

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance. Bellefonte, Pa., August 12, 1898.

P. GRAY MEEK

The Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, of Lehigh. FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, PATRICK DELACEY, of Lackawann FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE, CALVIN M. BOWER, of Centre. WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumberland. J. M. WEILER, of Carbon. FRANK P. IAMS, of Allegheny.

Democratic District Ticket.

For Congress, J. L. SPANGLER, W. C. HEINLE,
Subject to the Decision of the Dictrict Conference

Democratic County Convention.

Assembly, ROBT. M. FOSTER, State College. J. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte. Prothonotary, -M. I. GARDNER, Bellefonte. District Att'y,-N. B. SPANGLER, Bellefonte. County Surveyor,-H. B. HERRING, Gregg Twp.

Politics Make Strange Bed Fellows.

The greatest struggle for supremacy, that has ever shaken the Republican organization of Centre county, is being fought out this week and it remains to be seen whether the modern colossus of "wasted opportunities" will prevail or whether his flag will be trampled upon by men who have nothing better than he has to offer the people, but who, at least, have the virtue of being able to espouse a cause and stick to it.

The story of the fight might truly be described as a story of a contest to name the Bellefonte postmaster. Governor HACE. INGS probably did not expect too much from Washington when he asked for the honor of naming the postmaster at his home town. A man occupying the exalted position he holds in the State had a right to think that his wishes in the matter would be heeded, but when he began jumping from the support of one aspirant to another, with the same deplorable disregard for stamina that led him to desert QUAY, then grovel back to him, only to find himself the victim of a political gold brick scheme which drove him out of the boss' camp again, it was little wonder that Congressman ARNOLD stepped in and asked to have a man of his choice named. ARNOLD's man has been endorsed by both Senator's QUAY and PENROSE, but the Governor has hung on with the determination of despair and, through his friend, postmaster-general CHARLES EMORY SMITH, has been able-to hold-up the appointment of ARNOLD's man until this time.

Now the situation is this. ARNOLD wants a third chance for congressional honors in the Twenty-eighth district. He has secured the endorsement of Clearfield and Clarion counties. If he can get that of Centre he will be a winner. But Governor HASTINGS says he shall not have Centre county. Not that the Governor cares a rap about who is to represent the district in Congress, but because he thinks if he can beat ARNOLD out here it will have the effect of showing to the President that the latter is in bad repute and consequently strengthen the Governor's hand in the post-office game.

the person of CLEMENT DALE Esq., who is "sour-balled" all over because his brother AL could not get the post-office. A year publicans of Centre county to bear him out taken, merely because his brother wanted to be post-master. His somersault has bas been so complete that he has landed right in the same bed with Governor HASTINGS, who has about as much love for him as an old hippopotamus has for the bearded lady in the circus. There CLEM lies and grins and looks wise, but all his wisdom doesn't point out to him the fact that even should he get Centre county's endorsement, the administration forces will

oughly frightened have they become that, tion and christianity under the guidance of on Wednesday night, the Governor came the party, and we should present a solid day yesterday the little lieutenants and policy of the party." feeders at the Harrisburg crib were busy running out to get their orders from the surprise the people of Pennsylvania. It man whose capers warrant, even such an has occurred to them that what is most extreme suggestion, that if ARNOLD downs needed in connection with the pending the triumphant Congressman.

for the sake of "party barmony." Har- out into new lands and the isles of the hours' notice.

eral of the State is too big a man to be new liberty, a new civilization and beaten in a contest for his own county's christianity," and this is to be done under endorsement and PHIL WOMELSDORF had the guidance of a party that has looted him on the run so fast that there was a every treasury, state and national, that it great danger of his tumbling and breaking has been able to break into, and is now his political neck. Accordingly he sum- making a big kick against being choked moned Womelsdorf to Bellefonte and off. the two signed a paper in which Gen. REEDER promised to retire and conceded the conferees of Centre county to the little for trial before the people, and they can't man from over the mountain, whom the dodge that issue by wanting to "step out Governor had hoped to punish for his obstreperosity at Harrisburg, by bringing REEDER out against him. The condition civilization and christianity." The voters imposed upon Womelsdorf was that he won't be thrown off the true issues of a should not work for ARNOLD on this side of the mountain. Thus, you see, Col. REED-ER was either sacrificed for the postmastership, or his withdrawal is a tacit admission of defeat.

