



CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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

[To be continued.]

CHAPTER V. THE PRISONER'S STORY.

The prison camp, about four acres in area, was a miserable place. Much rain of late, and the tramp of many feet, had produced a slush-mud in the streets of the camp, several inches deep with filth and dirt, an stench, and human offal everywhere.

Here we found hundreds of men absolutely without shelter, and all without fuel. Rain-soaked to the skin; without overcoats or blankets of any kind. Gray, ashy, pallid complexions. Thin, skinny, woebegone shadows of slowly moving, erstwhile rugged men and boys.

Hundreds of others, emaciated, cadaverous-looking men and boys, splashing hither and thither through mud, covered all over with mud and dirt; filth and lice; while here and there, in filth and rags, lone soldiers were standing like statues, grim and silent, in a state of dementia, staring wildly on those around them.

Here were talented, cultured, highly educated men of every calling profession, and trade in life. Here were the College professors and their students. Ministers and their laymen. Doctors and their former patients.

I thought, Alas! Already I have reached a point in life from which I can easily see the end. I have reached the goal. Here I stay; and I wondered not, when my comrade asked me: Is this an annex of a civilized war, or are we in Hell? A chilly Hell, I said. This comrade's name was Brooks; he was a highly educated, pious, rugged young man, a Theological student.

During the cold weather pneumonia was a common ailment and a general cause of death. The prison encampment of Belle Isle was square in form and made like a fort; a ditch eight feet wide, and three feet deep inside of the works, the ground dug from the ditch formed a fort-like embankment on the outer edge of the ditch, while the inner edge of the ditch was called the "dead-line" and any prisoner getting into the ditch was over the "dead line," and the guards had the right and orders to shoot such soldier, without hail or notice.

Belle Island was in many ways the worst and most wretched prison encampment in the Confederacy. It was located by hundreds of miles farthest north of all, and consequently, was the coldest of all. It was the only prison encampment in the south where there were no rations of wood issued, and consequently, there were no fires all winter, even though in the coldest latitude. Hence the greatest suffering by reason of weather conditions.

It was situated on a low, sandy Island, in a great river, water only a few feet below the surface, rapids on each side, the only prison encampment so situated, and therefore, was the dampest of all.

It was the nearest to the great Union Armies, and therefore suffered most by reason of the great raids made by the Union Cavalry around the Confederate Capital, frequently breaking railroad communications, between the country and Richmond, destroying the tracks, and burning depots of supplies, and train after train of cars loaded with grain and provisions for Richmond and her twelve thousand Union prisoners.

Homeseekers' Excursion to Florida.

For the benefit of homeseekers, the various railroads to Florida will sell on November 11 special excursion tickets from Washington to the following points at rates quoted:

Table with 2 columns: City, Rate. Includes Sarasto, Fla. \$30.05, Bradentown, 29.70, Kilenton, 29.70, Palmisto, 24.70, Manatee, 29.70, Punta Gorda, 30.90, Arcadia, 30.15.

These tickets will be good going on November 11 only, and to return within fifteen days, and will not be good to stop off in either direction.

In connection with these excursions, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell one-way tickets to Washington, at regular rates, from all stations on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, together with exchange orders on the railroads out of Washington for an excursion ticket from Washington to the above-mentioned points at rates quoted.

Loganton Boy Shot.

While running with a gun in his hand, Milton Schwenk aged 16 years, son of Edgar Schwenk, residing about a mile and a half east of Loganton, stumbled and fell. The trigger of the gun struck the ground and the weapon was discharged. The load of shot entered and passed through the calf of the young man's leg, making an ugly-looking and painful wound. The physician is sanguine of saving the boy's leg. Young Schwenk is rather unfortunate in handling guns, having had a thumb shot off six years ago.

Continued from first column.



A LIVELY PRISONER.

In. Just as darkness was settling down upon the camp, I looked down the street, and saw hundreds of men sitting, alone and in groups, on the wet ground. When they could stand up no longer, they would sit, or lie down anywhere, regardless of mud or weather. Many were lying down in the streets of the camp, very close, in rows, "s. on fashion," from three to twenty in a row, in their rain soaked clothes, without any thing under or over them, and the night blowing up cold.

