bunting.

Special to the TELEGRAPH.]

HALIFAX, July 18.—One hundred years is a ripe old age, but historic Halifax, along the Susquehanna, which it has been said possesses "a higher morality and a lower death rate than any settlement of similar size in the Keystone State," never smiled more youthfully upon her admirers, nor decked herself in more gorgeous holiday attire than she did to-day in honor of the completion of a century cycle of birthdays.

The county has been talking about and waiting upon the Halifax centennial for weeks and it is only fair to say that when it came to toeing the scratch for attendance the inhabitants of Dauphin were there. They were there early. To use a common but expressive phrase, they were there with both feet. They were the feature of the occasion, and the features were not lacking in numbers either. They poured into the pretty town soon after daylight in vehicles of every description, and the heavily loaded trains brought the more distant sightseers upon the ground by the hundreds.

Madame Decca, who sang this afternoon, drove a merry coaching party from Harrisburg on the tally-ho "Valiant." They started at 5 o'clock along the river drive, reaching Halifax about 9:30. Those who occupied seats on the coach were Madame Decca, Mrs. M. W. McAlarney, Miss Martha McAlarney, Dr. and Mrs. Zenas J. Gray, Professor and Mrs. Gause, Miss Laura Gause, Miss Margaret Ingel, of Lexington, Kentucky, who is Madame Decca's guest at the Villa Decca; Major and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Belle MacDowell, Mrs. Grissinger and Robert E. MacAlarney.

Among the Harrisburgers seen on the streets were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Techmeyer, Fred. and James Yingst, C. S. Seeger, Samuel Kuhh, Wm. Keiker, C. Metzger, Miss Edith Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freeburn, Charles Cilley, Abram Breckenmaker, John Hummel, Fred. C. Frasch, Jerome Hite, Mr. and Mrs. Anson H. Phelps, Mrs. Spong, Edward Weese, Stewart Hoffman, Benjamin Brightbill, C. J. Brubaker and Squire Booser, of the county commissioners' office, Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe, H. W. Techmeyer and Major Sheaffer. The county politicians were there. Ex-Sheriff Sheesley and ex-Sheriff Wells Buser rubbed elbows with the present Sheriff Shellenberger. The Harrisburg newspapermen were Wilmer Crow and Charles Straw, of the *Star-Independent*; Wm. Underwood, of the *Patriot*; Ellis F. Mamma, of the *Call*; Zenas J. Gray, of the *Telephone*, and Robert E. MacAlarney and W. C. Riffert, of the TELEGRAPH.

Streets Packed.

The streets here are jammed with the rush of sightseers. That is the two streets are. There are but two main avenues in Halifax, but they are pretty ones and the

houses are frilled with flags and bount with bunting in a lavish manner.

Governor Pattison arrived this morning shortly after 9 o'clock and was drawn from the train in state to his headquarters. Prothonotary John Mellick accompanied him, and they were seated in the carriage opposite Mr. Farnsworth, the orator of the day.

It was a jolly car that brought the Harrisburg G. A. R. men into town. The stations along the line were enlivened by the strains of "Rally Round the Flag" and other national airs. Coroner and G. A. R. Commander Frank Hoy was master of ceremonies. He officiated by turns at the cymbals and snare drum. The coroner was a mounted aid in the parade and galloped around upon a dapple gray with the grace of a Centaur.

The streets were dusty for the paraders, although all Halifax labored last night with hose and barrels of water wetting down the route of procession. The sun came out hot though this morning and the wetting of the night before was scarcely perceptible. There are flags everywhere. Many of the wayside towns have them in profusion.

Crowds from Everywhere.

Perry county imigrated across the river at Clark's Ferry for the day at an early hour this morning.

Madame Decca sang in the afternoon in the covered pavillion erected at the corner of Front and Market streets. She gave Eckert's "Echo Song" immediately after Governor Pattison's remarks. At the close of the programme she sang "The Star Spangled Banner," assisted by a chorus of Halifax singers under the direction of I. N. Toomey. The diva was in exceptionally good voice, and her singing was a marvel of power and sweetness. She wore an elegant French costume of gray cloth embroidered in steel, with hat, shoes and gloves to match, and received a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Toomey entertained Madame Decca's party during their stay. The tally-ho "Valliant" and its fair freight was one of the marked attractions of the procession.

Photographer Musser, of Harrisburg, took numerous pictures of the procession and town.

Good Nature Prevails.

The crowd is a good natured one and up to 11 o'clock but one dog fight has marred the peacefulness of the celebration. No cases of picking pockets have been reported, and taken as a whole it is an ideal country centennial celebration.

There are bands galore. Good, bad and indifferent from the neighboring hamlets. The morning trains brought in numerous fakirs and the ever present peanut and hand-painted lemonade stands haunt the street corners in good old circus-day style.

It has been a great day for the country beaux and their sweethearts. White gowns rule upon the streets, and white shoes seem to hold popular favor in spite of the dust.

The Odd Fellows turned out strong in the parade, nearly every town in the

"Harrisburg was erected into a borough April 14th, 1791, and Egle's History speaks of it as being agreeably situated on the east side of the Susquehanna river in a large fertile valley between the Conewago hills on the south and the Blue mountains on the north. It was regularly laid out in lots in 1785, and consists of streets which extend parallel to the river as Front, Second, Third and Fourth, intersected by six others at right angles called Mulberry, Chestnut, Market, Walnut, Locust and Pine streets, with an alley twenty feet wide extending both ways through the middle of each square parallel to the streets.

A TELEGRAPH reporter looked over the old books in City Engineer Cowden's office a day or two ago, where the building records are kept since 1791. The first year building operations were rather dull, only ten houses being erected. In '92 and '93, however, there was a picking up and sixty-six permits were issued in that time. In '94 twenty-seven were built. In '95 eleven, and from then on until 1800 ground was broken for only fifty-six structures.

Things are wonderfully changed now. Instead of the ten streets and like number of alleys of over a century ago Harrisburg has at the present time 101 streets and 111 alleys, now dignified by the name of "avenues." The fifty dwelling houses on the town plot have grown to 11,000.

If the next century shall equal in progress the nineteenth Harrisburgers cannot complain.

Medical Bulletin.

Philadelphia, April, 1894.

"BASE INGRATITUDE."

SUITS for malpractice against physicians have grown to an alarming extent in the last few years in this city. We understand that nine suits are now entered on the dockets of the various courts, and the damages claimed vary from *ten to seventy* thousand dollars in each individual case. One suit which was recently disposed of is about the history of all of them. After the physician had done all in his power to alleviate a blind man (charity patient), he was rewarded for his pains by having a suit for malpractice instituted against him for twenty-five thousand dollars' damage.

The suit was that of H. L. Hershey against Dr. L. Webster Fox. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of an eye after a needle-operation for secondary cataract. In 1883 Dr. Fox removed a cataract from the left eye of this patient; two years subsequently

my fellow-citizens are the... occurring almost daily in some part of this

country, but schools of parents young and old drink freely from the cup of liberty and thereby become more fully attached to the institutions which make the enjoyment of liberty possible? These are some lessons taught by such exercises as which we are now engaged, and celebrations of this character are in the garb of local significance really purely national in import-

not, however, my desire, purpose or intention to dwell upon or discuss either of these propositions. Those who will follow me are a thousand-fold more qualified and equipped for that task and my task is ended when I have pointed out the object of the celebration extended to the multitude now surrounding me the freedom of our little city. At we lack in size we make up in hospitality and on this occasion we have unbarred the gates of the town and thrown our keys into the river. Upon the part of municipal authorities and citizens of this borough I bid you all welcome—thrice welcome to Halifax and trust, as I believe, that when this centennial comes over and those of you who have side in distant cities and towns have returned to your several homes that you will industriously refute that malicious slander, which has become historical, that going to Halifax is synonymous with a visit to that famous brimstone factory, which all good Christians seek to avoid. Permit me in closing to again extend to all the strangers within our gates a thoroughly sincere, cordial and heartfelt welcome to the little town of Halifax.

An Imposing Parade.

The parade, which included civic societies, G. A. R. Posts and other organizations, moved at 10:50 over the announced route in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Isaac Lyter.
Aids—E. F. Koppenheffer, Dr. C. C. Miller, C. C. Zimmerman, Harry Uhrich, O. C. Nace and I. P. Bixler.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—F. H. Hoy.
Aids—S. B. Fortenbaugh and W. B. Nace.
Sunbury Military Band.
Harrisburg G. A. R. Posts.
Millersburg G. A. R. Post.
Duncannon G. A. R. Post.
Fisherville G. A. R. Post.
Halifax G. A. R. Posts.
Harrisburg Sons of Veterans.
Distinguished guests in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Major J. Frank Miller.
Aids—Chas. Moyer and Samuel Bowers.
Millersburg Cavalcade.
Millersburg band.
Millersburg P. O. S. of A.
Mahantango P. O. S. of A.
Halifax band.
Halifax P. O. S. of A.
Uniontown P. O. S. of A.
Liverpool band.

Splendid Display of Flags ing.

Special to the TELEGRAPH.]

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The county has been talking waiting upon the Halifax centennial weeks and it is only fair to say it came to toeing the scratch for once the inhabitants of Danvers there. They were there early a common but expressive phrase were there with both feet. The feature of the occasion, and they were not lacking in numbers either poured into the pretty town at daylight in vehicles of every description and the heavily loaded trains to more distant sightseers upon the coast by the hundreds.