WOMELSDORF is for ARNOLD, however, "and don't you forget it." The other side of the mountain will come in solid for the man to whom our friend HARTER has been he came back from that last trip to DuBois with his little post office boomlet busted. but it looks very much as if the Republicans have scented the selfishness that has made bed fellows of the monumental wobbler and the man whose brother can't get it.

Porto Rico as a New Possession.

That in the end we will have Porto Rico, as one of our possessions is now about as certain as is the fact that we have been at war with Spain. When the trouble about Cuba began, such an idea as laying claim to any Spanish territory would have been scouted as unfair to our sense of justice as a government; but conditions change, and ideas change, and purposes change, and change so rapidly that the individual who would object to the policy of demanding all of the islands in the West Indies, under the control of Spain, as payment for the costs of the war, would be accused of disloyalty and be treated as an enemy of the govern-

As we are stronger than Spain, we can enforce our demands, and as the President, his cabinet, the Senate and Congress, the army and navy, the newspapers and the people so far as one can judge from their expressions, demand it, Porto Rico, is sure to be ours.

And then what have we got?

The island is about 90 miles long by 36 to 40 miles wide, and is nearer to the dimensions of Connecticut than any other American State. With about 3,500 square miles of land area, it has a population of some 820,000 souls, while Connecticut, with a land area of 4,845 square miles, has 747,258 inhabitants, or did have in 1890. Thus Porto Rico is much more densely populated than Connecticut—the figures being 234 persons to the square mile in one case and 154 in the other. Like all populations in equatorial climate, it is a do-less, shiftless, lazy, lot of Spaniards, negroes French Ambassador agreed upon the terms and half-breeds, who have acustome selves to live on little or nothing and who, when they work, are content with wages far below the pittance averaged by the coal

miners of this State. Its acquisition will furnish no labor for any American workman, for labor is so set out in secretary Day's sentence: no price at all. On the other hand, it will cuted.' enable corporations and monopolies to import the cheap labor it furnishes into this country, without any restrictions and then use it to further reduce the scanty wages made binding upon both the United States already paid our own workingmen. From these facts the laboring men will understand exactly how much they will be benestand exactly how much they will be bene-Another player struts onto the stage in fitted by the acquisition of Porto Rico.

One of the principal exports is tobacco, raised by this same cheap labor. It is a superior tobacco, and is produced at oneago Mr. DALE posed as the leader of the half the expense that tobacco can be raised QUAY faction in Centre county, but last in any section of this country. There will week he said: "Understand, that ARNOLD be no duty on it when Porto Rico becomes is not a very grateful man for services ren- ours, and the tobacco raiser of the Susque- be stated on authority that the terms are dered" and now he asks the reputable Re- hanna valley, of Lancaster county, of Connecticut and other sections of this country, in the vinductive business he has under- can figure out what their crops will be worth when they come in direct competition with the pauper worked tobacco of this imposed by the Spanish government were island.

> Evidently its acquisition will not benefit American tobacco raisers?

Who then will it benefit? This question we will try to answer a little later on.

Gobin's Campaign Issues.

With the object, no doubt, of giving a warlike aspect to their state ticket, so that name his conferees, and when it comes to it might comport with their object of makthe district conference he will have about ing the war with Spain one of the leading as much show as a cat without claws in issues of the state campaign, the machine the infernal regions. He is there, though, managers put G. P. S. Gobin on their hard and fast with the fellows who have state ticket as their candidate for Lieutenkicked and abused him for twenty years ant Governor. The General showed that and he is asking his friends to rally to him. he was ready to play his part in the war Mr. DALE's friends seem to have more issue, that is to be sprung on the State, by sense than he has, however, and they don't stepping forward in full uniform at the rerelish joining in with him merely because cent meeting of the Republican state comhe is mad at Arnold for not appointing mittee and declaring that "it seems to be his brother. This state of affairs has alarm- the mission of the Republican party to step ed the HASTINGS faction lest DALE won't out into new lands, into the isles of the be able to carry the county and so thor- sea, to plant a new liberty, a new civilizahome himself, to line up his forces. All front on these measures and uphold the

This is a proposition that will somewhat him he will try to crawl under the tent of state election is the reform of a very bad condition of the state government. But The real sensation of the whole fight was instead of turning rascals out of official posprung Wednesday morning when Deputy sitions which they have abused, and stop-Attorney General WILBUR F. REEDER ping their raids on the state treasury, hauled down his colors and said he would General Gobin thinks that the proper

mony indeed! The Deputy Attorney Gen- sea." He also talks about planting "a

General, it won't do. This is a campaign in which the machine rascals are up into new lands and the isles of the sea,' and by working off a fake about "a new state campaign by such machine tricks.

