

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 11, 1899.

Our War Secretaries.

Ellihu Root is the forty-seventh incumbent of the office of the Secretary of War. The fact that he has had no military experience, to which exception has been taken in some quarters, need not worry either him or the country, for considerably less than one-half his predecessors had that qualification in any degree. The military experience of some of the soldier Secretaries of War was indeed, in a number of cases quite limited, while the Cabinet terms of several of the others were very short. The first Secretary of the War was General Henry Knox, who had a fine record in the army of the Revolution, and who occupied the office from September 12th, 1789, until January 2nd, 1795, when he was succeeded by Colonel Timothy Pickens, who had been adjutant general and quarter master general of the Revolutionary forces. Pickens, although a native of Massachusetts, was at the time of his appointment a citizen of Pennsylvania. He had been Postmaster General and was subsequently made Secretary of State by President Washington, and was continued therein by President Adams, who, however, dismissed him from office May 12th, 1800. He became one of the leaders of the anti-expansionists when the Louisiana purchase was made, and later was associated with the cabinet which held the Hartford convention, although he did not attend that body. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts in 1812-16, and declined a re-election. During the incompetency of the office by Knox and Pickens the Indian wars, the whisky insurrection and the troubles with France occurred.

James McHenry, the next Secretary of War, was an Irishman, who emigrated to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine. During the Revolution he was a surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment, was for awhile secretary to Washington and served on the staff of Lafayette. His successor, Samuel Dexter, was a Massachusetts lawyer, without military experience. Roger Taney, who was appointed as his successor, was also a lawyer without military experience. He, however, declined the office. President Jefferson had but one Secretary of War during his two terms. This was Gen. Henry Dearborn, who had fought through the Revolution and who during the war of 1812, after his retirement from the Cabinet, was made senior major general. His successor, William Eustis, was a regimental surgeon during the Revolution. The next Secretary of War was a Pennsylvania, Gen. John Armstrong, who took office January 13th 1813. He was appointed because of the capture of Washington by the British and the failure of the Canadian campaign, and on September 27th 1814, was succeeded by James Monroe, then also Secretary of State, who had served in the Revolutionary army, and who was a lawyer who was next appointed, but declined, was a lawyer. George Graham, the next incumbent of the office for a few months, commanded a troop of light horse during the War of 1812. His successor, John C. Calhoun, who filled the office for nearly 8 years, had no military experience, and the same was true of his successor, James Monroe, Peter B. Porter, the next Secretary of War was a soldier of the War of 1812, but John H. Eaton, President Jackson's first Secretary of War, was a civilian and a lawyer. The following Col. Lewis Cass and Benjamin F. Butler, the latter being a lawyer without military experience. He had been from New York and should not be confounded with his later-day namesake from Massachusetts.

Joel R. Poinsett, who was President Van Buren's Secretary of War, fought with the Chilians against the Spaniards, but was never in the American army. The succeeding Secretaries of War, John Bell, John McLean, who declined the appointment, John C. Spencer, James M. Porter, and William Wilkins, were all without experience. The last two were from Pennsylvania. Judge Wilkins being a Pittsburger. William L. Marcy, the War Secretary of President Polk, and who was elected to the war office throughout the Mexican war for a short time a captain in the War of 1812. President Taylor, although a soldier himself, chose a civilian, George W. Crawford, for his War Secretary. Upon Taylor's death Gen. Winfield Scott was for a short time Secretary of War, but resigned, succeeded by a lawyer and civilian, Charles C. Conrad. President Pierce had for his War Secretary Jefferson Davis, who had been a colonel in the Mexican war, and was a graduate of West Point. His successor, John B. Floyd, had had no military experience, although he subsequently became a member of the Confederate army. Joseph Holt, the next Secretary of War, was also a civilian lawyer. Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first War Secretary, had been Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, but had had no active military service. Edwin M. Stanton, who became Secretary of War on January 15th, 1862, and who remained such for six years, was a lawyer and civilian without any military experience, but made a wonderful success of his administration. A native of Ohio, he was appointed to the office from Pennsylvania. General U. S. Grant acted as Secretary of War for a short time, and Gen. John M. Schofield held the office from May 28th, 1868, to March 4th, 1869. President Grant in succession appointed three soldiers to the office, John A. Rawlins, William T. Sherman and W. W. Belknap, but subsequently appointed two civilians, Alphonso T. A. Donalson and Cameron, the latter of Pennsylvania. President Hayes had two civilian War Secretaries, George W. McCrary and Alexander Ramsey, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Presidents Garfield and Arthur had Robert T. Lincoln for their Secretary of War. He served for a time in the army during the Civil war, and held the rank of captain. President Cleveland's Secretaries of War William C. Endicott and Daniel S. Lamont, were both civilians. President Harrison's Secretary of War, Redfield S. Proctor, commanded a Vermont regiment during the Civil war, while the last Secretary, Russel A. Alger, won the rank of colonel, brevet major general in that conflict.

