



CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anecdotes and Observations.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

CHAPTER II.

This little accident did not stop the festivities for a moment; a little better order was established and more races followed. Many, however, were not in a condition to know or care where they rode, only so there was great speed, rode their horses here and there over the great field, against one another and through the crowd of soldier spectators on foot, adding more casualties. Noon came and races ended for the forenoon, and the chivalric horsemen returned to camp for crackers and pork dinner.

A crowd assembled at the Catholic chapel or tent of worship where the priest preached a sermon, followed by a wedding. Dinner over, the chivalric horsemen and attendant crowds of soldiers on foot reassembled at the race-course and had more races and wild riding, till about 4 p. m., when heavy, rapid cannonading commenced on our right, and shells came whirling into our camps. Report came that the Johnnies had turned our right and were crossing the river in force; all was excitement and the soldiers hurried to their respective camps. The "long roll" was beat and columns were formed, troops stood waiting, batteries all hooked up and ready, the firing slackened and soon ceased, and night and quiet once more settled down over the great encampment, save, only, in the Irish brigade, where they jollified, drank and fought among themselves all night.

On March 24th, 1863, a performance, new to us, was enacted on our review ground and I went down, with many more, to see it. Agreeably to the findings and sentence of a "Court Martial" three soldiers were, with great ceremony, drummed out of the service. Great efforts were made to humiliate these men as much as possible; they were especially prepared for the occasion. One side of the head, beard and mustache was shaved clean; one was a smooth faced boy and did not need any face shaving. About five thousand soldiers were turned out and formed a hollow square, all sides facing inward. The three condemned soldiers were compelled to lead the way in this grand march, and to carry their caps in their hands. Immediately behind each was a soldier in position of charge bayonet, the point of which was within a few inches of the head, and carried in that position throughout; following these more guards with shouldered arms, and lastly followed an immense drum corps of more than a hundred fliers and drummers, playing without halt or change, the "Rogues March," as this procession moved along the four inner sides of the square and within five paces of the front of the troops standing at order arms. The victims had the sympathy generally of the troops in attendance, many saying that they would make that same march for a discharge and cursed the whole performance.

When the parade had made the full circuit of the hollow square the victims were taken to the rear outpost of the army and given "dishonorable discharges," said to contain the sentence, "dishonorably discharged and drummed out of the U. S. Military service." No doubt the offense of which they were guilty was of a trivial character, had it been serious they would likely have been shot or hung, like many were during the war. Military courts are never over merciful and life is held cheap in war. The event of the season came off April 7th, 1863. The Grand Review of the main portion of the Army of the Potomac, over one hundred thousand men, Infantry and Artillery. This review was looked forward to for days and passed off finely, with all the pomp of real war.

Great preparations had been made for the display and the ordnance was polished up like new, the uniforms of the men were mostly new and without blemish; blackened shoes and white gloves, everything in general faultless.

Tall stakes bearing the designs of the badges of the different corps, were planted all over the great plain, in the positions to be occupied by the different commands. The troops came to the field by brigades, massed and wheeled into line, as if by instinct, with no confusion or noise, except the music of the bands, the heavy tread of the great host that seemed to shake the ground, and the few brief orders of

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"THE TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR FUND."

Something About Methodism in America and that Munificent Fund — The Twentieth Century Thank Offering. Part II.

Much is said, and justly, of the amazing organization of commercial enterprises, and much about astonishing political activity. In many parts of the country, these were fully equaled in the canvassing for the twentieth century thank offering. Had the whole Church been equally well cultivated, it is reasonable to believe that thirty instead of twenty millions would have been the result; but the vastness of territory, the absence of many members from home at the time the appeals were made and collections taken, and many other impediments prevented this. Only such an organization as is herein described, and a secretary preeminently fitted for the position, made possible such a result. Neither could he nor the organization have accomplished it had not the bishops and the editors of the Church press throughout the whole of the vast field enthusiastically and with much tact and perseverance promoted the *esprit du corps* of the denomination;—and these could not have succeeded had not leaders among the laity, both men and women been intensely interested, and a multitude of the people accepted the appeal in the spirit in which it was made.