Madame Decca, who sang at noon, drove a merry coaching party to Harrisburg on the trolley. They started at 5 o'clock along the drive, reaching Halifax about noon who occupied seats on the trolley. Madame Decca, Mrs. M. W. Miss Martha McAlarney, Dr. Zenas J. Gray, Professor and Miss Laura Gause, Miss Marg Lexington, Kentucky, who Decca's guest at the Villa L and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Dowell, Mrs. Grissinger and MacAlarney.

Among the Harrisburgers on the streets were Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, Fred. and James Y. Seeger, Samuel Kuhn, Wm. Metzger, Miss Edith Rhodes, M. Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Cilley, Abram Br. John Hummel, Fred. C. Fra. Hite, Mr. and Mrs. Anson H. Spong, Edward Weese, Steward Benjamin Brightbill, C. J. B. Squire Booser, of the county commissioners' office, Prof. J. H. K. H. W. Techmeyer and Maj. The county politicians were Sheriff Sheesley and ex-Sheriff Buser rubbed elbows with Sheriff Shellenberger. The newspapermen were Wilmer Charles Straw, of the *Star-Tribune*; Wm. Underwood, of the *Patrol*; Mumma, of the *Call*; Zenas the *Telephone*, and Robert E. and W. C. Riffert, of the *Tele-*

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About twenty intelligent, earnest, God-fearing men served the church as elders during this time. Rarely has a church been more highly honored.

On July 4th, 1819, a charter was obtained from the Supreme Court of the State under the name of

The English Presbyterian congregation, to distinguish it from the German Reformed congregation popularly known as the German Presbyterian church.

The church building becoming too small was torn down in 1841 to give place to a more commodious building on the same site. The new building was dedicated January 13th, 1842. After sixteen years of service it was totally consumed by fire on the evening of March 30th, 1858. During Dr. DeWitt's sole pastorate there were many revivals, the most noted of which were in 1819, '24, '27, '30, '34 and '43.

During Dr. DeWitt's pastorate in 1838 the great division in the Presbyterian church of the country occurred. This church at first determined to remain independent, but in 1840 it was received into the Presbytery of Harrisburg in connection with the new school branch.

On account of failing health Dr. DeWitt in 1854 requested the church to give him a colleague. This request was granted, and Thomas H. Robinson, a graduate of Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, and a licentiate of the old Presbytery of Ohio, was called to the co-pastorate. He entered upon his work in October, 1854, and was ordained and installed January 21st, 1855. He was the lineal descendant of the first settlers of Scotch-Irish blood and Presbyterian faith in this region. Two forts, known as Robinson forts, one at Manada Gap and one in Path Valley, were built by his ancestors as defenses against the Indians.

After the destruction of the church edifice in 1858 a division occurred which resulted in the organization of the Pine Street Presbyterian church. The present house of worship was dedicated March 18th, 1860. In 1854 this church had a membership of 170 and now according to the statistics of the last general assembly there are 776; then a Sunday school of 240, now 1,789; then the contributions for all causes were \$2,500, now over \$20,000 per year. During the last forty years, the years through which statistics have been preserved, the contributions to all objects have been over \$500,000, \$100,000 of which was to home and foreign missions.

The Effect of the War.

The civil war had a marked influence upon this church. It affected its growth and influenced its piety. The people were thoroughly loyal and contributed thousands of dollars to the Christian and sanitary commissions. This congregation contributed a quota of forty or fifty of its young men to the army of the Union.

Negotiations had begun in 1866 to heal the division in the Presbyterian church. One of the conferences between the old and new school assemblies was held

The old fellows turned out in the parade, nearly every town in the

great nation has risen from obscurity to its present proud position among the States of the world, and that all the while our liberties have been growing deeper and broader and our citizenship more sacred and valuable? That the same period of time which covers the existence of this little town marks the growth of the nation from three million people to upwards of seventy millions, its wealth from nothing to seven thousand million dollars and the development of its industries and the multiplication of its enterprises to a degree hitherto without a parallel in the history of the world.

The century, whose completion we are now celebrating, has little significance special to the borough of Halifax. We are not here to receive congratulations upon the building of a great city during the ten decades just coming to a close, nor have we made such advancement in mechanic arts or commercial supremacy as entitle us to the felicitation of our less fortunate neighbors. We are but one of the indivisible, and I was about to say invisible, parts of that grand union of States, which, beginning practically with the birth of Halifax, has had such a career of triumphant progress that the whole course of human government throughout the world has been literalized and improved as a result of that experience and by force of that example. Individual, personal liberty has become the rule rather than the exception, and the influence of our achievements upon the domestic institutions of two continents is incalculable and unmeasurable. Nor is this the only feature of the past century's advancement. That period has been the most important in the history of the race. In all that goes to make life worth living, the past one hundred years have witnessed a greater development than all the preceding centuries back to the creation of man. These years have been freighted with accomplishments of the most transcendent importance and those ancient citizens now before me, who are bowed beneath the accumulated snows of many winters, have had the good fortune to live through the most dramatically momentous years that will ever fall to the lot of human kind. Science has illumined the path of progress with the torch of marvelous discovery, and even religion has felt the stimulating effect of modern enlightenment. Education, mental and mechanical, has largely increased the usefulness of man, and in an equal degree lessened the duration and eased the burden of his daily toil. The development of the arts and the refining influences of modern civilization have added much to our capacity for enjoyment and robbed life of its stale and tedious monotony. Who is there among you, pausing to-day to contrast the condition of our country one hundred years ago with that prevailing now, can fail to become better citizens and stronger patriots? Whose love of country is not intensified and whose Americanism made more pronounced? And what, after all, my fellow-citizens, are these celebrations, occurring almost daily in some part of this

great country, but schools of patriotism where young and old drink freely from the fountain of liberty and thereby become more strongly attached to the institutions and measures which make the enjoyment of that liberty possible? These are some of the lessons taught by such exercises as those in which we are now engaged, and while celebrations of this character are clothed in the garb of local significance they are really purely national in importance.

It is not, however, my desire, purpose or intention to dwell upon or discuss at length either of these propositions. Those who will follow me are a thousand-fold better qualified and equipped for that duty and my task is ended when I have pointed out the object of the celebration and extended to the multitude now surrounding me the freedom of our little city. What we lack in size we make up in hospitality and on this occasion we have unlocked the gates of the town and thrown the keys into the river. Upon the part of the municipal authorities and citizens of this borough I bid you all welcome—thrice welcome to Halifax and trust, as I believe, that when this centennial is over and those of you who reside in distant cities and towns have returned to your several homes that you will industriously refute that malicious slander, which has become historical, that going to Halifax is synonymous with a visit to that famous brimstone factory, which all good Christians seek to avoid. Permit me in closing to again extend to all the strangers within

our gates a thoroughly sincere, cordial and heartfelt welcome to the little town of Halifax.

An Imposing Parade.

The parade, which included civic societies, G. A. R. Posts and other organizations, moved at 10:50 over the announced route in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Isaac Lyter.

Aids—E. F. Koppenheffer, Dr. C. C. Miller, C. C. Zimmerman, Harry Unrich, O. C. Nacc and I. P. Bixler.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—F. H. Hoy.

Aids—S. B. Fortenbaugh and W. B. Nacc.

Sunbury Military Band.

Harrisburg G. A. R. Posts.

Millersburg G. A. R. Post.

Duncannon G. A. R. Post.

Fisherville G. A. R. Post.

Halifax G. A. R. Posts.

Harrisburg Sons of Veterans.

Distinguished guests in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Major J. Frank Miller.

Aids—Chas. Moyer and Samuel Bowers.

Millersburg Cavalcade.

Millersburg band.

Millersburg P. O. S. of A.

Mahantango P. O. S. of A.

Halifax band.

Halifax P. O. S. of A.

Uniontown P. O. S. of A.

Liverpool band.

Liverpool P. O. S. of A.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—J. B. Seal.

Aids—Valentine Lenker and John Deibler.

Berrysburg band.

Millersburg Knights Golden Eagle.

Harrisburg Red Men.

Fisherville Knights of Pythias.

Georgetown band.

Georgetown Jr. American Mechanics.

Fort Hunter Jr. American Mechanics.

Heckton band.

Jacksonville American Mechanics.

Millersburg Odd Fellows.

Dauphin Odd Fellows.

Duncannon Odd Fellows.

1794-1894.

Some Halifax Historical Matter of Special Interest To-day.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The town of Halifax was laid out July 18th, 1794, by Peter Rise and George Sheaffer, who had a survey map made, upon which the lots, streets and alleys of Halifax were designated substantially as they exist at the present. The earliest deed executed for land in this vicinity was that given by Thomas and John Penn, proprietors, to Robert Armstrong. The warrant of survey bears date the 17th of April, 1764, and the deed the 8th of February, 1775. Robert Armstrong is supposed to be the first settler in the neighborhood. The survey for and map of the town were made by John Downey, and the lots were sold for \$20 each.

Up to 1785 Halifax was a part of Upper Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Dauphin county not having been formed until that date. From 1785 to 1803 it was a part of Upper Paxtang (now called Paxton) township, Dauphin county, at which date the township of Halifax was created by order of court. From this time it continued part and parcel of Halifax township until 1875, when it was incorporated as a borough. The first houses were erected along the river, on Water street.

The pioneers of Halifax were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. There was also a considerable sprinkling of English and Germans. The first store started in Halifax was probably that kept by Mr. Perdue. The first manufacturing enterprise, a nail factory, was started by John Wood in 1800.

