



CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MI- NOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anec-
dotes and Observations.

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

[To be Continued.]

CHAPTER II.

At break of day April 29th, 1863, heavy details of men were sent out with axes to build corduroy roads and cut new roads for the General in command could not wait till the roads would dry up, so anxious was he to find and beat Lee and his army.

By noon we had made miles of corduroy road and we again started out. At sunset we halted and a heavy detachment of sharpshooters and pickets were sent out. Every movement was now cautiously and carefully made. Night set in dark and gloomy, but soon the hills were all ablaze with camp-fires; everywhere bright flames went up dispersing the inky darkness for a little space around. The scene was brilliant but how dark the background.

Shivering, hollow coughs, and the hum of tunes and whistling meant to be joyous, long drawn sighs followed close upon a joke or a laugh, yet good spirits prevailed. By midnight all was quiet as we lay on the ground, dreaming of home and friends or peering wistfully into the future so full of interest and thinking of our comrades who so lately bivouacked with us, now in soldiers graves all around us.

All during the night pontoon bridge trains and bridge material wagons were moving by us toward the river. Long before the break of day we were called up; we got up, stiff and sore and moved as if with the labored movements of age and the feeling was tough, but spirits soon revived and elasticity of movement was restored.

There was no time for breakfast; we were supplied with axes and spades and immediately moved out upon the miry path. The heavy tread of many feet was heard and in a few minutes the smouldering campfires only, remained to tell of our late wretched resting place. A few miles out we stacked arms and made corduroy roads toward the river to make the movement of artillery and ammunition, forage and supplies possible. By noon we had corduroyed the worst parts of the road and the entire army was again in motion.

During the forenoon of April 30th we built corduroy roads through swampy, low land and marched during the afternoon. Toward evening we reached United States Ford on the Rappahannock and crossed said river on pontoon bridges. All the troops of the centre and right Grand Divisions of the Army crossed at Ely's Ford, Kelly's Ford and United States Ford, on pontoon bridges. While the Left Grand Division, under Gen. Sedgewick crossed below Fredericksburg, also on pontoon bridges. The entire army of 130,000 men was now south of the river to meet Lee's army of about 70,000 men.

As before stated, our part of the army crossed at U. S. Ford. The "Johnnies" left their works and fled at our approach. They were pursued and two hundred of them captured. We moved steadily forward till near midnight when we bivouacked in the woods to the left of the road, about a mile from Chancellorsville.

Morning of May 1st, 1863 dawned clear and beautiful. The gentle zephyrs played among the branches of the overhanging trees. The birds sang cheerfully and all nature smiled in the beauty of a lovely spring morning. The boys were more quiet than usual. We all knew that we were on the field of a great battle and there was no telling what a single hour might bring forth. The men were held strictly in their places; every horse in the ambulance corps was hitched up and the stretcher bearers standing ready for their work. The surgeons with their boxes of bright, shining knives, saws and tongs, waiting for the gruesome work that was sure to come to them soon and in great abundance.

The artillery, all hooked up, every man in place, and formed in battery, quietly awaiting orders to bring into action this dreadful death dealing machinery. There was a quiet moving, shifting and changing of great masses of men. The topography of the country was considered and battle lines were being located. About 10 a. m. we left our bivouac in the woods, moved out into the U. S. Ford road, marched toward Chancellorsville into the first clearing which was separated from the Chancellorsville clearing by a wide strip of woods.

In this clearing and extending be

Continued on Fourth Page.

DEMOCRATS IN SOLID ARRAY.

At the Jeffersonian Banquet in Des Moines, Iowa, Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson Declares Democrats are United on the Vital Issues.

At the Jeffersonian banquet held in Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday of last week, the principal speakers were William J. Bryan and former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson gave his views as to the proper policy for the Democratic party in the coming presidential campaign. He said in part:

"We are almost upon the threshold of another presidential contest. The main issue of the struggle even now can be clearly defined. The party in power will stand, as in the past, for a high protective tariff; will oppose all attempts to lighten the burdens of enormous tariff taxation. It will stand for the trusts.