Money Bags Won After All.

And now it is leaking out that the \$200,-000,000 bond issue, that closed about a month ago with such a blowing of horns about its popularity and how the smaller bonds were gobbled up by the people, wasn't such a thundering popular loan inditing blank verse on sobriety, ever since after all. It wasn't the people's money that went into it. In some instances and in a few localities, small sums were sub-What this side will do remains to be seen, scribed for by individuals, but the bulk of Our loss: the loan was taken by banks, corporations and other interests, that are eternally trying to keep the government in debt in order that there may be a safe place for the Third artillery, Eli Dawson; First Colo investment of their surplus capital. It rado, Springstead. to curtail the supply of a circulating medium by the withdrawal of the greenbacks, to leave the impression that money was plentiful in the country, and as evidence of its plentifulness, point to the fact that a loan of \$200,000,000 was gobbled up in a few days by the common people in bonds of less than \$500 each. But facts are stubborn things, and the facts in this case show, according to the statement of the New York Times, that nine tenths of the purchasers of these bonds were individuals, who, acting in the interest of moneyed institutions, allowed their names to be used as subscribers, and have since transferred their bonds to the banks, brokers and companies that furnished the money to purchase them. That paper says:

"The 'nearly two hundred thousand' names of subscribers to the bonds in sums of \$500 and less are not the names of farmers and workingmen and wage-earners investing their small savings in government bonds. Not one-fourth, we venture to say that not Not one-tourth, we venture to say that not one-tenth, of these names are those of persons who are buyers of bonds as a permanent investment. The great bulk of them are names of persons who were paid or induced to subscribe by financial institutions and corrections. porations, who took this way to make sure of getting some of these cheap and desirable bonds."

Protocol Prepared and Signed Yesterday.

Our Terms Stand-Spain Yielded and Struck Out Her Conditions-Hostilities to End.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step to-day when the Secretary of State and the future n is for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be

signed, and is to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration's view as to the progress made to-day was "It is came in. plentiful on that island that it commands expected that this protocol will be exe-

> WILL BE A SHORT DELAY There must be a delay-possibly from twenty-four to forty-eight hours-before the next step can be taken and the protocol for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protoreaches Madrid through the French foreign

ACCEPTS ALL OUR TERMS.

in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the President's conditions published in the WATCHMAN a week From this fact it is deduced that the extra abandoned, at least in large part, by the French Ambassador.

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 de 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 of the other important ports, in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The End of War in Sight.

LONDON, Aug. 11.-A Madrid special says that the Spanish cabinet regards the peace project satisfactory. Authority to sign it will be sent to M. Cambon. It is expected that hostilities will cease imme-

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Washington special says that the secretary of war has pabled General Miles, Shafter and Merritt to make no further movements against the enemy.

The Cristobal Colon's Condition is Bad.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at the scene of the battle of July 3rd and has visited the Cristobal Colon. wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation and they fear it is impossible to save her. The Maria Teresa has not yet

been floated. The auxiliary gunboat Vixen has returned to Guantanamo bay from Santiago. give up his ambition to be State Senator thing to do in this campaign is "to step The warships are ready to sail at twelve Otherwise there has been no movement of

Sharp Battle Fought Near Manilla Last of fighting the enemy was again beaten off,

The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment Distinguished Itself in its First Engagement With the Spanish-The Spaniards Were Repulsed and Sustained Heavy Loss.—The Spanish Made a Very Sharp Attack.—On the American Outposts, but They Were Held in Check by the Artillery Until a Brigade of Infantry Came Up and Took Part in the Engagement-Several Pennsylvania Boys Were Among the Killed and Wounded-The American Soldiers Fought Well and Held Their Position-Our Troops Lost Thirteen Killed and Forty-Seven Wounded-It Has Been Impossible Ascertain the Exact Losses of the Spanish-The Fighting Lasted Four Hours..