Almost from the very settlement of Halifax it has been the home of various small enterprises. The first hotel in Halifax was opened in 1800 by George Rahn on the corner of Market and Water streets. There was also a public house called the "War Office," which originated from the fact that it was used as a recruiting station during the second war with England, 1812 to 1815. This stand remained open as late as 1830.

In its early history Halifax was the scene of the largest shad fishery in the State, and sixty teams were engaged in transporting the delicious fish to market. After the building of dams in the river this industry finally went out of existence.

The growth of Halifax, while necessarily slow, has been of an encouraging character, and it is the belief that the next century holds great things in store for the town.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper was started in 1844, the 22d of February, called the *Halifax Herald*. It was Democratic in politics. Its motto was, "We aim to serve the people and to promote the greatest good to the greatest number." It lived a little more than three years and was moved to Liverpool.

Henry Shammo was postmaster in 1844 and an advertisement in the *Herald* says: "Office open all day, but persons are requested to get their mail in the evening."

After the collapse of the *Herald* there was a long period of time elapsed until the next journalistic venture was undertaken. In March, 1887, C. R. Shope, who had previously been working for the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH, started the Halifax monthly, which he continued until 1888, when a partnership was formed with his father, and the paper changed to the *Halifax Gazette*. The *Gazette* has been a success. The firm of J. W. Shope & Son was dissolved October 1st, 1893, when the paper passed into the control of C. R. Shope, the present proprietor.

From, *Observer*
Washington Pa.
Date, *Aug 6" 1894.*

The new state library at Harrisburg will be adorned with busts of distinguished historical Pennsylvanians. The persons on whom this honor will be conferred are General Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Franklin, William Penn, Governor Mifflin and General Meade. No fault can be found with this selection. They were men who were tried and were not found wanting; men whom the state can point to with pride. The list could not be improved upon. We think we see in it the fine hand of our accomplished State Librarian, Dr. William H. Egle.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg, Pa.
Date, *Aug 16" 1894.*

FORTY YEARS AGO.

graves of the past, clearing away the moss, and reviving precious memories.

One hundred years carry us back to 1794, the date of organized Presbyterianism on this spot. At that time large forest trees were standing upon the greater part of the ground now occupied by the city. The town began its growth from the region about the junction of Paxton and Front streets, and thence extended up the river with a width of but two or three streets. When incorporated as a borough in 1785 and named Harrisburg, there were about 120 houses, scattered somewhat irregularly below the site of the present building. There were

Few Houses Above Market Street

or beyond Third. Leaving the corner of Market square from the door of this church we might pass down Second street, then ungraded and with quite a steep descent from Chestnut street to Paxton creek, thence out Paxton to Front and up Front to Market and we will have marched around the greater part of the town. In a log house near the corner of Front and Vine were held the county courts and a short distance away was the pillory. The large stone house, recently the residence of General Cameron, was erected by John Harris, the founder of the town in 1766. The population was mixed, consisting mainly of Scotch-Irish and German. Families that were prominent in the organization of this church had been resident here for a number of years. Presbyterianism here antedates by many years the organization of the church, the families of that faith being members of the venerable Paxton church. The doctor here gave an interesting and graphic description of the Rev. John Eider, for fifty-seven years pastor of the Paxton church, prior to 1792.

The first public movement toward organization was made in 1786, when a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Carlisle from Harrisburg requesting that an organization be effected. The result of this movement was the postponement of effecting an organization during the lifetime of Mr. Elder.

A record of July 30th, 1793, states that at a meeting of the Harrisburg congregation the following persons were chosen a committee to govern the affairs of the church, viz: Joseph Montgomery, Samuel Weir, Moses Gilmore, James Mitchell and William Graydon. The first treasurer, so far as known, was Henry Fulton, who served prior to 1790. There is scarcely a doubt but that the congregation was an organized body as early as 1786.

The records show that Robert Cathcart, York; James Snodgrass, of Hanover; Samuel Waugh, of Silver's Spring; Joseph Henderson, of Great Conewago; Charles Lesbet, president of Dickinson College; John Ewing, for twenty-three years the head of the University of Pennsylvania; Samuel Miller, a professor in Princeton Seminary for thirty six years; John McKnight, of New York city, and others ministered to the people prior to the organization as a church.

On October 2d, 1793, Rev. Nathaniel P. Snowden was ordained to the ministry

pastor of Paxton and Derry with Harrisburg as part of Paxton. In January, 1794, at a meeting of the committee of the Harrisburg congregation it was agreed to call a meeting of the congregation for the purpose of electing five ruling elders. This meeting was held on Tuesday, February 11th, 1794, and Samuel Weir, Moses Gilmore, Adam Boyd, Robert Harris and James Mitchell were elected. The last two declined to serve. On Sunday, February 16th, Messrs. Weir, Gilmore and Boyd were ordained and installed and this church became a regularly constituted and fully organized Presbyterian church. In October, 1795, Mr. Snowden was relieved of the charge of Derry and six months later relieved of the charge of Paxton and the Harrisburg church assumed the entire support and the whole of the time of Mr. Snowden.

The congregation was without any fixed abode. For a time services were held in a loft of the old jail. In 1798 it was granted the use of a room in the court house. The congregation at this time undertook to provide itself with its first house of worship. The course taken was at that day neither legally forbidden nor morally condemned. The Legislature in March, 1798, granted the congregation permission to

Raise \$5,000 by Lottery

for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a house of worship. The scheme was carried out and the lottery, though not as successful as anticipated, closed July 7th, 1803. On June 7th, 1804, the lot on the corner of Cherry avenue and Second street was purchased and contract made for the construction of the church edifice. It was ready for use in 1806, though not formally dedicated until 1809. The pastoral relation between the church and Mr. Snowden was dissolved June 25th, 1805. During the interval prior to the next pastorate regular services were maintained, the church being supplied by members of Presbytery and others. On February 13th, 1809, after preaching to the church for nine months, Rev. James Buchanan was installed as its pastor. He continued as such until September 20th, 1815. During his brief pastorate the church gained in members, in religious intelligence and spiritual power. In less than a year after his resignation the first Sunday school in this region was organized by a few earnest women connected with this church.

In September, 1818, Wm. Radeliffe DeWitt by invitation preached for the congregation, and on October 5th was unanimously called to the pastorate. On the 26th of October, 1819, Mr. DeWitt was ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and on the 12th of the following November was installed. This was his first and only charge, and he was separated from it only by the hand of death December 23d, 1867. Until 1854 he was the sole pastor of the church, and from that date until his death he had a colleague. The heart of the young pastor was cheered by a revival at the beginning of his ministry. The church grew rapidly, and throughout the years of Dr. DeWitt's ministry it was the home of intelligence.

the country occurred. This church at first determined to remain independent, but in 1840 it was received into the presbytery of Harrisburg in connection with the new school branch.

On account of failing health Dr. DeWitt in 1854 requested the church to give him a colleague. This request was granted, and Thomas H. Robinson, a graduate of Western theological seminary at Allegheny, and a licentiate of the old presbytery of Ohio, was called to the co-pastorate. He entered upon his work in October, 1854, and was ordained and installed January 21, 1855. He was the lineal descendant of the first settlers of Scotch-Irish blood and Presbyterian faith in this region. Two forts, known as Robinson forts, one at Manada Gap and one in Path Valley were built by his ancestors as defenses against the Indians.

After the destruction of the church edifice in 1858 a division occurred which resulted in the organization of the Pine Street Presbyterian church. The present house of worship was dedicated March 18, 1860. In 1854 this church had a membership of 170 and now according to the statistics of the last general assembly there are 776; then a Sunday school of 240, now 1,789; then the contributions for all causes were \$2,500 now, over \$20,000 per year. During the last forty years, the years through which statistics have been preserved, the contributions to all objects have been over \$500,000, \$100,000 of which was to home and foreign missions.

The Effect of the War.

The civil war had a marked influence upon this church. It affected its growth and influenced its piety. The people were thoroughly loyal and contributed thousands of dollars to the Christian and sanitary commissions. This congregation contributed a quota of forty or fifty of its young men to the army of the Union.

Negotiations had begun in 1866 to heal the division in the Presbyterian church. One of the conferences between the old and new school assemblies was held during the session of the new school assembly in this room in May, 1868. The report which formed the basis of reunion was unanimously adopted by that assembly. Some of the great leaders of the two churches were here and this room resounded with their eloquent and fraternal addresses. Twelve who have filled the chair of moderator in the new school church or in the reunited church were here, viz.: William Adams, Thomas H. Skinner, Henry B Smith, George L. Prentiss, Samnel W. Fisher, Jonathan F. Stearns, Laurens P. Hickok, Samuel Hanson Coxe, George Duffield, Edward D Morris, Robert W. Patterson and Henry A. Nelson. From the old school body the following were here as commissioners: Charles C. Beatty, V. D Reed, Dr. R. H. Richardson, Robert Carter, Chancellor Greene and Henry Day. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

The pastoral relation between Dr. Robinson and the church was dissolved by the presbytery of Carlisle to take effect the first Sabbath of June, 1884, but he continued to supply the pulpit until the last Sabbath of the month which was the thirtieth anniversary of his first sermon to the congregation. Rev. George B. Stewart, of Auburn, N. Y., was called as Dr. Robinson's successor. The call was accepted by him and he was installed January 2, 1885, the fifth in the line of pastors. This relation still continues.

This evening the anniversary will come to a close with a social reception at which Hon.