"Controlling all departments of the Government, no honest effort has been made to make good the pledges of their last National platform. With large surplus in the treasury, drawn from the channels of trade by unnecessary taxation, no reduction of the tariff will be permitted. It will stand for foreign conquest.

"In unrelenting hostility to all this, the Democratic party, true to the teachings of Jefferson, will favor the abolition of all unnecessary and unjust taxes; will demand a reduction to the minimum of the cost of every needed article of consumption. It will stand in reality, as well as in its platform, the antagonist of trusts. Believing that wherever there is a wrong there must be a remedy, it will favor such legislation as will seek to curb monopoly, and place an effectual check upon the unlawful combinations of capital, which are obstacles to legitimate business enterprise and invest-

ment. Believing with Jefferson, in an economical administration of the Government, it will oppose unnecessary and extravagant appropriations of the public money. Confident that the experience of a century has demonstrated the wisdom of avoiding 'foreign complications and entangling alliances,' it will oppose imperialism, 'the spirit of empire.' In a word, it will be the high aim of the party of Jefferson and Jackson to supplant dangerous experiments, reckless extravagance and corruption, with economical and constitutional methods of administration of all departments of the Government.

"Is it too much to believe that with these issues in the forefront there will be no dividend counsels in the Democratic party? Whatever differences may exist upon questions of less moment there can be none upon the political issues indicated.

"In the approaching struggle for political supremacy, appeal will be made more earnestly than ever before to Democrats to present an unbroken front. An appeal to all, regardless of past party affiliations, who condemn favoritism in legislation; that favoritism which enriches the few at the expense of the many; to all who by wise legislation, would curb the power of the trusts, that constant menace to honest business enterprise and popular government; to all who condemn extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the public money; to all who condemn the latter day policy of foreign conquest, in a word, to all who would restore the safe and economical methods in government, established by the founders of the Republic."

THE TREASURY HOARD.

The enormous accumulation of gold in the United States Treasury, amounting to \$632,758,826 at the end of March, is a wonderful indication of the wealth of the country. It is wonderful, not only that such vast wealth has been piled up in the Treasury vaults, but that the continued withdrawal of money from circulation has not produced even greater embarrassment than it has.

Setting aside one hundred millions as a permanent reserve of redemption fund, for the protection of the United States currency, the amount of "free gold" in the Treasury, which is not represented by certificates in circulation, is given at \$119,651,782, an increase of \$7,000,000 during the month. This is money received from customs duties, which is paid directly into the Treasury and there remains until paid out upon warrants. As the most liberal appropriations of Congress have not kept pace with the revenues, this idle hoard accumulates. It is withdrawn from the uses of business, and the laws make no provision for the issue of any form of currency in its place.

In consequence of the large payments of gold into the Treasury, the notes issued against coin—gold and silver certificates—decreased some \$6,000,000 during March, while the national bank circulation decreased about \$300,000, and this at a time of great demand for money. There has been a material increase of national

bank circulation during the past three years, especially from small banks, but as the limit of United States bonds available as the basis of such circulation, or as security for Government deposits, has been practically reached, the banks are without power to supply the deficit caused by the Treasury's hoarding policy.

Two radical faults of legislation are here apparent, the refusal of a rational system of banking currency and the insistence upon customs taxes not needed for the public use. The majority in the last Congress had abundant opportunity to enact a law that would have made possible a sound currency, responsive to actual needs, but it would do nothing. Meanwhile all suggestions of a reduction of the tariff were discarded, and the Government goes on taking money that it does not need from the people who do need it, and locking it up where it cannot be used.

Thus the county is actually embarrassed by its own wealth, which it is prevented from using to the best advantage by a narrow and obsolete economic and financial system, which increases the most of everything and taxes the many who have little for the gain of the few who have much. There is no more splendid evidence of the productive prosperity of the United States than in the power to surmount such blunders as would make a weaker nation stagger.