The presence of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., is cause for more than ordinary alarm, because of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of people from all over the country at the home while the disease prevailed there unknown to the physicians, and these visitors have scattered to their homes. The fear that the plague may be distributed in many parts of the country is well-founded, but it is hoped that the germs of the disease did not find lodgings upon the persons or clothing of the unsuspecting visitors to Hampton.

Sorrowing Teeth Boys.

Tearfully They Follow the Casket Containing the Remains of their Beloved Colonel Hawkins—Chaplain Hunter Coming East With the Body. Impressive Services in Charge of the California Knights Templar—His Old Charger There—Blinker Takes a Bride.

Under the flag he died for and the tattered regimental colors he loved, followed by the sunburned boys he had led so many years against strikers in Pennsylvania and Spaniards and Filipinos on the other side of the world, the body of Colonel Alexander Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was taken to the train Saturday and sent East. San Francisco gave full meed of honor to him. Immense crowds watched the funeral cortege. The handsome casket was placed in Solomon's hall, Masonic temple, early in the afternoon. It was almost hidden in floral offerings from the officers of the Tenth and other regiments. Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., held the beautiful Masonic burial service at 3 o'clock. Worshipful Master Edward F. Delger conducted. After the ceremony the casket was carried by the eight first sergeants of the regiment to a gun carriage from the Third artillery drawn by six handsome blacks. Behind was led Harry, the Colonel's old charger. In full regalia the Masons and the Knights Templar followed, and then the Mourning regiment, each private with a bit of crepe on his breast, and each officer's sword carrying the symbol of mourning. The escort committee in carriages, the Nebraska regiment and the 17th artillery band completed the procession.

Members of the Golden Gate and California commanderies, Knights Templar; members of Governor Gage's staff and many officers from the Presidio were at the temple. As the body moved slowly down the Market street not a sound came from the crowd that packed the sidewalks.

SYMPATHY FOR THE REGIMENT.

The attitude of the 50,000 people there was one of profound sympathy with the regiment. At the ferry the caisson stopped and as the ranks went by the lines of the battered campaign hats were doffed, and more than one man shed tears. The colonel's own company H, the officers, the old horse and a few of the committee crossed the bay, and there the heads saw the casket put on the train. It reached Pittsburg at 7:50 a. m. Thursday. When it went Chaplain J. L. Hunter, ex-Sheriff Lucien Clawson, of Greensburg, George Cramer, of Patterson, and W. B. Cuthbertson, all members of the committee. All business was stopped during the progress of the procession, not a car or wagon being allowed on that portion of Market street.

California lassies will catch many a Tenth boy before the regiment leaves. The first wedding will take place Friday, when Wilson M. Brinker, Company E, was married to Lillian Renselaar, a beauty, and daughter of a wealthy California family. They met when the regiment was here before. Privates James Kramer and H. M. Kinkead were best men.

There are said to be about eight more marriages in sight in the regiment, but the boys who are to be principals are reticent.

DEEDS OF FUNSTON DONE.