J. B. McPherson, of Lebanon, will preside. The reception committee has arranged for an informal program of vocal and instrumental music. There will be solos by Miss Reba Banton and George E. Fleming, and a duet by these two popular singers. The duet will probably be one taken from Gaul's *Holy City*. There will be a piano duet by Mrs. David Fleming, jr., and Mrs. Frank Schell, and selections by members of the Harrisburg banjo and mandolin club. The Mendelssohns will also add variety to the program by singing Geibel's "Blue Bells of Scotland" harmonized for male voices, and "Annie Laurie" by the

same composer. Among those from out of town who are expected to be present are: General George E. Snowden, Philadelphia; Colonel J. Ross Thompson, Erie and Hon. Samuel Gustine Thompson, of Philadelphia, these three being grandsons of Rev. Nathaniel Snowden the first pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, of Philadelphia, a former pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church, and William M. Capp, son of one of the early elders of the church, together with others, are expected.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, Feb. 16, 1894

"A CENTURY PLANT."

DR. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS

He Tells of the Early Efforts of
the Market Square Pres-
byterians.

Rev. Dr. Stewart, the pastor, presided last night at the historical service in the series of centennial meetings in the Market Square Presbyterian church. After the usual devotional exercises and the spirited singing of Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" by the choir Dr. Stewart introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Robinson, to whom he referred in the most affectionate terms, attributing to his beloved predecessor much of the success which has attended his pastorate.

Rev. Dr. Robinson's subject was "A Century Plant." He took for his text the words of Isaiah, the prophet, recorded in the thirtieth chapter and eighth verse, as follows: "Now go, write it before them in a tablet and inscribe it in a book, that it may be for the time to come forever and ever." The doctor began with a beautiful allusion to Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," saying that like "Old Mortality" we step softly and reverently among the

round now occupied by the city. The town began its growth from the region about the junction of Paxton and Front streets, and thence extended up the river with a width of but two or three streets. When incorporated as a borough in 1785 and named Harrisburg there were about 120 houses, scattered somewhat irregularly below the site of the present building. There were

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The records show that Robert Cathcart, of York; James Snodgrass, of Hanover; Samuel Waugh, of Silver's Spring; Joseph Henderson, of Great Conewago; Charles Nesbet, president of Dickinson college; John Ewing, for twenty-three years the head of the University of Pennsylvania; Samuel Miller, a professor in Princeton seminary for thirty-six years; John McKnight, of New York city, and others ministered to the people prior to the organization as a church.

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On July 4, 1819, a charter was obtained from the supreme court of the state under the name of

The English Presbyterian

congregation, to distinguish it from the German Reformed congregation popularly known as the German Presbyterian church.

The church building becoming too small was torn down in 1841 to give place to a more commodious building on the same site. The new building was dedicated January 13, 1842. After sixteen years of service it was totally consumed by fire on the evening of March 30, 1858. During Dr. DeWitt's sole pastorate there were many revivals, the most noted of which were in 1819, '24, '27, '30, '34 and '37. During Dr. DeWitt's pastorate in 1837 a great division in the Presbyterian church

and its property is now held and transferred under that time honored title. The accounts of "John Kean treasurer of the Presbyterian church of Harrisburg, from December 1790," inform us that the contributing members of the congregation were: John Harris, John Hamilton, Archibald M'Allister, James Clunie, William Glass, Levi Hollingsworth, Adam Boyd, Moses Gilmore, Joseph Montgomery, James Duncan, J. Murray, H. Willson, John Dentzell, Robert Harris, John A. Hanna, William Wanlass, Amos Sayers, Samuel Grimes, James McNamara, Samuel Weir, David Montgomery, Andrew Forrest, Andrew Berryhill, Alexander Graydon, William Graydon, John Carson, James Mitchell, Henry Friction, William Crabb, Thomas Forster and John Kean.

The building originally constructed was at the corner of Second street and Cherry alley, on the east side of the street, upon a lot eighty feet on Second street by ninety along Cherry alley. The cost of the land was £400. The structure was of brick, sixty feet front on Second street and set back forty-five feet. It was two stories in height and was perfectly plain. The front had two entrances and between these two large windows, and in the rear were four large windows on each story. When the old-fashioned tinplate stoves were put in the building for heating the ends of the pipes were run out of the windows. The more than thirty feet of space in front was a green sward, shaded by stately Lombard trees. A row of double pews in the auditorium faced a cross aisle, and three aisles divided the balance of the room. The pulpit was a small but graceful structure, from which most of the great lights of the Presbyterian denomination preached to attentive audiences. At that date there was neither an Episcopal nor Methodist church in Harrisburg. This building was commenced in 1802 and occupied for the first time in 1809, built and furnished from the proceeds of an authorized public lottery, which yielded about \$8,000, enough to complete the church.

In 1842, ground which had been purchased in 1804 and afterward sold was repurchased and the first structure was torn down and a new building erected. During the erection of this the congregation worshiped in the court house. The new church was of brick and covered with white cement. It was adorned in front with a portico and pillars of Corinthian order. The building was sixty-three by eighty-four feet. The pulpit was of polished Italian marble. This church was destroyed by fire on the night of March 31, 1858. After its destruction a portion of the congregation withdrew and founded the Pine Street Presbyterian church.

The erection of the present structure was begun in the Summer of 1858 and the corner stone was laid on October 26 of the same year. On March 18, 1860, the church was dedicated. During its erection the congregation held services in Brant's hall on Market street.

The pastors of the church have been Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, who was ordained in 1793. He retired in 1805 and three years later James Buchanan was installed. Mr. Buchanan resigned in 1815 and in 1818 Rev. William R. DeWitt took charge. His ordination took place one year later, in 1819. In July, 1854, after a pastorate of thirty-five years, Rev. T. H. Robinson became assistant and was made pastor on January 21, 1875. Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart is the present pastor.

The names of the ruling elders of the original congregation and the time they entered office from 1794 to 1863 are as follows:

Samuel Weir, 1794; Moses Gilmore, 1794; Adam Boyd, 1794; John Stoner, 1814; William Graydon, 1820; Dr. Samuel Agnew, 1820; Robert Sloan, 1820; Joseph A. M'Jinsey, 1820; John Neilson, 1825; Richard T. Leech, 1825; John C. Capp, 1825; James W. Weir, 1834; Alexander Sloan, 1834; Alexander Graydon, 1834; Alfred Armstrong, 1840; Samuel W. Hays, 1840; William Maclean, 1845; William Root, 1845; John A. Weir, 1855; Mordecai M'Kinney, 1855; Robert Jackson Fleming, 1855; James Fleming, 1863; William S. Shaffer, 1868; Walter F. Fahnestock, 1868. The names of the present elders are as follows: Gilbert M. McCauley, John C. Harvey, Samuel J. M. McCarrell, J. A. Miller and J. Henry Spicer.

From,

Patriot

Harrisburg Pa.

Date, *Feb. 16 1894.*

"A CENTURY PLANT."

THE ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ROBINSON
LAST NIGHT.

The Man Beloved by All Presbyterians in
Harrisburg Tells of the History of the
Church of Which for Thirty Years
He Was the Pastor.

Last night was historical night in the week of centennial anniversary in the Market Square Presbyterian church. The address was made by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Robinson, who for a period of thirty years was identified with the pastorate, first as colleague of Rev. Dr. DeWitt and afterward, upon his death, the sole pastor. It was fitting that Dr. Robinson, who had shared the hopes and joys of the congregation for many years, should be called upon to speak of its early history, and his address was listened to with very great interest and close attention. Rev. Dr. Stewart, the present pastor, presided. The choir sang "The Hallelujah Chorus," from Handel's great work.

Rev. Dr. Robinson's subject was "A Century Plant." He took for his text the words of Isaiah, the prophet, recorded in the thirtieth chapter and eighth verse, as follows: "Now go, write it before them in a tablet and inscribe it in a book, that it may be for the time to come forever and ever." The doctor began with beautiful allusion to Walt Scott's "Old Mortality," saying that like "Old Mortality" we step softly and reverently among the graves of the past, clearing away the moss, refurbishing the ancient stones and reviving precious memories.

One hundred years carry us back to 1794 the date of organized Presbyterianism in this spot. At that time large forest trees were standing upon the greater part of the

was put in execution. Without having informed her son of what she meant to do, lest he might prevent her, through his fear of improper concessions on her part, she went one morning to New York, and boldly waited upon Sir William Howe. She was shown into a parlor and had a few moments to consider how she should address him who possessed the power to grant her request, or to destroy her hopes. He entered the room and was near her before she perceived him. "Sir William Howe, I presume?" said Mrs. Graydon, rising. He bowed; she made known her business—a mother's feelings doubtless giving eloquence to her speech—and entreated permission for her son to go home with her on parole. "And then immediately to take up arms against us, I suppose!" said the General. "By no means, sir; I solicit his release upon parole; that will restrain him until exchanged." The General seemed to hesitate; but on the renewal of her suit, gave the desired permission. The mother's joy at her success was the prelude to a welcome summons to the prisoner to repair to New York for the purpose of being transported in a flag-vessel to Elizabethtown.

After some adventures, the travelers reached Philadelphia, where they dined at President Hancock's. He had opposed Mrs. Graydon's scheme of going to New York, and though apparently pleased with her success, could not be supposed cordially gratified by an event which might give to the adverse cause any reputation for clemency. Such is the policy of war and so stern a thing is patriotism.