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The war department to-day received the following cablegram from Hong Kong: Adjutant General, Washington:

General McArthur's troops arrived on the 31st. There was no epidemic of sickness, but five deaths occurred. Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at Camp was delayed on account

of high surf. To gain an approach to the city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue the from Camino Real to the beach on Sunday night. The Spanish attacked sharply. The artillery outposts behaved well and held their position. It was necessary to call out a brigade. The Spanish loss is rumored to be heavy.

Killed-Tenth Pennsylvania, Brady, Walter E. Brown, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just;

was a nice scheme on the part of the money powers, that for years has been attempting

Seriously Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, sergeant, Alva Walter, privates Lee Snyder, victor Holmes, C. S. Carter and Single Control of the money powers, that for years has been attempting Arthur Johnson; First California, Captain R. Richter and private C. J. Edwards: Third artillery, privates Charles Winfield and J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight were

slightly wounded. MERRITT. Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The attack on Manila awaits the landing of the American troops now in the harbors. The monitor Monteray has arrived, and Admiral Dewey is more than ever the master of the situation. All the strain caused by the possibility of German interference has been removed by the arrival of the fighting monitor.

At the same time the hope that Governor General Augusti would surrender without a fierce battle has been dispelled. Compelled by the arguments of the military officers under him, forced by the martial demands of the archbishop of Manila, and perhaps prompted by the sullenness of Aguinaldo and his insurgents, Augusti ordered the fierce assault on our lines during the storm of Sunday night, July 31st.

Malate is a fortified town on the road from Cavite to Manila, and it represents the closest approach of the attack on the city proper. The insurgents had invested the place and fought hotly there, losing many men. Then they gave way and the American forces were pushed into the place

they vacated.

The Americans under General Greene, entrenched themselves, threw out pickets and began a slow, but systematic advance while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. On Sunday the Spaniards saw that the Americans were getting ready to add a superior force and that every few days brought them reinforcements. So an attack was ordered.

A typhoon had set in, the rain was descending in torrents and the night was e in the universe when 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American position on its right flank. The insurgents had withdrawn for feast day celebrations and their withdrawal left our right open. But a line of vigilant pickets was out, and these men fired on the Spanish advance and then retreated slowly, firing as they

At once there was a great stir in camp, but no confusion. The Tenth Pennsylvania bore the brunt of the attack and checked the Spanish advance until the Utah battery, the First California volunteers and two companies of the Third artil- Honesdale and Pottsville. lery, fighting as infantry, could get up to strengthen the right of line. dreadful night, and the Spaniards came on boldly through the dark night up to the American entrenchment. The volunteers fought back like veterans, though this was the first time they had been under fire. col is long; it must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple captain Young got his Utah battery into position with some difficulty, on account language no less than five times before it of the mud, but he soon was enfilading the enemy's rank.

The Americans were outnumbered, but was fearfully destructive. After a stubborn fight the Spaniards were beaten off on the run. They reformed, however, and came again. By this time the Americans were in a position and under complete discipline, and their fire was all the more deadly. They poured volley after volley wherever the Spanish rifles flashed and again the enemy retreated. They tried a third attack, but it was very feeble and

doing much execution. The loss was more than ordinarily disproportionate, though the exact Spanish figures cannot be obtained. The British cline in the number of typhoid admiral says the general estimate in Manila was that between 300 and 400 Spaniards were killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. The figures are altogether possible, even in a night engagement, as there was between three and four hours of continuous fighting some of it hand to hand, and all of it at murderous range.