Governor Pennypacker has vetoed a number of bills granting pensions to individual soldiers said to have been disabled in the service of the State, upon the just ground that all such pensions should be regulated by general law, establishing a system by which the facts can be ascertained and the proper amount fixed. The absence of any such system hitherto is easily explained by the fact that there have been very few cases calling for a pension from the State, and these few have been treated as exceptional and as subjects for special acts. The number of applications has so greatly increased of late, and private pension bills have come to occupy so much space upon the calendar of the Legislature, that the necessity for some general regulation is apparent. If the State is to give pensions at all, its bounty should be distributed equally and justly, according to ascertained desert, and not according to chance or the influence which the applicant may be able to bring to bear to secure consideration for his claim.

If the Administration really has undertaken to "probe" the Postoffice Department, it has started upon a very wide and fruitful field of inquiry. The Postoffice business is so varied and so complicated and touches upon so many different interests, that the opportunities of corrupt collusion are very great, if once the service has been allowed to acquire the character of a political ma-

chine. Unfortunately, this is precisely the character which the Postoffice Department usually has borne, and when the politician's code of official morality has been accepted in the distribution of patronage, it is reasonably certain to be accepted also in the enjoyment of money making opportunities. Some of the crookedness now darkly hinted at has been more or less notorious for many years, and a Postmaster General who makes hunting delegates his chief business is not the one whose influence is likely to check it.

Approved by the Governor.

Governor Pennypacker has signed the following bills:—
That if any person or persons shall sell cigarettes or cigarette paper to any person or persons under the age of twenty-one years, he or she so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$300 nor less than \$100.

Making it a duty of county commissioners to provide a separate room or building for the accommodation of children under sixteen years of age who may be in custody awaiting trial or hearing.

Meeting of Presbytery.

A regular session of the Huntingdon Presbytery will be held in Reedsville next week, beginning Monday.

Rev. D. E. Hepler, of Lemont, is moderator.

"CORN WHEAT" A MYTH.

Thousands of Farmers Misled by Glowing Reports of the Polish Wheat.

The Department of Agriculture reports that thousands of letters are being received at the Department from farmers in all parts of the country asking for definite information concerning a so-called new grain called "corn wheat," requesting samples for trial.

The grain which caused the newspaper publications, the Department says, is known correctly as "Polish wheat," though the grain is not native to Poland, but its original home probably is somewhere in the Mediterranean region.

The newspaper reports, the Department says, are correct in saying that the heads and grains of this wheat are very large, the grains being in many cases actually twice as large as those of ordinary wheat. The statement that it yields sixty to one hundred bushels is, however, probably considerably exaggerated, though there may be instances in Idaho and Washington, where there are always proportionately large yields of wheat, in which the yield may reach sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

The experiments made by the Agricultural Department and by experiment stations in a few places show that the yield is rather disappointing. The wheat has been grown only experimentally in this country, except in a very few places. From experiments so far made, the inference would be that the grain would be very good as a hog food.

Polish wheat is much restricted in its adaptation, and the Department says could not be successfully grown anywhere east of the Mississippi, but only in the great plains region in Washington, Idaho, Montana and other parts of the mountain and Pacific States, where grain is usually grown. It has great resistance to drought.

The appropriation of \$5000 for the Bellefonte Hospital has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Carter Harrison, Democrat, for the fourth time, was elected mayor of Chicago by a majority of six thousand.

Mrs. Lucy Henney Tuesday returned from the east where she purchased her spring and summer stock of millinery goods.

The people on the south side of Centre county can be reached in no other way except through the Reporter. The Reporter goes into almost every home.

Miss Vira Lönberger, of near this place, called Tuesday to have the newspaper address of O. M. Lönberger changed from Pleasant Gap to Centre Hall.

Mrs. J. O. Deininger, who for several months has been with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Stuart, in New Bloomfield, Tuesday returned to her home in this place.

Joel Kerstetter, of Centre Hall, offers for sale a bay horse, three years old, sound and well-broken; also eight or ten shoats, weighing eighty to one hundred pounds.

Abner W. Alexander who is preserving to the Alexanders the old homestead near Old Fort was a caller the other evening. He is one of the progressive young farmers in his section, and has probably more spring work done on the farm than most farmers.