To colleges and universities, about \$7,000,000 was given; to theological seminaries, \$85,730; to seminaries and academies, \$1,132,100. The largest sum given to any single university was \$1,233,800, to Syracuse University. Ohio Wesleyan University received \$1,092,806; the American University at Washington, D. C., \$525,000; Cornell College Iowa, \$405,000; Allegheny College, Pa., \$310,000; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., \$287,750; De Pauw University, Indiana, \$267,000; Hamelin University, Minnesota, \$250,000; Boston University, \$230,000; the Woman's College of Baltimore, \$244,000; Moringside College, Iowa, \$136,500; Baker University, Kansas, \$110,000. To ten other colleges and universities were given, each sums of \$50,000 or more, but less than \$100,000; and to eight, sums of \$25,000 and upward; to other smaller sums.

Thirty-four seminaries and academies, including \$200,000 to schools in India, were recipients of gifts under this cause. New Hampshire Conference Seminary received \$200,000; Grand Prairie Seminary, Illinois, \$114,200; West Virginia Conference Seminary, \$100,000; Centenary Collegiate Institute, New Jersey, \$75,000; Wyoming Seminary, Pa., received \$62,000; Beaver College and Musical Institute, Pa., classed among the seminaries, \$58,000; Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, \$45,000. Others received smaller sums.

For various philanthropies and charities, \$2,519,761 was contributed, and for a permanent fund for the support of worn out ministers, \$304,000. To this must be added \$379,000 given to establish churches in destitute communities outside the ordinary work of church extension.

The rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church with regard to building new churches is this: An "estimate of the amount necessary to build shall be made; and three-fourths of the money, according to such estimate, shall be secured or subscribed before any such building shall be commenced." There

Report of Anthracite Strike Commission.

The chief and most vital feature of the report of the Anthracite Strike Commission is its declaration that there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union men in the operation of the collieries. This is only a new enunciation of the utterance of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal, and shall have equal opportunity each with every other, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Logically, also, the commission declared against the system of vengeance known as the boycott, which is a violent interference with the rights of the individual.

It was fully expected that these fundamental principles would be upheld. Before the commission was formed the operators and the representatives of the miners' union, pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the commission. If these pledges be made good it may be expected that the country will no more be shocked by assaults and killings perpetrated by one class upon another in the anthracite regions, but that all will work together peaceably upon the terms laid down by the commission.

The advance in wages, the decrease in the number of working hours, the

The weather prophets who predicted "rough weather after these rains," hit it again.

will always be many churches which are indebted to the amount of one-quarter the cost, which is often more than was estimated and may be increased by delayed payments of interest. Various circumstances also lead to the ignoring of the rule Fires have destroyed edifices insufficiently insured, and it has been necessary to rebuild at once, or a better church was demanded than could be erected by the insurance; hence, in an expanding body, dealing extensively with the South and far West, at all times there will be many church debts. These are reported annually to every conference.

Only such debts as have been paid under the impulse of this movement have been included in the account. The proposition appealed strongly to many localities that would perhaps have postponed the payment of their debts for a long term of years, and \$9,003,596 of the twenty-million-dollar thank offering thus accumulated was devoted to the work of providing things honest in the sight of all men.

The exact amount received from all sources cannot be ascertained until after the assembling of the spring conferences; but up to January 15 of the present year, \$20,897,270 was duly accounted for and certified to by the secretary.

In addition to this, the regular fixed charges and benevolent collections of the Church, amounting to more than twenty million dollars per annum, showed an advance rather than a decrease. This means that in the last four years this one denomination of evangelical Christians has, without aid from the State, under the influence only of personal interest and persuasive arguments, expended above one hundred million dollars for its faith.