It must be remembered that there were from 2,500 to 3,000 Spaniards in this attack and only 900 Americans, and that the Spanish were veteran troops, while all but two companies in the defense were American volunteers, under fire for the first time, but the American victory was com-

Then, too, the Spanish had the advantage of artillery. When the first California and the Pennsylvania reserves advanced to the support of the right wing, where the main body of Pennsylvanians were battling like heroes, they were subjected, both on the Camina Real road and the beach, to a heavy fire. But there was no flinching nor wavering. They found that the Tenth Pennsylvania had but four rounds of ammunition remaining when the reserves brought up fresh supplies. The Spaniards had, by a rush gone 150 yards through and beyond our right flank when the regulars of the Third artillery, armed as infantrymen, pushed them back in confusion, the Pennsylvanians and Utah artillery aiding gallantly in the work. The Astor battery tried its best to get into action, but its ammunition was useless. It had been wet during a capsize at the landing, and in the fearful downpour of storm would not explode. After the attack on the right wing, which began at 11 o'clock at night, had been repulsed, the second Spanish attack at 2 o'clock in the morning was directed

and the rain seemed to be so heavy as to

make futher attack impossible. But at 3:50 a. m. the battles was resumed at longer range, the Spanish sharpshooters from the trees and the firing constantly, using brassteries coated bullets. The Americans, soaked and powder-stained, stuck to their guns

for 14 hours without relief. The hospital of the Pennsylvanians, 200 yards in the rear of their line, was constantly under fire and riddled by bullets. No lights were there, or none could be shown and the accommodations were entirely inadequate.

The Spaniards resumed firing on night of August 1st, but the battle had by that time settled down into an artillery

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN MANILA.

MANILA, July 30, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though rigidly censured, claim that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments, but it is believed most of them are dysentery, due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The news-papers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will soon be exhausted. The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked

A decree has been issued, authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment made on worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have stay in the mountains. The march will be been taken, though there were plenty with Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indis- men hope to be among the first to start. pensable pony of the consular physician and considerable indignation has been expressed. There may possibly be some trouble over it.

Our New Guard.

General Stewart is Preparing Orders Regarding

HARRISBURG, Aug.-General orders are being prepared by Adjutant General Stewart announcing the formation of the new National Guard of Pennsylvania. The recruitment was supervised by General Stewart and is practically completed. The uniforms for the new organizations are being manufactured by the State arsenal under the direction of Major William F. Richardson. Springfield rifles and Webb cartridge belts will be issued to the troops.

The First brigade will be composed of battery D, of Philadelphia; Second troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, and Nineteenth and Twentieth regiments. These two regiments will be composed of twenty-one companies in Philadelphia and one each at Norristown, West Chester and Chester.

The Second brigade will be made up of battery E, of Pittsburg; Second Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, and Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments. The Seventh will consist of eight companies in Allegheny county-one each at New Brighton, Union town, Washington and one yet to be mustered in. The companies for the Twentyfirst regiment are located at Oil City, Indiana, Meadville, Warren, Bradford, Hollidaysburg, Butler, Sharon, Erie, Franklin, point not the slightest complaint has Huntingdon and Bellefonte.

The Third brigade will be constituted as follows: Battery F, of Phœnixville; Sec- a tribute to General Miles ability. ond Governor's Troop, Harrisburg, and Seventh and Eleventh regiments. The Wilkesbarre, one each at Williamsport, Sunbury, Hazleton, Wananie, Plymouth, Pittston, Shickshinny, Tunkhannock, Meshoppen and Allentown. The Eleventh will consist of three companies at Scranton and one each at Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle, Easton, York, Harrisburg, Lebanon,

Second Army Corps.

It Will Be Permanently Encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Second

army corps will be permanently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. The Second division, now at Bristow, Va., will start on Tuesday. The first division, now at Dunn Loring, will have to wait for wagon trains they did not yield an inch and their fire and probably cannot start before Sunday. Thoroughfare Gap is about twelve miles from Manasses Junction.

General Davis has announced that the econd division will be camped at Beverly Mills, Thoroughfare Gap, Va., where an abundant supply of water can be secured for all purposes. General Butler will move the First di-

vision from Dunn Loring to Thoroughfare Gap, at the base of Pond and Bull mountsome of the Americans pursued the retreat, ain, which is traversed by Broad run. There is a sufficient supply of water at this

Much relief is expressed at the rapid de-There were only sixteen to-day, and there is almost no other sickness in camp.

Death of Brigadier General Poland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department to-day received notification of the death of Brigadier General John S. Poland, of typhoid fever, at Asheville, N. C., this morning. He was born at Prince-ton, Ind., October 14th, 1836, and was graduated from West Point in 1856. He served through the civil war and at the outbreak of the present war he was in command at Columbus barracks, O., and promptly offered his services, and at the time of his death was brigadier general, commanding the Second division, First army corps, at Chickamauga park, Ga. General Poland was a very able and zealous officer and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Lawton Succeeds Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A department of the army to be known as the department of Santiago was erected to-night. Major General Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brigadier General Wood will continue in command of Santiago city. General Shafter returns to this country He will hold the command until he departs.