Until the close of the Revolution, Mrs. Graydon continued to reside at Reading, and while there her house was the seat of hospitality and the resort of numerous guests of distinction. The Baron DeKalb was often there, and between her own and General Mifflin's family there was a strong intimacy existing. When the county of Dauphin was organized, the appointment of her son Alexander as prothonotary occasioned her removal to Harrisburg. She was a lady much devoted to her family, and yet in the early days of the Capital City of the State, she was prominent in deeds of love and charity. She died at Harrisburg, January 23, 1807, and there buried. Of her children, Alexander, of whom much has already been stated, was in later years a frequent contributor to literary and political journals. In 1816 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died May 2, 1818. William, another son, born September 4, 1759, was educated in Philadelphia, studied law, and the author of several law books. He died at Harrisburg, October 13, 1840. He was a man of fine literary tastes, highly esteemed, a gentleman of the old school, in his manners refined and courteous, of unblemished integrity, and a worthy son of such a distinguished matron of the Revolution.

From, Patriot
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, Feb. 10 1894

100TH ANNIVERSARY.
CENTENNIAL WEEK OF MARKET
SQUARE PRESBYTERIANS WILL
BEGIN TO-MORROW.

The Exercises to be Inaugurated by a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John DeWitt on "The Beginning of Presbyterianism in the Middle Colonies"—Reminiscences Concerning the Very Earliest History of the Church.

To-morrow will begin the centennial week of Market Square Presbyterian church. The exercises in commemoration of the church organized one hundred years ago will be suitably inaugurated by a sermon by Rev. Dr. John DeWitt, professor of church history in the Princeton theological seminary. Dr. DeWitt's subject will be "The Beginnings of Presbyterianism in the Middle Colonies." It is eminently fitted that he should begin these commemoration services as his father was the honored and reverend pastor of the church during half of its history. Dr. DeWitt's eminent ability is an assurance that his address to-morrow will be of the most interesting character. The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Sunday school will be held in the evening. The centennial exercises will continue throughout the week on each evening.

People of the Presbyterian faith are full of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation as an independent congregation. PATRIOT readers are herewith presented some reminiscences of its very earliest supporters. In referring to dates it must be remembered that Harrisburg was founded in 1785, and nine years after that the congregation ceased to be a part of that of Paxton.

The congregation from which the Market Square Presbyterian church has grown was formed in 1786, but was not recognized until the death of Rev. John Elder. In February, 1794, a church was organized by choosing as elders Adam Boyd, Samuel Weir, Moses Gilmor, with Rev. N. R. Snowden as pastor. The first church building was commenced in 1802 and opened for services January, 1809. Considerable alteration was made in the building in 1823 and 1824. These alterations made it more capacious than any other in the town. In 1826 an addition, occupying part of the green, was erected for Sunday school and prayer meeting purposes.

In 1818, the congregation was chartered as the "English Congregation of Harrisburg."

regiment of Bucks county. He died in March, 1761. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Graydon was considered the finest girl in Pennsylvania, "having," according to the celebrated Dr. Baird, "the manners of a lady bred at court." Left thus early in life a widow with four children, the eldest being scarcely nine years of age, the estate being encumbered, it became expedient for her to remove to Philadelphia, where there were greater opportunities for "widows reputably brought up," not only to obtain a livelihood, but also to educate her children. In this she succeeded, and when some fourteen years later, Mrs. Graydon found that her boys were nearly all able to take care of themselves, she removed prior to the breaking out of the Revolution to Reading, where, during the contest for liberty, she continued to reside. Two of her children became prominent in their lives, and it is of these, that in this connection, we essay to refer. Alexander, the oldest, was born at Bristol, Penna., April 10, 1752; educated in the academy at Philadelphia, he studied law, but the War of the Revolution coming on, he accepted a commission as captain in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. John Shee, January 5, 1776. He served with distinction at the battle of Long Island, but taken at the surrender of Fort Washington the 16th of November, 1776. He was confined some time at Flatbush, and while there a prisoner, we have the account of the efforts made by his most excellent mother to effect his release on parole. As it exhibits not only the strength of maternal affection, but the fortitude and patriotic spirit worthy of an American matron, we herewith give it as condensed from that most excellent work of Capt. Graydon, "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania."

Addressing a letter to General Washington, who could do nothing to accomplish the release of her son, she resolved on going herself to New York, notwithstanding the opposition of her friends, on account of the difficulties of traveling, for the purpose of soliciting his freedom on parole from the British commander. She accordingly set out for Philadelphia, and on her arrival in the city, a distant relative was over officious in tendering his service to drive her to New York. The offer was accepted, but when they nearly reached Princeton they were overtaken, to their great astonishment, by a detachment of American cavalry, the gentleman being a loyalist. Found in such company she also was taken into custody and obliged to retrace her way to Philadelphia, under an escort of horse. When they reached Bristol on their return, means were found for the prisoner to go on, while Mrs. Graydon was accompanied by an old friend, to the headquarters of the American Army, where proper measures were taken for proceeding within the British lines. After being thence conducted, she was committed to the courtesy of some Hessian officers. It happened, during the ceremony of the flag, that a gun was somewhere discharged on the

American side. This infringement of military etiquette was furiously resented by the German officers, and their vehement gestures and expressions of indignation, but imperfectly understood, alarmed her not a little.

She supported herself as well as she could under this inauspicious introduction into the hostile territory, and had her horse led to the quarters of the General who commanded in Brunswick, where she alighted and was shown into a parlor. Weary and faint from fatigue and agitation, she partook of some refreshment offered her, and then went to deliver a letter of introduction she had received from Mr. Vanhorne, of Boundbrook, to a gentleman in Brunswick. Five of the Misses Vanhorne, his nieces, were staying at the house, and with them Mrs. Graydon became well acquainted, as they avowed Whig principles. Their uncle had been compelled to leave Flatbush on account of his attachment to the American cause, but permitted not long afterwards to return to his house there, accompanied by Mrs. Vanhorne and her daughters.

After a detention of a week or more at Brunswick, Mrs. Graydon embarked in a sloop or shallop for New York. The vessel was fired upon from the shore, but no one was injured, and she reached in safety the destined port. She was allowed to occupy a part of Mr. Suydam's house during her stay at Flatbush. Here in the society of her son her accustomed flow of good spirits returned; she even gave one or two tea drinkings to the "rebel club" and "learned from Major Williams the art of making Johnny cakes in the true Maryland fashion." These recreations did not interfere with the object of her expedition, nor could her son dissuade her from her purpose of proving the result of an application. When she called in New York on Mr. Galloway, who was supposed to have much influence at headquarters, he advised her to apply to Sir William Howe by memorial, and offered to draw up one for her. In a few minutes he produced what accorded with his ideas on the subject, and read to her what he had written, commencing with "whereas, Mrs. Graydon has always been a true and faithful subject of His Majesty George the Third, and, whereas, her son, an inexperienced youth, has been deluded by the arts of designing men—" "Oh, sir, cried the mother, "that will never do! My son cannot obtain his release on those terms." "Then, madam," replied that gentleman somewhat peevishly, "I can do nothing for you!"

Though depressed by her first disappointment, she would not relinquish her object; but continued to advise with every one she thought able or willing to assist her. In accordance with the counsel received from a friend, she at length resolved upon a direct application to General Howe.

After several weeks of delay, anxiety and disappointment, through which her perseverance was unwearied, the desir-

was told for the first time in the present court house, and Judge Pearson refers to the new edifice at great length, giving interesting figures and facts. The cost of the building was \$67,371 12, a decided difference in price from that paid for the erection of the first court house here in 1794, which cost \$23,059 53. From the subject of the new court house Judge Pearson turned to that of the civil war, and gave a very interesting dissertation on the duty the patriotic citizen owed to his country. He thought the press ought to be loyal "and abstain from doing that which may distract the public councils or lead the enemy to believe that we are divided in opinion on the subject of the war, or the necessity of carrying it on with vigor to a final consummation." The judge paid a high tribute to the good behavior of the volunteer troops in our city, and praised the citizens for their kindness in supplying the wants of soldiers who had suffered from want of food and delay in receiving their pay. He called the grand jury's attention to the men who sold liquor to the troops, and to the liquor sellers themselves he addressed a word of caution, saying that many of the crimes committed were traceable to liquor sold to intemperate and intoxicated soldiers, "which rendered them barbarous and desperate." The late W. W. Boyer was foreman of the grand jury, the other Harrisburgers in that body being Wm. Stephen, Val. B. Hummel, C. Schriver, Daniel Rhodes and Wm. Trullinger. The jury, after telling that the prison was crowded, and recommending that prisoners sentenced for more than six months should be sent to the penitentiary, called upon loyal citizens to yield cordial, hearty and sincere support to the administration, and eschew politics in the face of the great war then convulsing the nation. The jury also deplored the disposition displayed by some Harrisburg citizens to forget their patriotic teaching, and took a whack at the newspapers that "spread doctrines and sentiments calculated to create disaffection to the government." It is a unique document, valuable as showing the state of mind thirty-two years ago.

From, *Leader*
Wilkes-Barre Pa.
 Date, *Nov. 7" 1893*

grant of 160 acres of land at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where Pittsburg now stands."

This Major Foster says is an error, at least so far as relates to the situation of the land. "A grant of land," he says, "may have been voted to Leiser, but surely, it was not situated at the place indicated for the reason that the Continental congress had no land anywhere within the then known limits of Pennsylvania to grant to any person, however useful and patriotic his services to the country may have been.

"At that time the land at the junction of the rivers mentioned was a reservation containing 5,766 acres lying on both sides of the Monongahela and on the southeast side of the Allegheny including Fort Pitt and the town of Pittsburg. This reservation was surveyed March 27, 1769, for Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, then the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and having been returned into the land office in May of the same year was confirmed to them absolutely by the terms of the divesting act of 1779. The original survey of the tract is on file among the records of this department."