The primary work of Methodism is to revive and spread spiritual religion. For some decades, its energies were devoted chiefly to this end. Awakened religious interest, however, created a strong desire for education among the common people, hence the extraordinary progress made by the Church in this department of civilization. Homes for the aged, hospitals, orphan asylums, naturally came later. Temperance,—meaning by this total abstinence from intoxicating liquors,—has been strenuously insisted upon, as well as abstinence from all amusements tending to make the youth of each generation indifferent to the appeals made to them by parents, pastors, and teachers for a higher life than that which seeks chiefly sensual enjoyment or material prosperity, or forgets in "the life that now is" "that which is to come." Whether the financial achievements of the denomination will permanently distract its attention from its primary work is a question of vital importance, not only to Methodism, but to American Christianity.

Since all these gifts have been voluntary, and the people are entitled to all the privileges of the denomination, social, intellectual, moral, and religious, whether they give much or little, it may reasonably be assumed that the original impulse which gave rise to Methodism has by no means expended its force.

sliding scale and other decisions made by the commission are matters of detail which concern the operators and their employees, and on which no one not engaged in mining coal or who has not profoundly studied them can speak with authority. It is fair to assume that after the exhaustive hearings lasting for months, held by the commission, it has reached an equitable determination.

To say nothing of the terrible distress caused by the coal famine, the loss, according to the estimate of the commission, was enormous. The loss to the operators is placed at \$46,000,000; to employees, in wages, \$25,000,000; to transportation companies, \$28,000,000; a total of \$99,000,000. All this might have been saved, but it will be some compensation if the result of the great anthracite coal miners strike is to teach all classes in every section, that this is a government of liberty regulated by law; that no man or no organization has a right to say under what conditions another man shall sell his labor; that every man has a right to work under any terms or for any wages that are satisfactory to him, and that the State will protect him in that right with all its power.

Wm. Mitterling moved to town Wednesday. He will continue dealing in cattle as heretofore.

LOCALS.

Easter, April 12.

Miss Emma McCoy moved into the house of Edward Foreman.

The Sophomore class of Pennsylvania State College will banquet in Milton, March 31.

Colonel Reeder announces himself a candidate for delegate to the Republican state convention.

The offices occupied by Register Archey and Recorder Rowe are being repaired and repainted.

Myrtle Rowe, 13 years old of Reedsville, died from the effects of eating laurel in mistake for wintergreen.

D. K. Geiss, of this place, last week started on a trip through the eastern counties, combining business and pleasure.

It has been announced that the Masonic fraternity, of Harrisburg, has arranged to erect an \$80,000 temple at Third and State Streets, directly fronting the Capitol.

Harry Decker, formerly of Centre Hill, writes the Reporter that he and his family reached Altoona Wednesday of last week, have settled down, and like the place.

George G. Buckner, professor of organic science of Bucknell University, was nominated by Governor Pennypacker as a member of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

Considerable lumber, staves, props and other timber is being shipped from the Centre Hall station. Tony Noll's output of props, lagging, and the like, is no small item of the whole.

The story of Abraham Lincoln's early loves is told by Myrtle Reed with truth and reverence in the April Woman's Home Companion. It is a fascinating picture of a great man.

The warm rains have started the grass to grow. Lawns look pretty with their new velvety coverings, and have the stamp of April instead of March.

If you want to see a well-kept lawn about a farm house, you need only go down the Brush Valley road to the farm of Mrs. Maggie Harper, on which Wm. Schell lives.

Captain S. H. Bennison, of Abdera, is ill. Several weeks ago the Captain was thrown from a load of lumber and suffered considerable injury, from which he had, however, almost recovered.

Ex-Sheriff Brungart has resigned the office of deputy sheriff and will become superintendent of the stove mill plants of the firm of McNitt Brothers & Co., of which E. M. Huyett, of this place, is a member.

Among the new dwellings to be occupied on or before April 1st, are those of Dr. George Lee, Samuel Durst, and Wm. Colyer, the latter being located on Mr. Colyer's farm and will be tenanted by Solomon Lingle.

It is reported that Wm. J. Singer, Esq., who went to New York a short time ago for medical treatment, says the Daily News, is in a dangerous condition, and there is some doubt expressed about his recovery.

The annual reunion of the German Reformed churches of Southern Pennsylvania will be held at Penn Mar on July 16. A committee has been appointed to invite President Roosevelt to attend. The Marine Band will also be present.