Fever Immune Red Coats Volunteer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7 .-- Many of the Canadian American legion are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies, and yesterday volunteered to noon, at 1501 Chestnut street, Philadelagainst our left wing. After 30 minutes relieve our troops at Santiago.

Notes from the Camp of the Fifth.

Telegraphic Flashes of How it Fares With Our Soldier Boys at Chickamauga.

CAMP THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 9.—Improvements of the sanitary condition of regimental camps is the chief work being done here now, and within a day or two the camp will be under new and very rigid regulations as regards the disposition of garbage and refuse matter and the preparation and serving of food. All drinking water will be boiled, and it is hoped to have all tents provided with board floors. With the purpose of adding to the health conditions, practice marche are being arranged for. The regiments will be sent out by brigades in heavy marching order for a four days' absence from the park. The march will cover about sixty miles, going and coming, and

the men will occupy shelter tents at night. The members of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment are greatly disappointed at not having been ordered to join General Wade's Porto Rican expedition, and the men feel that their last chance to go to the front has disappeared. It seems possible now that the regiment will remain here until mustered out of the service. Lieutenant Colonel Elder had charge of laying out the new camp ground, which was occupied on Monday.

The Fifth received its pay to-day. Major Webster C. Weiss, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who was paymaster, is well known to the officers of the regiment. The pay rolls have been corrected and \$25,000 was paid the men.

The Fifth has a chaplain now. Francis Murphy, the noted evangelist and temperance leader, arrived Sunday morning at Camp Thomas with his commission as chaplain of the regiment. Lieutenant George L. Jackson, of Com

pany B, Fifth, is spending ten days at his nome in Bellefonte. Pa. It is reported that several regiments will

be sent from here for a week or two weeks' a valuable experience and the change will be beneficial to health. The Pennsylvania Lieutenant John C. Dunkle, of Company

A, Fifth, has been granted a fifteen days' leave of absence and will visit his home in Huntingdon.

Last Friday morning there were thirtyone new sick cases, making a total of 147 enlisted men and two officers off duty. Colonel Burchfield has received a commendatory letter from the secretary of the Epworth League of Lewistown, Pa., regarding his position on the "canteen" question. The letter states that at a public meeting Sunday evening, July 31st, 1898, of the Epworth League, chapter 11,938, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lewistown, the secretary was instructed by a unanimous vote to extend to the colonel thanks for his action in refusing to establish an "army canteen" in the camp of

the Fifth regiment. The musical instruments for the new Fifth Regiment band have been shipped from Chicago, but have not yet been received. The boys are anxious to get a good band and with good reason, for noth-

ing helps to relieve the monotony of camp like good music and plenty of it. The Third division ordered to Lexington, consists of the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Mississippi, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire.

General Miles' Model Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-Up to this reached the war department respecting the management of the Porto Rican campaign, word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doc-Seventh will comprise two companies at tors or medicine, nor is the movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery, owing to General Miles' insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster depart-

Colored Soldiers Sent to Santiago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—Governor Tanner has received a telegram from the war department stating that the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, had been ordered to Santiago de Cuba to replace the First Illinois infantry.

Names of Committee Announced.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The committee which will formally notify George A. Jenks and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket of their selection as party candidates, was announced this morning by Permanent Chairman Levi McQuiston, of the Altoona convention. It includes the names of many of the most prominent Democrats of the State, but does not by any means include the names of all who will be present at the gathering at Bedford on Aug. 17th, when the notifications proceedings occur.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mt. Gretna Farmer's Exposition.

From August 15th to 19th, inclusive, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return at rate of one fare for round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central railway north of and including Lutherville, and onthe Philadelphia and Erie railroad division east of and including Waterford. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 22nd, inclusive.

be made to ticket agents Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at

Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from August 27th to September 3rd, good to return until September 5th, inclusive, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

The associate society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia, will carry to individual soldier in Porto Rico only, any contributions friends and relatives may desire to make, provided the contributions weigh at least fifty pounds, all clearly directed