For the night, I was snugly "spooned up" with two other boys, Austin Skinner, of Hoboken, N. J., and Jacob Adams, Smithburg, Md., the latter still living. (1903.) I did not get cold, but I could not rid my mind of the horrors I had already seen here, nor the thought of the probable fate awaiting me. Sleep did not come to me that night.

The sounds of this camp were as horrible as the sights. Within the radius of my hearing, there must have been a thousand men coughing, without a moment's lull, all night. All nights were alike in this respect. All suffered by reason of coughs and colds, and many strangled to death in fits of coughing.

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Night set in very dark, rainy and cold. There was no light in all that camp; so arrangements for the night were made before night had fully set

Continued at foot of next column.

GOOD ROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Record takes a sensible view of the good roads question, and one that the average ruralite will welcome should it be enacted into law. There is much difference of opinion as to the feasibility of the new road law. The politicians—especially the Republican office holders—favor the new law, because it has created numerous appointments at good salaries. The rural tax payer, who has his experiences with the present admittedly bad roads, and who will be asked to pay one-third of the expenditure for roads built under state supervision, views the same law quite differently, because he has only to do with the improved one-third and no hope of getting a clerkship or anything else out of the six millions appropriated.

If the state is to aid in road building, let it either appropriate monies direct to the several local districts, which may be expended as best suits the local conditions, or adopt the idea suggested by the Record editorial appended:

Some hostile comment has been made upon the recommendation of the recent Convention of County Commissioners in favor of repeal of the new Road law and a return to the old system. This is denounced as a reactionary spirit quite unworthy of the progress of the new century. But there can be little doubt that the County Commissioners are right in proposing a restoration of the old township methods of road making as an alternative to a continued attempt to graft upon these methods the new measure of the last Legislature. The acceptance which this Road law has met throughout the State sufficiently presages its doom.

What the friends of good roads have proposed is not the making of township roads but the construction and maintenance of a system of commodious highways out of the ample surplus in the State treasury. There are in existence lines of turnpike that have fallen into partial neglect and decay since the removal of the toll gates, and these can form the basis of the new system. To those having a little acquaintance with the geography and history of Pennsylvania it is needless to point out these lines of road, which before the railway era were crowded with traffic. With comparatively small expenditure these old turnpikes could not only be restored but could be made much more commodious and

fit for travel than they ever were before at their best. To these lines new routes can be added by extending country roads with the further development of the system. On the other hand, the opening and maintenance of township roads is essentially a matter of local self-government with which the state should meddle as little as possible. When commodious trunk lines of State roads shall have been established it will be the fault of the farmers if they shall neglect to properly maintain the township roads leading to these lines. But there is something bordering on absurdity in creating a department of the State government, with its engineers to instruct township supervisors as to what materials they shall use and how to use them in making and mending local roads. Many of these supervisors understand this work quite as well as the State engineers who undertake to direct them.

This road law of the last Legislature, which the practical knowledge and experience of the County Commissioners reject, is an attempt to put a new patch on an old garment. It had its origin and inspiration much less in a purpose to establish a commodious system of public highways than in a determination to prevent an inroad upon the treasury surplus for the profitable use and enjoyment of pet banks of the Machine.

When the Fifty-eighth Congress convenes November 9 on the Republican side will sit a Mr. Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloverstown, N. Y., maker of gloves. For three Congresses already has he been there ready with his vote to fasten upon the people a tariff which among industries helps his own. He now escapes a criminal prosecution only because the statute of limitations protects him. With full knowledge of the illegality of one in his position entering into a contract to sell goods to the Government he violated his oath and profited from such a contract with an army contractor. Attorney General Knox holds that the interpretation of the law prevents the recovery of the money paid the army man, a matter which is of no consequence, as the goods were delivered, but incidentally he informs the public that the statute prevents prosecution of Littauer. But does anything prevent the House from expelling him? Can the people afford to have their interests committed to representatives of this kind?