House Committee on Counties and Townships killed the bill for the creation of a new county of Conemaugh from the southern part of Cambria and portions of Somerset, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, with Johnstown as the county seat.

Elsewhere in the Reporter will be found a card announcing that Prof. Will D. Blair will begin teaching vocal and instrumental music in Centre Hall the third week in April. Prof. Blair is an accomplished musician, and will be able to give the best instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. W. English, of Pittsburg; Mrs. George English, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Furey and Miss Margaret Furey, of Spring Township Saturday morning drove to Centre Hall, to visit Mrs. J. M. King, who is the sister of Mr. English and Mrs. Furey.

The April Cosmopolitan is a carefully balanced magazine. It appeals to the individual tastes of the many, and the many tastes of the individual. There are 17 stories and articles—101 pictures. Chief place is given to a striking article on "The Americanization of the Canadian Northwest," written by William R. Stewart.

Dr. Holloway, pastor of the Bellefonte Lutheran church, received information from Andrew Carnegie that he would supply \$1000 for a pipe organ in his church, provided the members would furnish a like amount. A similar proposition has been received by Dr. K. Otis Spessard, of the Millinburg Reformed church, and the Lutheran church at Lock Haven.



W. HARRISON WALKER.

It is a pleasure for us to refer to the subject of this sketch, W. Harrison Walker, Burgess of Bellefonte, who was elected by the phenomenal majority of 342 over his Republican opponent, and which is the largest majority ever given a Democratic candidate in that strong Republican town.

The Daily News in commenting on the election of Mr. Walker, said, among other things: "You were elected to the honorable and responsible position of Burgess, not by the votes of one political party, but by the better element of our citizens without regard to political affiliations."

They supported you because they recognized in you a man whom they could trust, believing you would discharge the duties of the office without 'fear, favor or affection.'

Since Mr. Walker has entered upon the duties of his office he has demonstrated to the people generally his strong determination to correct many evils, as well as punish the offenders who grossly and wilfully violate the provisions of law.

Burgess Walker is a son of Samuel E. Walker, now a resident of Salona, and one of the most substantial and prominent business men in Clinton county. In June 1896 he was graduated from the Dickinson School of Law, ranking high in his class. He was admitted to the Centre county bar July 20, 1896, and on August 1st of the same year, became the junior member of the law firm of Fortney & Walker, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of the law. The firm of which he is a member, is one of the most substantial in this section of the state. The people of Bellefonte did well in electing Mr. Walker to this important and responsible position.

Miners Win Eight Hour Fight.
The coal miners of the second bituminous district have at last gained a concession from the operators for which they have been fighting for the last five years, namely, an eight hour day.

After two weeks of the hardest kind of work the miners carried their point, and a scale on the basis of an eight hour day was signed by representatives of the miners and operators Friday evening at Altoona.

The new scale grants the miners the eight hour day, a 10 per cent. advance in pick mining, a 12 1/2 per cent. increase for machine mining and a 10 per cent. advance to other labor about the mines.

A Rare Bargain.
Our regular \$4.50 Cabinets for a short time for \$3.00. A discount of 33 1/3 per cent. This is not an advertising dodge but a straight tip. If you want pictures now is your opportunity. At Centre Hall every Friday, except 27.

W. W. SMITH.

Copious Rains.

Saturday afternoon rain set in, a half inch falling that day. Sunday there was a precipitation of one inch and Monday a fall of seven-tenths of an inch of rain, making in all two and two-tenths inches. Friday preceding the rain was the warmest day in March, the mercury rising to seventy-four degrees.

Entertainment Saturday Night.

The members of the Penn Hall band will give an entertainment in Grange Arcade, Centre Hall, Saturday night, next. The entertainment consists of short dramatic sketches, instrumental and vocal music, and has been produced with great success at various places in the valley. Admission, adults, 10; children 5 cents.

Farmers Take Notice.