"What is the bravest deed done by any Tenth man?" is answered by nearly all the boys with the story of how Lieutenant Richard Coulter, Jr., and Privates John Campbell and Israel Ruff, of Company I, swam the river at Guignout, March 27th, under a heavy fire from insurgents entrenched on an island, and there recovered the surrender of about 40 Filipinos. In the Tenth's mind the deed of Funston at Calumpit is paled by this exploit. Funston was in the same engagement, and the latter crossed the river with some of his regiment farther down the river, and coming up, took the credit for the Tenth's boys' deed. They did not, inasmuch as he outranked Lieutenant Coulter.

The action of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett in refusing the commission of colonel because generally known here today, and he is much praised by officers, men and the papers for his delicate tribute to Colonel Hawkins' memory.

There will come a day when the world will be blindless and then the pest of insects, big and little, will begin. Whether the women who used some of the 1,500,000 birds that were killed in Venezuela last year to secure feathers for hats and bonnets ever think of this we do not know, but they should think of it. If the craze for "tips" and "wings" that are now used for head gear keeps up the pretty feathered creatures will be totally destroyed in this country, and in the South American continent, too. Of course this is a long look ahead, but it is nevertheless a sure outlook.

Fought Death to the Last.

Col. Hawkins' Nurse Tells How the Soldier Suffered and Died. Wanted to Live to Reach Home Again.

When Col. A. L. Hawkins of the Tenth died, there was with him only Private W. Thays, a professional nurse, and one of the hospital men of the regiment. He remained constantly in attendance upon Colonel Hawkins from the time his ailment became serious until the end. It was at his commanders request that he acted as his nurse. Private Thays, in speaking of the sorrowful event, said:

"Col. Hawkins left no message nor did he express a belief at any time that death was near. His was a constant and unending fight to sustain himself until he reached home. He would never admit the serious character of his condition. A few days before his death he said to me that he believed when he got to San Francisco he would ask for his discharge, together with that of Maj. Bierer and one or two others who had been wounded or were seriously ill. The last two months of his life was a constant martyrdom. In paroxysms of pain he would shut his teeth tightly together and strive by exercise of his will power to repress exclamations of sufferings. When he was dying this strong and marked characteristic was apparent, and almost his last breath was drawn through set, determined teeth as though he was fighting death to the limit.

"For several weeks before his death he could take nothing but milk and as a result he became greatly emaciated. At the time of his death I do not believe he weighed over 130 pounds. On the morning of July 15th, about 7 o'clock, I noticed that he was dropping into a semi-comatose condition. I would ask him a question and he would arouse himself and reply in part, and then drift off on some other subject. His refusal to recognize the serious character of his condition led him invariably to rise himself and greet his officers and those who called upon him in his last days with a pleasant smile and a hearty word at all times. As the day of the 15th passed by the coma became more marked, until about 10 o'clock at night, when he lapsed into a state of total insensibility. I was alone with him when he died. It was just as though he had dropped into a quiet sleep."

The Presidio at 'Frisco.

The Famous Military Post Where the Tenth Regiment Will Remain Until the 22nd.

At the Presidio at San Francisco is a place now fraught with much interest because of the fact that the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment will be there until the 22nd of Aug. the following description of it by a San Francisco correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat will prove timely reading. Presidio is a Spanish term, and while its literal translation into English would signify an institution similar to our State prisons, the common acceptance of the term both in Spanish-America and in English-speaking localities having adopted Spanish names is an army post or barracks. The Presidio or Yerba Buena (San Francisco) was established as an army post by the Spanish 100 years ago, and was first occupied by American troops in March, 1849, by Capt. F. J. Lipsett's company of Col. J. D. Stevenson's New York volunteers, the original "Fighting 100," that rendered military assistance to the Americans in maintaining a continual "hot time in the old town."

The presidio is situated in the north-western suburbs of the city on a slope which ascends gradually on the southern margin the Bay of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay, and has in view the fortifications on Fort Point, a mile to the north, and near the entrance to the golden harbor; the batteries on Alcatraz and Angel islands and those of Point San Jose and Lime Point.