W. J. Finkle, formerly of near Spring Mills, has changed his place of residence from Patterson to Pottsgrove. From erasures made on the letter heads of the Pottsgrove Milling Company, it may be inferred that Mr. Finkle purchased the milling plant and is now its proprietor.

At the close of March, 1903, the law in relation to the organization of banks with minimum capital of \$25,000 has been in operation three years and seventeen days. During that period there has been added to the national banking system 1442 associations, with aggregate capital stock of \$86,135,500.

West Moshannon has been suffering from an epidemic of an eruptive disease which all the doctors but one pronounced chickenpox, and that one claimed it was a mild form of smallpox. A visit from the state board of health supports the smallpox theory, and a general quarantine is to be established on all roads leading through the infected place.

T. F. Townsend, Esq., connected with the U. S. Weather Bureau, Pennsylvania Department with his office in the post office building, Philadelphia, was in Centre Hall to inspect the voluntary service under Master Ted Bailey. The appliances were found in good condition, and the reports o. k. Mr. Townsend is the oldest man in point of service and age in this particular department of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and he is but sixty-five. This is his first tour of inspection through Central Pennsylvania, and he expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the country.

WILL AID HOSPITAL.

Auxiliary Society Organized to Aid Bellefonte Hospital.

In response to a call a meeting was held in the Reformed church Monday evening to organize an auxiliary society to aid the Bellefonte Hospital. The organization was formed by the election of Mrs. W. H. Schuyler, president, and Mrs. G. W. Hosterman, Mrs. J. F. Shultz, Mrs. H. W. Kreamer and Mrs. S. W. Smith vice presidents, Miss Elsie Krise, secretary, and Mrs. Helen Grenoble, treasurer.

An effort will be made by these ladies to induce as many persons as possible to become active members of the society.

The Bellefonte Hospital is an institution that is deserving of unstinted support by residents in all portions of the county. This is true because of the fact that patients will be admitted from all localities within the confines of the county, and because every physician in the same territory is accorded the use of the appliances of the institution.

Whatever support is given the hospital through the auxiliary, or otherwise, will aid in carrying on a charitable work of the noblest character.

Give your support.

LOCALS.

Miss Emma Luse was home over Sunday. She is staying in Bellefonte at present.

A girl is seldom as pretty as she thinks she is, nor as homely as other girls think her.

The young man who gets up with the sun should not sit up later than ten o'clock with the daughter.

Mason John Strong put up the wall for a porch in front of the dwelling of Assistant Postmaster C. W. Slack.

The free delivery of mails was established in Lewisburg Wednesday of last week. Two daily distributions are made.

The Rev. C. C. Miller, pastor of the Freeburg Lutheran congregation, has tendered his resignation, and has accepted a call to Bath, Pa.

A new Lutheran church was dedicated Sunday at Millintown, the cost of which was \$25,000. Rev. W. H. Fahs is the pastor in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Durst are again residents of Centre county, having moved from Glen Iron to the farm formerly owned by Hiram Durst, east of Centre Hall.

Dr. W. S. Harter was chosen delegate to represent the Woodmen of Centre county at a meeting of the State Camp to be held at Beaver Falls Wednesday, May 6th.

Mrs. Joseph Lutz, of Centre Hall, a former resident of this place, says the Lewisburg News, has been visiting among her many friends in town for the past several days.

Postmaster G. M. Boal had the walls of the post office whitened, not that the office needed the proverbial "whitewashing," but because he wanted the surroundings to be more cheerful.

Peter D. Phillips, of Colyer, Monday made a trip to Coburn, and while there was engaged by Harter Brothers, lumbermen, to go to West Virginia. The Harters have extensive lumber operations in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harper were tendered a reception by Mrs. Maggie Harper, mother of the groom, Saturday evening, the young couple having arrived from the east the forenoon of that day. About twenty-five guests were present, all of whom enjoyed themselves in many ways.

How we can bring parents and teachers into closer relations with each other, and the beneficial results of such alliance, are the points in a paper on Childhood, by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney in the May Delinctor. It is certain that until parents and teachers become better acquainted an improvement in the condition of home and school will not result.