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
 Date, *Nov. 13" 1893*

A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Rachel Marx Graydon.

Rachel Marx was a native of the Island of Barbadoes, born in 1734. She was the eldest of four daughters, all of whom, through marriage, were connected with some of the most influential families in Pennsylvania. Her father, who was engaged in the West India trade, was of German birth—her mother a native of Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of seven years her parents removed to Philadelphia, where Rachel was well educated. She formed the acquaintance and married, about the year 1750, Alexander Graydon, a native of Longford, Ireland; doing business at that time in the old town of Bristol, Bucks county, Penn'a. He was a gentleman of considerable prominence, was thoroughly patriotic, and in 1747, when there was threatened a general Indian war, he was Colonel of the associated

MAJOR FOSTER of the internal affairs department at Harrisburg takes in Philadelphia papers to task for a statement made in an account of the removal of the old Liberty bell from Philadelphia to Allentown by Frederick Leiser in 1777. In the account he said that "for his services the Continental congress gave to Leiser a



who collected large quantities of grain, had it ground into flour and expeditiously forwarded it to the poor at Boston. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth battalion of Lancaster county associators, September 18th, 1775. During the following year (1776) his entire command was in service in the Jerseys, covering the retreat of the patriot army. Col. Burd resigned his position December 26th, 1776, owing partly to the difficulty in getting his men into the field, so frequently were demands made and then countermanded. In the second place, some adverse criticisms were made by the Council of safety, and a brave old soldier like Col. Burd could not brook the manner of men who had never set a squadron in the field." However, this did not change his enthusiasm, and as long the war lasted that stalwart patriot rendered valiant service to the cause of his country. He was always in accord with the leading Whigs, as is fully shown by his correspondence, while his son and several of his sons-in-law served in the army.

In civil affairs Col. Burd filled the office of a justice of the peace during the provincial era; was a commissioner to settle disputes with the Connecticut settlers, and held other positions of honor during the years which followed. His entire life was an active and eventful one. We consider him one of the heroes of Pennsylvania, whose services to the State have never been properly appreciated. His correspondence was extensive, and our provincial records and the archives of the State prove what a busy man he was to its affairs.

In his later years Col. Burd lived quite retired in his estate at Tinian. His wife, one of the most brilliant women on the frontiers, died September 17, 1784, and the devoted husband survived until October 5, 1793, when he too was "gathered to his Fathers." They were both interred in the old English burying ground at Middletown, where their remains quietly reposed until the laying out of the new

cemetery at that town, when they were thence removed.

Col. and Mrs. Burd had ten children seven of whom lived to maturity, married and left families. His eldest daughter Sarah, became the wife of Jasper Yeates, a judge of the Supreme Court; Mary married Peter Grubb and the prominent Grubbs of to-day are of this line. Jean married George Patterson, and their descendants are prominent in our State to day; Margaret married Jacob Hubler while of the sons Edward Burd, a soldier of the revolution rose to distinction in the State as prothonotary of the Supreme Court for many years.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
 Date, *Oct. 14* 1893,

A BIT OF HISTORY

JUDGE AND JURY BACK IN

The College Student Goes to the Play.

CITY CLERK MILLER unearthed a valuable old document in the court house other day. It is the printed charge Hon. John J. Pearson, judge of the court and the report of the grand jury for August term of 1861. It was at the beginning of the war, Harrisburg was full of soldiers, who were encamped at Curtin, and all was excitement.

ard movements for the relief of his department, but until this moment some strange influence has invariably blocked his plans. It is a species of obstinacy and indifference that cannot longer be permitted to place such important interests upon a footing so inexcusably precarious.

From, *Telegraph*
Harrisburg Pa.
Date, *Oct. 15, 1893,*

COL. JAMES BURD.

A Hero of the French War and a Patriot in the Revolution.

This day, a hundred years ago, one of the most prominent actors in Provincial times connected with the history of Pennsylvania passed out from before men, and it is meet that such a character should be properly remembered as the years roll by—especially for the good work accomplished by him in the olden time. That type of the pioneer and military statesman was Col. James Burd.

JAMES BURD was the eldest son of Edward Burd and his wife, Jean Haliburton, was born at Ormiston, in West Calder, Scotland, March 10, 1725. The parents belonged to the Scotch gentry and the mother was descended from the Bruce of Scotland and other notables which would place the present generation on the list of Americans of royal descent if it would be advisable to even allude to it. James Burd received a good education, came to America in July, 1747, and became a merchant in Philadelphia. About the year 1751 he went to Shippensburg, where he was manager for his father-in-law. Mr. Burd had married May 19, 1748, at Philadelphia, Sarah Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, who owned stores and trading houses at the town referred to. In 1755 Mr. Burd first entered the Provincial service when he was appointed as a commissioner with George Croghan, John Armstrong, William Buchanan and Adam Hoopes to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, to the Ohio river. During the Braddock campaign he was commissioned a captain, and it is fair to presume that he had received a military education before coming to Pennsylvania. He was subsequently promoted major. In the year 1756 he built Fort Granville, which he commanded for several months. He also laid out Pomfret Castle and was at Fort Augusta during 1756, and succeeded Col. William Clapham in command of that post on December 8th, 1756, being then lieutenant colonel of the Augusta regiment. His journal of affairs transpiring there have been preserved to us. They give very interesting details of events during an eventful period of the French and Indian war. Col. Burd was in command of that important post almost a year. On December 3d, 1757, he was promoted Colonel of the regiment.

In the Forbes' expedition of 1758 for the reduction of Fort Duquesne, three battalions were raised, of the second battallion of which James Burd was commissioned Colonel, Commandant, May 28th, 1758. He took part in the various skirmishes with the French and Indians, and to him is the credit due for the magnificent victory at the Loyalhanna, and which compelled the French army to evacuate their fort at the confluence of the Ohio, and made Gen. Forbes' expedition so eminently successful. In 1760 we find Col. Burd again in command of Fort Augusta, the most important post on the northern frontiers of Pennsylvania. During the Pontiac conspiracy of 1763 he was with the gallant Bougnet in his expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, and in the following year accompanied that commander on his march to the Muskingum, where he compelled the savages to sue for peace, and which virtually ended the Indian war. For his services in that war, Col. Burd participated in the land grant by the proprietaires.

Upon his return from that vigorous Indian campaign, having previously warranted a tract of land on the Susquehanna, five miles above the Swatara, he erected a stone house, which until a few years since remained as originally built. The engraving accompanying was taken before the remodeling of "Tinian," that being the designation of his elegant country seat, and where for many years were hospitably welcomed and entertained many of the prominent men of the Revolutionary era.

At the outbreak of the struggle for independence Col. Burd was active in his efforts in behalf of the patriot cause. On the 8th of January, 1774, he was chairman of a meeting held at Middletown, where resolutions written by him were adopted endorsing the position taken by America in its opposition to the tyrannical proceedings of Great Britain. These resolves antedated any concerted action taken by the Whigs in Pennsylvania. In 1774 and 1775 he was on the committee of observation for Lancaster county, and when beleaguered Boston asked for help, none gave assistance more cheerfully than Col. Burd and his neighbors,

the money first given, and there is every reason to believe that the people of the State never will be given any reliable information upon this point. Public criticism has been aroused, and an investigation demanded.

Surely Pennsylvania does not want to appear in any such discreditable light. This great State went through the Centennial Exhibition with lasting honor. The entire management of the World's Fair of that year was without reflection upon any public official. The State gave \$1,000,000, which was expended in the erection of Memorial Hall. The honor of the Commonwealth is involved in the present instance. The State Board is the creation of the law-making body. Its acts are part of the historical record of the time. Its President is the Governor, and he is bound to see to it that nothing is done which will not bear the utmost scrutiny, and, above all things, that there should be no occasion for charges of financial recklessness, extravagance, or dishonesty. Governor Pattison has had many unpleasant things to bear in connection with his position as the head of the State Board. His official visit to Chicago at the dedication ceremonies was made the occasion of an unseemly racket, followed by the bitterest criticism, chiefly from partisan factional sources.

For some weeks past various reports have reached the public, in mysterious fashion, that the Board was financially embarrassed. The Governor promptly stated that this could not be the case, and he took the trouble to show why, explaining the disposition of the money under the plan of subdivided management agreed upon. Still it was evident that the Legislature was to be asked for an additional appropriation; and at the meeting of the Board the other day a resolution, offered by the Governor himself, which was entirely within his province, and, under the circumstances, clearly his duty, declaring that the \$300,000 originally given was sufficient for all needful purposes, was defeated. Thereupon the Executive frankly declared that he should make it his business to see that no more money was appropriated.

Immediately a great hue and cry is raised, from interested sources, that the Governor is exceeding his prerogative; that he has been guilty of an attempt to bulldoze the State Board and the Legislature, thus bringing a grave scandal upon the State. This kind of talk is simply absurd. More than that, it is anything but creditable, in public journals or public men, to insist that Pennsylvania shall be compelled to foot bills incurred by those who have exceeded their powers, or done anything to make necessary an additional draft upon the public Treasury. The sum of \$300,000 should be ample to cover every legitimate expense of the State Board, and Governor Pattison should exhaust the resources at his command to prevent the success of any scheme having for its object the increasing of this amount. He is in a position to know all that has been done, and is not only personally interested in protecting his own good name, but it is incumbent upon him to protect the honor of the State.