Back from the post the ground rises rapidly into grass-covered hills dotted with clumps of trees, and about the officers' quarters are rows of evergreen and shade trees; however, shade is not a serious necessity, for the sun is nearly always welcome. The Market street not a sound came from the crowd that packed the sidewalks.

Medical.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS CITIZEN'S STATEMENT IS INVALIDABLE TO BELLEFONTE PEOPLE.

When a resident of Bellefonte whose statement appears below, who has no monetary or other interest in the article which he publishes, who is anxious to do his good turn, who publishes in this paper his experience with Doan's Kidney Pills—that citizen must have good and sufficient reason for doing so. The following should dispel any doubts which may have existed in the reader's mind on this subject:

Mr. William Valance, of 22nd High street, night watchman, says: "For 2 years or more, off and on, I had trouble with my back and pains in the upper part of my kidneys accompanied by a disagreeable feeling in my head and acute lameness right over my kidneys. I had tried many remedies, but later found it arose from my kidneys not acting properly. Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at F. Oster's drug store. They stopped the annoyance from the kidneys and removed the lameness and aching in my back. They did me any amount of good and I do not hesitate to recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale at all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

For Sale.

J. HARRIS HOY, Manager, Office, No. 8, Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa.

ROCK FARMS.

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Young Cattle and Feeders for sale at all times. 43-45-ly

Prospectus.

PATENTS.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co., receive special notice. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York City. Branch office, 625 F. St., Washington, D. C.

Plumbing etc.

CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER

as you choose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for loss of price. Judge of our ability as you judge of his—by the work already done. Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA. 43-43-61

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer-to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c. 44-1-ly

Tourists.

—A few years ago hard times made the western farmer deny himself everything save the bare necessities of life. Then came the great crop year of 1897 and with it a story. A Nebraska farmer carried a mortgage of \$4,200 on his property, and it was a burden hard to contend with. The wheat crop in '97 was enormous and prices were high. He appeared at the bank shortly after harvest, pulled out \$4,000 and asked for a loan of \$200 to enable him to cancel the mortgage note. The banker who held the note, urged him not to bother about it, but go and buy cattle with his \$4,000, feed his corn crop and in that way get the maximum for his product. "No, sir," replied the farmer, "I want to pay that note now. Then when I harvest the corn crop I'm going to pay you back that \$200 I just borrowed, and then do you know what I'm going to do?" and his honest face beamed all over with pleasure. "I'm going to buy a buggy!" This little incident tells the story of thousands of others out in Nebraska, and the crops of the past few years have put Nebraska farmers in an enviable position.

Spouting.

W. H. MILLER, BELLEFONTE, PA. Allegheny St. Repairs Spouting and supplies New Spouting at prices that will astonish you. His workmen are all skilled mechanics and any of his work carries a guarantee of satisfaction with it. 24-38

Roofing.

A LEAKING ROOF IS A PESKY NUISANCE. W. H. Miller, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., puts on new or repairs old slate roofs at the lowest prices. Estimates on new work gladly furnished. 42-38

Scales.

THE FAIRBANKS SCALES. VALVES AND SUPPLIES. 236 and 238 Third Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. H. C. BREW, AGENT, Bellefonte, Pa. 44-5

Meat Markets.

GET THE BEST MEATS.

You save nothing by buying poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere. I always have —DRESSED POULTRY— Game in season, and all kinds of good meats you want. Tav My Shop. P. L. BEZEE, High Street, Bellefonte. 43-34-ly

SAVE IN YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for fat and juicy steaks. Good meat is abundant here, because good cattle, sheep and calves are to be had. WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good. We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you at prices that at other places you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you. GETTIG & KREAMER, Bush House Block. BELLEFONTE, PA. 44-18

Travelers Guide.

ALTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CONDENSED TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27th, 1898.

EASTWARD—WEEK DAYS.		WESTWARD—WEEK DAYS.	
Read down.	Read up.	Read down.	Read up.
P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.
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