Charles McCullough, principal of the Scenery Hill school, in Washington county, is lying at his home seriously hurt as the result of a fight with two unruly pupils. While the teacher was in the act of correcting Earl Kinder and Will Miller, aged about seventeen years, the boys attacked the teacher and fractured one of his jaws, gouged out both eyes and beat him without mercy.

The Reporter will be glad to have mailed to it marked copies of local papers containing items of interest to the Reporter readers. Personal published in foreign papers, reprinted in the Reporter, make good, wholesome reading. Do not fail to mark the notice to which attention is called.

The postal laws permit the name and address of the sender to be written on newspapers, which can be mailed for one cent. Send the news to the Reporter.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Advertise.
Next Sunday is Easter.
Advertise in the Reporter.
April tenth is Good Friday.

For sale—Ladies Continental bicycle. Inquire at this office.
Sunrise prayer meeting on Easter day in the Lutheran church.

If you did not plant a tree this spring, do so before it is too late.
Public School Financial Statements for sale at the Reporter office.

Prof. and Mrs. A. Miles Arney this week began housekeeping at State College.

David Wolf, a blacksmith in Clintondale, had fifty dollars taken from his desk by a sneak thief.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued orders prohibiting the turning of seats in day coaches.

James A. Keller, secretary of the Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, last week made a trip to Huntingdon county in the interest of that company.

Veteran George Koch, east of Centre Hall, had his pension increased from \$10.00 per month to \$12.00. His claim for increase was presented by Prof. W. A. Krise.

Sunday morning mercury fell to nineteen degrees above zero, a drop of fifty-eight degrees from Friday previous, when the column stood at seventy-seven above zero.

"Harmony," says Bryan, "like happiness, is not secured by seeking for it; it comes as the reward of right doing. Harmony is a thing to be felt, not a thing to be talked about."

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown and children, of Milroy, were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Krise for several days last week. While in town Mr. Brown gave the Reporter a brief call.

Miss Lulu Walters, of near Milesburg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Walters, died Thursday morning. She passed the final examination of the Bellefonte High School Monday previous to her death.

The new \$150,000 auditorium, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Schwab, to the Pennsylvania State College, is being pushed rapidly to completion. The concrete floors are now being laid.

Wm. H. Kuhn, of Jersey Shore, for several days was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Smith. Mr. Kuhn is formerly from Boalsburg, but has been in the vicinity of Jersey Shore for the past four or five years.

The condition of Jerry Miller who had both legs amputated, on account of injuries received on the railroad at Mill Hall, continues most favorable, and his chances for recovery are considered good by the Lock Haven hospital physicians.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity is to have a new chapter house at Pennsylvania State College. The building will be located on the corner of Beaver avenue and Allen street and will be one of the best fraternity houses in town. It is to cost about \$5,000.

J. O. Deininger, one of the oldest citizens of the borough, is one of the kind hearted citizens with whom the Reporter has to deal. When he read the call for back numbers of the Reporter he gathered several on his street and escorted them to this office. Thanks.

Read the new advertisement of C. P. Long, Spring Mills, who is adding new lines of goods to his already completed store. Furniture, hardware, clothing and shoes are the new lines. He is at present in the city. Goods will be ready for inspection and sale Saturday, next.

Robert Van Valzah, a member of the graduating class at Princeton, is spending his Easter vacation at the home of Hon. Wm. M. Allison, at Spring Mills. Mr. Van Valzah is a son of Robert Van Valzah, deceased. After graduating he will take up the study of medicine.

Thursday morning of last week the body of Ward Meyer, of Julian, was found lying along the Bald Eagle Valley railroad tracks a half mile west of Unionville. His head was crushed and he had evidently been killed by the cars. He was aged about eighteen years and had been employed at the brick works at Retort.

The lecture on "Missions in Cumberland Mountains" by Rev. L. C. Edmunds in the Reformed church Thursday night revealed conditions in Kentucky little dreamed of by any member of the audience. Rev. Edmunds, although past seventy-two years of age, presented his subject in a forcible way, interesting features being his personal experience with the mountaineers.