There seems to be precious little conscience in the management of the World's Fair on the part of the Chicago people, but the old fashioned method is not yet played out in this part of the country, and the members of the Legislature should endorse the Governor's action. He is entirely right in this matter and it is to be hoped that the stand he has taken will be maintained to the end. There are men connected with the State Board who will make large sums of money in consequence of the advertisement of their business at Chicago this year, and they are at liberty to pay their own expenses and spend as much more as they like; but it is the height of assurance to make the people bear any additional burden. In indicating so plainly his determination to veto any World's Fair grant the Governor has gone outside the usual course of Executive action, but he has been more than justified in doing so. The discredit is not upon him, but upon those who made his action in this respect necessary.

IMPROVE THE CAPITOL.

A visit to Harrisburg must strongly impress the observer with the need of the speedy enactment of the bill to enlarge and improve the state capitol. Not only is the present structure out of all consonance with the dignity of this commonwealth; it is clearly inadequate, as well. Documents valuable in the extreme; state records and papers the loss of which would, as State Librarian Egle tersely remarks, "bankrupt the state," are at present kept in stuffy quarters which a fire would find the easiest kind of prey. It is the worst of all possible notions of economy to pretend that because in other states there have been scandals connected with the construction or enlargement of public buildings we should not take measures for the proper development of our own depositories.

Another reason for the passage of this modest appropriation bill is the incalculable need of more commodious quarters for the state library. Volumes are accumulating at the rate of five thousand per annum, yet the limit of convenience was exceeded years ago. Manuscripts unique and invaluable, state papers that could never be replaced, single treasures in book form of which no duplicate copies are known to exist are forced to be content with such shabby adjustment among rickety and rubbish as the overcrowded shelves and overflowing cases and galleries render unavoidable. The literary valuables brought together in this solitary and ill-arranged room deserve easily thrice the space and many times the protection now afforded. Dr. Egle has been indefatigable in pushing for

crisis was a Pennsylvanian. In the war of the rebellion, after we had made the first trial of strength with the opposing forces and had lost, the President of the United States and his Cabinet sat in the city of Washington awaiting that attack from the successful rebel army which would in all probability have given them possession of the capital. Think for a moment of what would have been the result at home and abroad from such a catastrophe. Within a few days sixteen thousand Pennsylvanians were there to man the intrenchments and the peril passed. These things are not due to accident. They are the result of character. They come about because of the mental and moral fibre of the stock. And in my judgment the many and great achievements of the people of Pennsylvania, cut in bold letters upon every tablet of American history, from the time when Pastorius in 1638 made his brave protest against the wrong of slavery down to that latter time when Hofmann in 1863 opened the battle of Gettysburg, are largely to be accounted for by the fact that mingled with the English who settled the Province were in almost equal numbers the scions of that sturdy race which as Germans overthrew the Roman Empire and as Dutch broke the power of Spain and made England as we know her to-day, a possibility.

From, News

Lewistown Pa.

Date, May 27 " 1893,

A HISTORIC BRIDGE BURNED.

The Structure Across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg Partially Destroyed.

The bridge crossing the Susquehanna River, between Harrisburg and Bridgeport, caught fire last Monday morning and was nearly destroyed. The original spans of the structure were erected by Theodore Burr in 1816, and cost \$200,000, and a portion was swept away by the great floods of 1846. In 1864 the bridge was visited by a conflagration which completely consumed the part between Harrisburg and the island. During the war, by order of General Crutch, several spans of this bridge were cut in two and made ready to drop into the river should the Confederates enter from the Bridgeport side. The structure is mentioned by the late Charles Dickens in his "American Notes," as being of the most unique character he had ever seen. The fire was in the floor timbers and the fire-
for three hours in the

effort to extinguish the smouldering embers. It was found necessary to run a sand barge under the bridge, and the firemen played upon the blaze from beneath. It is said the fire was started by some boys who were smoking cigarettes.

From, Telegraph
Harrisburg Pa.

Date, Feb. 18 " 1893,

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FAIR.

No State in the Union should have more substantial interest in the coming World's Fair than Pennsylvania. As the greatest industrial Commonwealth it should occupy the first place amongst exhibitors. Further, its entire representation and the management of its interests should be in keeping with the position so easily held in the industrial world. With a broad-minded desire to promote the success of the great undertaking, and to make it of general benefit to the country, the Legislature made liberal provision for official expenditure, and the Executive at once took a foremost place amongst those determined to make the occasion one of lasting national honor. The appropriation of \$300,000 seemed very large, and there was a disposition in the public mind to question its necessity, but it was pointed out that the expense of transportation, the erection of a suitable building, maintenance of the department, current expenditures, etc., would call for a considerable sum of money.

It was the farthest from the public thought, however, that any additional amount would ever be suggested, or asked for. The State Board of Managers, with the Governor at their head, organized and got to work, and at this time everything is so far advanced that the Pennsylvania Building will be dedicated some days before the formal opening of the Fair. The exhibits provided for will equal every reasonable public expectation, and if no official unpleasantness occurs the great Keystone State will be represented at Chicago this year in a manner entirely befitting its history and character.

Just at this time a cloud appears upon the horizon that threatens to sadly interfere with the public expectation. There is danger that Pennsylvania may become involved in a grievous financial scandal in connection with the World's Fair, like that which is pending in New York. The latter State appropriated \$300,000 for the expenses of the State Commission, and a request for another appropriation of the same amount has caused a profound public sensation. Nobody seems to know what has become of a large portion of

printed in English. The Testament was printed in German in America seven times before it was printed in English. To them must be awarded the credit not only of our first book, that of Ploekhoy, but also of the earliest Pennsylvania essays upon music, bibliography, pedagogy and astronomy. Mr. Hildeburn, in his bibliography, has described the newspapers printed in Pennsylvania before 1785. Down to the time of the Revolutionary war there were eight newspapers published in Pennsylvania in English, and there were ten newspapers published in Pennsylvania in German. What is true of the East is also true of the West. The first time that a Bible appeared West of the Alleghenies it was published in 1814 in German, at Somerset.

There are some more general topics to which I shall briefly call your attention. Perhaps the most momentous event in the early history of America, in its effect upon the future of the country, was the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the Government under which we live. I am aware that in the written histories the Declaration of Independence has met with more appreciation and that it has made more impression on the minds of the people. It seems to me, however, to be a case where, although the credit given has been greater, the merit is less. If you look at it accurately, the Declaration of Independence was, after all, only an announcement, a proclamation. Independence was not secured by any declaration. It depended upon the results of battles to be fought. It was gained by courage and persistence in war. At most the Declaration of Independence was an event looking to the breaking down of a government. Constructive work is much more serious. To establish a government which will stand the test of time is a more difficult task than to destroy one already created, as the experience of all nations has shown. We know how the problems that confronted the statesmen who assembled in Philadelphia in 1787 were met, how the differences of interests and opinion were reconciled, and how the reluctance of the smaller States was overcome. After the Constitution had been framed it was still a matter of grave doubt whether it would be accepted by the States. It is generally conceded that the adoption of the work of the convention was due to the early action taken by Pennsylvania. She was the first of the great States to declare in favor of it. When the question of the adoption of the Constitution arose in the Pennsylvania Assembly there was the greatest diversity of views and the contest became heated and earnest. In that eventful crisis the very earliest effort in behalf of the new government came from the Germans. The Constitution was signed by the members of the Convention on the 17th of September, 1787. On the 24th of September there was presented to the Pennsylvania Assembly this petition from two hundred and fifty inhabitants of the town of Germantown:

"To the Honorable the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, the petition and declaration of the inhabitants of Germantown respectfully sheweth that your petitioners have seen with great pleasure the proposed Constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect

union of the States, as well as to secure themselves and to posterity the blessing of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires that the said Constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the State of Pennsylvania in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honorable convention."

The Assembly was at that time composed of sixty-two members. When the question of the adoption of the Constitution came to be determined, there were forty-three votes in favor of its adoption and nineteen votes against it. Among the sixty-two members there were thirteen Pennsylvania Dutchmen. To their everlasting honor be it said every man of them voted in favor of the Constitution. Let their names be written down and let the fact be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of that land which they did so much to benefit. They were Jacob Hiltzheimer, Gerardus Wynkoop, Alexander Lowry, Michael Schmyser, Gabriel Hiester, Philip Kreamer, Joseph Hiester, Peter Trexler, Jr., Peter Burkhalter, Frederick Antes, Jacob Reiff, Valentine Upp and Emanuel Carpenter. Not only did Pennsylvania take the responsibility of the adoption of the Constitution and give her effective support to the organization of the government, but in all of the great crises of American affairs her voice and her arms have been potent. Massachusetts did much to bring about the Revolutionary struggle and in the war that ensued she bore her part; but in the war of 1812, which may be regarded as the final effort to maintain our independence, she utterly failed. She refused recruits, and here was organized in New England that notorious convention which set the keynote for the pernicious doctrine of secession. In the building up of this great country no State was more earnest in her exertions or bounteous in her contributions than Virginia. She gave the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Chief Justice who interpreted the Constitution, and in her generosity the lands out of which have been carved the commonwealths of the West, but later she fell in the wake of South Carolina and did what lay in her power to destroy the government she had aided so much to establish. But Pennsylvania has always been true. When the people of the nation, grateful for the public blessings conferred upon them, want to see Independence Hall, or to learn how and where their government was formed, or to gather inspiration from the battlefield of Gettysburg, they come to Pennsylvania. It is her peculiar glory that she has them all.

