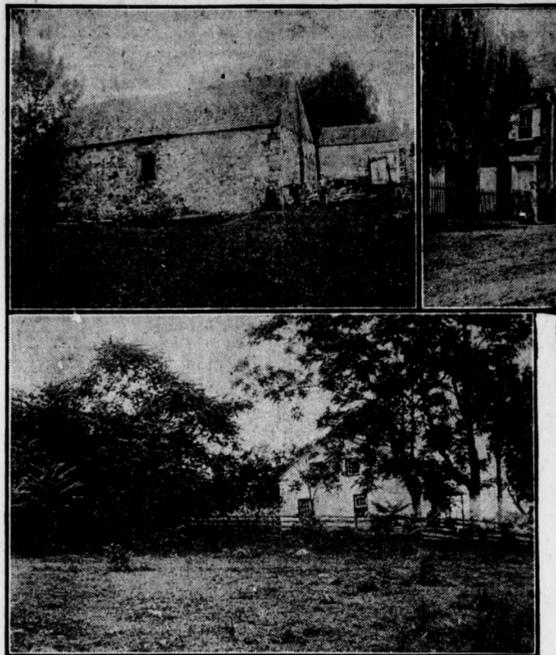




LANDMARKS OF COLONIAL TIMES ALONG HISTORIC FURNACE RUN



Upper left—Original charcoal shed at Elizabeth Furnace. Upper right—Original Stiegel homestead at Elizabeth Furnace. Lower—One of original stone huts or cottages near South bank of race at Elizabeth Furnace.

successful glass factory in America, at Manheim, and the erection and donation of a church and land to the Lutheran congregation, which he organized at the same place, all of which gave rise to the celebration of the beautiful poetic ceremony, now known as the "Feast of Roses," which is annually observed by the same church on the second Sunday in June of each year, in commemoration of his distinguished career, and a novel proposition in the conveyance, stipulating that an annual rental of one red rose should be paid each year in the month of June, when legally demanded. This was only twice demanded during Stiegel's lifetime, but about twenty-five years ago the ceremony was revived and is now celebrated each year, when a rose is paid to one of his descendants.

The story of Stiegel's career and the romance that attaches to this phase of his work have been recounted as this work has been observed, but his service as a participant in the great struggle in which the Colonies were engaged at the time of the Revolution, and his participation in the Continental Army, that still remains a mark in the history of the period as one worthy of a place in the annals of the country's history. His was a work of sacrifice and devotion worthy of undying praise and the grateful remembrance of all patriotic American citizens.

When General Washington was forced to retire with his army into New Jersey, after the reverses in the vicinity of New York, in order that he might prevent the British from marching against Philadelphia, and afterward crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania, the Continental Army was in a distressed condition. Many of the patriots had no shoes and left blood-stained footprints on the frozen ground. It was a time of deep despondency and many people were faint and influence went over to the enemy. The situation became desperate, and when on Christmas night, in 1776, in a driving storm of sleet and driving ice, Washington crossed the Delaware and fell upon the Hessians at Trenton, and captured one thousand prisoners, who were rekindled and the British became alarmed.

It was during this trying period, when the British commanders, incensed by their defeat, continued to press the war more vigorously and started in hot pursuit of the little American army, that the Continental Congress began to make urgent demands for more supplies and ammunition. It was in this crisis that Stiegel displayed his loyalty and contributed his share to the success of the patriots' cause. Some of the cannon and ball used by the American army had been forged at Elizabeth, and these were being ordered to their capacity.

Munitions were needed and a requisition was made on Stiegel to increase his output. To do this he was willing to do, but sent word to Congress that owing to the lack of labor by which he might increase his power with which his furnace and forge were operated, he would be unable to comply with the demand. Laborers were sent to him in sufficient number to carry out his plans. Stiegel possessed skill as an engineer, and anticipating these demands he had already devised plans whereby he could increase his power at his furnace and forge, when he received word that at least one hundred Hessian prisoners captured by Washington at the Battle of Trenton, were sent to him to be used as laborers to complete his work.

The young ironmaster was quick to take advantage of this help, and starting a mile away from the furnace, along the eastern base of the South mountains, where, through a deep vine flows the Segloch Run, he began the excavation of a race that was to carry the water from the little stream, as it flowed to the southern slope of the Ridge, westward to Furnace Run, from which the supply was obtained. It was a gigantic task, the ruins of the race show, but Stiegel set the Hessians to work and in a remarkably short time, he had formed a connection with the stream at his furnace, which with an abundance of water and enabled him to increase the output and supply larger quantities of ammunition to the patriot army. This was regarded as the great achievement at that time and his efforts in this aiding the revolutionary cause were commended by the Continental Congress.