Just received a car load of smooth and barb fence wire; fifty roll Poultry Netting from two to six feet wide, which will be sold at prices that will surprise everybody. Come at once, it won't last long. All wire and netting must be sold for cash or its equivalent.

O. T. KORMAN, Spring Mills.

Horses at public sales are bringing the top prices.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Miss Bertha Wolf attended the funeral of her uncle, John Wolf, which occurred Wednesday.

The sunrise prayermeeting on Easter Day, will again be observed in the Lutheran church.

Perry Breon's sale, which was one of the largest in this section of the valley, was well attended. He sold a fine lot of cattle that brought good prices.

D. H. Myers, of Tusseyville, who looks after the interests of the Howard Creamery Corporation on the South Side of Potter township, was a caller Friday and advanced his subscription.

The House voted down the bill of Representative Kepler prohibiting intermarriage of the Caucasian and negro races. The vote was 81 to 35, or 22 less than a constitutional majority of 103 in the affirmative.

The Woman's Home Companion offers three cash prizes for the best suggestions on the following topics: "How to Make School-Yards Attractive," "How to Make Pin-Money at Home," "How to Pay off Church Debts." For further particulars see April number.

Ephraim Harter, the junior member of the firm of G. M. Harter & Son, of the famous Red Mill, was in town Friday on business, of course, for that is the only reason he comes to town. The Red Mill grinds out various products eighteen hours per day, says Mr. Harter.

Mrs. Maggie Love, postmistress at Tusseyville, and W. R. Neff, of near the same place, were callers Friday. Mrs. Love is preparing to move to Oklahoma, and Mr. Neff is getting the little jobs on the farm done up so he will be ready to begin farming in earnest as soon as the soil can be stirred.

Mrs. Jane Miller, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lot Evans, near Cedarville, Illinois, had a paralytic stroke and fell and broke a limb, says the Orangeville Courier. She was sitting in the room with the family, and got up to get a light when she was stricken. Mrs. Miller is eighty-four years old and her condition is critical.

A few days ago, says the Bellefonte Daily News, some wretch entered the office of Geo. B. Klump, M. D., on High St. and appropriated the Doctor's bank book containing sixty dollars in good clean cash. The deed was committed during the absence of the Dr., who had stepped into another room for a few minutes leaving the bank book with the money on his desk.

J. H. Wagner, of Potters Mills, who had one of the big sales of farm stock and implements, last week, was in town Friday. He was well pleased with the outcome of his sale, and is satisfied that good stock will bring good prices, and will do so at a sale where the owner expects to continue farming, which explodes the idea that it is only over a clean sweep is made that cattle, etc., bring good prices.

One of the busiest men in Georges Valley these days is Green Decker, of Beech, who is cutting and sawing the timber for the store houses to be erected by Messrs. Wm. Pealer & C. A. Krape, of Spring Mills. Mr. Decker has quit farming, and is giving his entire attention to the saw mill. This move was necessitated because of the misfortune that befell his son last fall, by which he lost one of his arms. Mr. Decker had a kind word for the Beech correspondent, who he said, gives the correct news in his locality.

Boyd A. Musser, who for many years has been a resident of Bellefonte, has entered the service of the York Bridge Co., and after April 1st, will become a citizen of York, Pa., having charge of the offices of that large and prosperous manufacturing concern. He has disposed of his insurance business to Samuel Goss who will continue on in the same office.—Says the Watchman. Mr. Musser was commissioner clerk for three years, leaving that office the first of the present year, and while there made many friends [all over the county who will regret that he is leaving old Centre.

"The Legend of Penns Cave" which appeared in the Reporter the other week, was taken from a pretty little book published by Henry W. Shoemaker, Esq., of New York, who with James C. Quiggle, of McElhattan, Pa., last September on their visit to Penns Cave spent an hour pleasantly in the Reporter office, and it was in recognition of that meeting that "Wild Life in Western Pennsylvania" was sent the editor. Mr. Shoemaker is a son of H. F. Shoemaker, chairman of the executive committee of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. The Bellefonte papers that used the legend second, had not the manhood to credit the article to either Mr. Shoemaker or the Reporter.