The winter of 1776 was the most trying period of the Revolutionary war. Up to that time every effort had resulted in failure and hope was almost lost. Patriots who had been faithful were making their peace with the enemy. The army of Washington was reduced to three thousand men and he was considering the necessity of retreating to the westward of the Alleghenies, there to maintain a desultory and doubtful struggle. At this crisis fifteen hundred recruits came to his rescue. With this addition to his forces he fought and won the battles of Trenton and Princeton and the tide was turned. Every man of those fifteen hundred

over to Amsterdam to have their confession of faith printed in 1712. It was afterward printed again by Andrew Bradford, in Philadelphia, in 1727. That was the beginning of their literature. It is quite extensive. Among their printed books is one consisting of verse and hymns concerning the persecutions to which they had been exposed, and detailing the martyrdoms and sufferings of those who had been their leaders abroad. That book, the *Ausbund*, which was first printed in Germantown, in 1742; has been through, in Pennsylvania, no less than eight editions, and is still used as a hymn book among the Mennonite churches in Lancaster county and in the West. There is published with it in all of these editions a series of biographical sketches of Swiss families, a book utterly lost and much sought for in Europe. Another work, and one of the most serious importance, is the *Martyrer Spiegel*, of Vau Braght. This great historical and biographical work of the Mennonites had been written in Dutch. Peter Miller made a German translation of it here. Heinrich Funck and Dielman Kolb, in Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, undertook to supervise the translation, and it was published in Ephrata in 1749, a folio volume of 1500 pages, which was the most extensive outcome of the literature of the American colonies. It took thirteen men three years to do the printing. The paper was made at Ephrata; the binding was done there, and there was nothing anywhere else in the colonies to compare with it as an illustration of literary and theological zeal.

I want to call your attention to another sect, the Schwenkfelders, who came to Pennsylvania. They were the followers of Casper Schwenkfeld, and the doctrine that was taught by him was almost identical with that since taught by the Quakers. They came in 1734. Their literature was extensive and interesting. It is reproduced for the most part in manuscript in huge folios, written often upon paper made at the Rittenhouse paper mill, on the Wissahickon, the earliest in America. These volumes sometimes contained 1000 pages, bound in stamped leather, with brass corners and brass mountings. Among the notable facts connected with their history is that they prepared here a written description of all the writings of Schwenkfeld and their other authors, and it is, as far as I know, the first attempt at a bibliography in this country. They are also remarkable in this respect. They landed in Philadelphia on the 24th of September, 1734, and, thankful for their escape from persecution abroad, they determined to set apart the 24th of September as a day to be religiously observed for all time thereafter. Their *Gedachtnis Tag*, as they term it, is still maintained, and a record of each annual observance from the beginning is preserved.

With the establishment of the printing press, by Christopher Saur, in Germantown, in 1738, there began an immense flood of German literature. In fifty years there must have been produced two hundred and fifty books at that place. I feel that I do not overestimate it, because I myself have one hundred and eighty of them. Of course, it would be impossible for me to give to any extent a description of that literature to-day. The first outcome of his press was a broadside entitled *Eine*

Ernstliche Ermahnung, printed by Saur in 1738. Of that broadside there are but two known copies in existence, and this which I show you is one of them. The first book he printed I have also brought along with me. It was called the "*Zionitischer Weyrauchs Huelgel*." It appeared in 1739 and was the first book printed in German type in America. It contained a collection of the hymns of the Ephrata brethren. Another book of importance from his press was "*Christopher Dock's Schul Ordnung*," an original essay on school teaching, written in 1750 and published in 1770, absolutely the first treatise upon that subject which appeared in America.

In this old leather bound box I have a collection of 331 tickets that may be termed Sunday-school tickets. You have all probably read that Sunday-schools were first started in England in 1780 by Robert Raikes. These tickets were printed by Saur in 1744. Practically they are unknown, and this is a complete collection of them. On every card is printed a text of Scripture and a religious verse, and on Sunday afternoons the children met together, and as each drew a card from the box, he read aloud what appeared upon it.

At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, there were printed, during the last century, probably one hundred books. They are, for the most part, made up of hymns written there and they contain a system of music, original in that community, different from the music then taught; and which was elaborately described by Conrad Beissel in the preface to the *Turtel Taube* in 1747.

Almanacs appealed strongly to the tastes of the early Germans. Of course, almanacs were not at all confined to the Germans, but while the English almanac was generally an octavo limited in its literary contents to accounts of the weather and trivial matters, the German almanac was an ambitious quarto of from 40 to 48 pages, oftentimes with continued historical and philosophical treatises, and even attempts at artistic illustration. At the time of the capture of Quebec, the Saur almanac gave a plan of the city, with a portrait of Wolfe. I brought with me a specimen of these almanacs, printed at Lancaster in 1779. Its special interest consists in the fact that in it for the first time General Washington was called "*The Father of His Country*." Mr. W. S. Baker, our learned authority on Washington literature, has found no other early reference to this title before its appearance in a book called "*Hardie's Remembrancer*," published in 1795. You will see, upon the title page of this German almanac, a representation of Fame. She is holding in one hand a rude portrait, under which is inserted the name of Washington; with the other hand she is holding to her mouth a trumpet from which she blows with a loud blast, "*Des Landes Vater*."

It would be impossible, in the short time allotted to me for an address, to do anything more than to touch upon a few points in the literature of the Pennsylvania Dutch. They produced, as I have before said, the largest and most ambitious work that appeared in the American colonies. The Bible was printed in German in America three times before it was

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Date Feb. 5/92

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

THEIR EARLY LITERATURE AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Address of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker Before the Pennsylvania German Society at Harrisburg.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania German Society:

Although, when the kind invitation of your Committee was extended to me to deliver an address before you, it was arranged that no written paper should be required, I still much regret that amid the complications and duties of life, I have not been able to prepare carefully something more worthy of such an occasion, and I should not have ventured to address you extemporaneously upon a topic of this kind were it not for the fact that, through the study of many years, I feel more or less familiar with it. It must be understood, at the outset, that in what I shall say to you, I shall include the works of the Hollanders, the descendants of the Dutch emigrants who settled along the Delaware, of the people from the lower Rhine and Holland who came to Germantown, of the Switzers who came to Lancaster county, and still later of the Germans of Berks and Lebanon, and the other counties of Pennsylvania, who, in the course of two hundred years, have become welded together into a people known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." For my own part, I like the title, and in whatever of credit there may be in the achievement of that people, and in whatever of reproach, if any, may be attached to them, I want to bear my share. To exclude the descendants of the Hollanders, would be to throw out the families bearing the names of Keyser, Rittenhouse, Vanderslice, and Pennypacker, and many others that have become well known in the history of Pennsylvania.

The foundation stone of Pennsylvania history, and, in the broad sense, of Pennsylvania literature, the first work produced by a man who lived and died within the limits of Pennsylvania, concerning this region of country, was the little book written by Peter Cornelius Plockhoy. He was the leader of a colony of Mennonites, who came over to the Delaware and settled some distance below Philadelphia, at the Hoorn Kill. The colony existed about two years, and when New York

went into the possession of the English Governor, Robert Carr, an expedition to the settlement, destroyed it, as he says, "even to a Plockhoy, who was the founder and least of that settlement, published in 1662 some account of it, descriptive of the people and the regulations of the colony, in a little Dutch tract printed in Amsterdam. Thinking it would be of interest to you, and as I believe this is the only copy of it in Pennsylvania, and as it is of such unique importance in Pennsylvania literature, I have brought it along in order that you might see it. What became of Plockhoy for thirty years afterward remains a mystery. But, in 1694, blind and destitute, he came with his wife to the settlement in Germantown, and the Mennonites there built him a little house, planted for him a garden and a tree, and there he died. The story, from the remote past, is pathetic and interesting.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, who came over to Germantown in 1683, one of the most conspicuous figures of that settlement, but not the organizer of the movement; as has been sometimes said, a man of the most scholarly attainments, who read and wrote in the German, Spanish, English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages, and whose learning was probably not equalled in any colony at that time, devoted very much of his life to the pursuits of literature. He produced a number of books, many of which were at the time printed. Among them were some controversial pamphlets in the Keith controversy, in opposition to Keith, and an "Umstandige Geographische Beschreibung," or a description of the colony of Pennsylvania, the first edition of which appeared in 1692. In 1690, there was printed, ostensibly at Germantown, but probably abroad, a work from his pen called his "Four Treatises." It was a discussion of philosophical and philological subjects, and, although there had been before produced a few almanacs in English, this may be said to have been the first attempt at serious literature in Pennsylvania. I regret to say that it does not appear in the bibliography of Mr. Hildeburn, an invaluable work covering the literature of Pennsylvania during the first one hundred years. Pastorius also wrote a number of books, never put into print; among them a large folio called the Bee, which included poetry, lexicography, aphorisms and dissertations—a great tribute to his learning, and is still preserved.

The first Germans who came to Pennsylvania were either Mennonites, or they were people of that sect converted to the Quaker doctrines by the Quaker preachers who traveled through Germany. The Mennonites were followers of Menno Simon, the Dutch reformer, who was born in 1492. He gathered around him the scattered Anabaptists, most of whom became known as Mennonites. They were opposed to warfare and to the taking of oaths and refused to baptize infants. The Mennonites were very much persecuted, and there were more people of that sect who were put to death in one city, Antwerp, in one year, than there were martyrs in all England during the time of Queen Mary. Penn invited them over here and many of them settled in Germantown and in Philadelphia, Lancaster and other counties. They sent





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