Thenceforth, until the close of the war, Elizabeth furnace, with its forges, fine mansion, and the score or more of stone huts that dotted the mountain side, became a busy place. Industrial center. It was a busy place, and conveyed the ore from the South mountains around Cornwall, and the surrounding hills resounded with the clatter of the woodchoppers as they filled the forest and dragged the timber to the ovens nearby. Day after day untold numbers of Hessians were employed in the army around Philadelphia. The Hessians had served a good purpose and the advantage of the men against whom they had been engaged to fight.

Although heavy quarry and a round Elizabeth furnace were enacted, there still remained the original importance as a center of industry. The original charcoal shed, which was built by Stiegel and a few of the stone huts in which some of the Hessian prisoners were housed, still remain in the present age house and the quaint mansion nearby, are practically unchanged, save that the latter has been slightly altered and the interior remodeled. The first Robert Coleman, still contains the original furniture. This room was used by General Washington in 1777, when he visited the furnace. The annex in the rear was then used as a one-story stone building which was used to stable the horses and mules, and which, in later years, was converted into a distillery. The use is mostly for storage purposes.

Plans of a portion of the race are visible near the charcoal shed, and the small stone house is one of the original huts. It stands on the south side of the Segloch Run, and the channel may still be traversed its entire length. It has long since been covered with a growth of bush and trees. That its construction was a difficult piece of work may be seen at some places along its route, where excavations were hewn out of solid rock, and these spots remain unchanged. Considering the disadvantages which had to be overcome and the lack of machinery and tools, the ruins of the race show that the work was skillfully planned and constructed. Elizabeth furnace was in operation as late as 1815, about which time it has since been abandoned and torn down. Little has since been done in clearing away the debris, so that its exact site may be easily determined by the heaps of charcoal, iron and stones that lie there. Stiegel's control of this plant did not continue throughout the war, and in the crisis that followed in the progress of that great conflict, the furnace passed out of his hands, and this once wealthy ironmaster and friend

of the Government, became a homeless and friendless wanderer among the people over whom he had exercised almost absolutely authority and control. In a few years he began to meet with serious reverses due, it is said, to the precarious financial conditions that then existed, and he was finally seized for debt and imprisoned in Philadelphia. A few friends recognizing his services, interceded with the Assembly and that body was induced to pass an Act of Pardon by which he was released. He immediately returned to the scene of his former labors and made a desperate effort to recover his losses, but in this he failed and during the remaining years of his life, until about 1785, he went about from place to place as a private tutor among the families of some of his former employes, and in that way eke out a meagre existence. Stiegel had at all times adhered strongly to his religious convictions, and when, in his earlier life he had frequently preached to his employees. These convictions were never relinquished, and when, at last, he was stricken by death his body was laid to rest in the Lutheran Cemetery at Brickerville, beside that of his wife, who had long before preceded him in death, and for whom he had provided the furnace of which he never relinquished, and when, at last, he was stricken by death his body was laid to rest in the Lutheran Cemetery at Brickerville, beside that of his wife, who had long before preceded him in death, and for whom he had provided the furnace of which he never relinquished, and when, at last, he was stricken by death his body was laid to rest in the Lutheran Cemetery at Brickerville, beside that of his wife, who had long before preceded him in death, and for whom he had provided the furnace of which he never relinquished.

SEE YOURSELF IN THE MOVIES Harrisburg Telegraph Pictorial showing the complete Flag Transfer parade at the Photoplay to-day and Saturday.—Advertisement.

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Advertisement for Heinz Spaghetti, featuring a can of spaghetti and text describing its convenience and variety.

TO REPRESENT CITY

To represent Harrisburg at the Fourth International Congress on Home Education, to take place in Philadelphia, September 22-29, Mayor Royal yesterday appointed F. E. Downes, superintendent of the city schools; Mrs. John W. Reilly, Mrs. Elsie V. Middleton, Dr. William E. Wright, Dr. John H. Fager and the Rev. T. B. Johnson.

Business Locals

LIKE GLOVES ON FEET Soft and flexible, the easiest fitting shoes and ideal for tender feet, are the new Glazed Kid Oxfords. They wear well, take a high polish and are the coolest shoes you can wear. We have them at \$3 to \$6, for men and women. Jerauld Shoe Co., 310 Market street.

TEN-DAY BARGAIN FEAST

The Jung clearance sale at the Klein Co. store includes all suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts and underwear. These offerings are extraordinary and cannot fail to attract. All women appreciate unusual buying opportunities in women's apparel. We must make a clean sweep in accordance with our policy to not carry any merchandise from one season to another. 9 North Market Square.

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The longing to get into the country, on the lakes, at the seashore, or for short trips dominates almost everybody just now. We have the correct travel requisites that will not cause a moment of inconvenience or embarrassment. Trunks, bags, cases and motor car conveniences for travel. Regal Umbrella Co., Second and Walnut streets.

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