Senator Morgan announces that he will introduce in the extra session of Congress a resolution to definitely abandon the Panama Canal route and take up the Nicaragua project. This will cause much debate, but is not likely to lead to any practical result, at least in the extra session. The Administration is evidently indisposed toward the Nicaragua route so long as there is a reasonable prospect of completing the construction of the Panama Canal. If the two oceans are to be united, physical geography indicates Panama as the place of juncture.

Senator Gorman, in his speech Saturday, set the Republicans of Maryland and the Republican office holders in Washington to thinking. Here is a sentence of his speech:

"I tell you that no liberty, no safety, remains when you have a dictator, or a czar, or an emperor in Washington who can send for Maryland Republicans and tell them to harmonize their differences, to bring the negroes to the polls, to sustain him in his effort to establish social equality of the two races."

"The Breath of the North," is the title of Norman Duncan's latest story in the November McClure's of the men who go down to the sea in ships to wrest from it a meagre subsistence, in struggle with the malevolence of the elements. Mr. Duncan says that he himself hates and dreads the sea, and that these Newfoundland fisher folk it is "a terrible monster, a cruel and dread foe."

The statute of limitations should have its period lengthened so as to run through an entire administration. These speculation inquiries always come toward the last and the early birds escape.

Send the local news to the Reporter.

TRIAL LIST.

Second Week—November Term, Commencing Monday, Nov. 30 1903.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Orvis Bower & Orvis, vs. Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation and Moshannon Lumber Co., J. M. Dale. Ejectment. Wm. Wittmer, W. G. Runkle, vs. Dora and James Wittmer, Fortney and Walker. Replevin. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, W. F. Reeder, vs. Wm. I. Harvey and John Bowden, Orvis, Bower & Orvis, H. C. Quigley. Trespass.

J. A. Davidson, administrator of Julia Shope, H. C. Quigley, vs. James N. Shope, N. B. Spangler. Ejectment. T. M. Meyer, James Nolan, vs. Hurley Bros., Crosby and Orvis Bower & Orvis. Trespass. Leo J. Tierney, Orvis, Bower & Orvis, vs. The Snow Shoe Mining Co., W. F. Reeder. Assumpsit. Bertha Dodd, Orvis, Bower & Orvis, vs. Christ Shearer, W. F. Reeder. Replevin. Executors of Christian Dale, Sr., A. A. Dale, vs. Executors of Christian Dale, Jr., C. Dale. Revive Judgment. E. C. Smith, N. B. Spangler, vs. John Long's Administrator, W. G. Runkle. Assumpsit. Peter Smith's use, N. B. Spangler, vs. Mary A. Slack, et al., J. K. Johnston. Assumpsit. Mary Dodge, Blanchard, vs. John Kelley, Orvis. Ejectment. Henry C. Wooster, Nolan, vs. Robert Thompson, Keller. Trespass. F. A. Beates' Trustee, Keller, vs. H. F. Beates' Administrator, N. B. Spangler. Assumpsit. Samuel Dixon, Quigley, Poor Overseers of Snow Shoe, C. Dale and Miller. Appeal. Perry John Smith, Keichline, vs. J. Q. A. and Ada Kennedy, Reeder. Appeal. Peter Mendis, Johnston, vs. L. C. Bullock, Reeder. Sarah C. Geiss, Runkle and Reeder, vs. Luther Royer, Gettig. Appeal. J. L. Shugert's Executors, Orvis, Bower & Orvis, vs. Lewis Rosenthal, Reeder. Appeal. J. H. Lingie, Orvis, Bower & Orvis, vs. Lewis Rosenthal, Reeder. Appeal. C. Y. Wagner, Spangler, vs. A. J. Lindsey, Orvis, Bower & Orvis. Appeal. E. L. Stover, Meyer, vs. John A. Miller, Spangler. Appeal. Robert Kinkead, Nolan, H. McD. Lorraine. Appeal. Phillipsburg Beef Co., vs. Jacob Test, Nolan. Appeal.

The Reporter and World—\$1.65. The Thrice-a-Week World and the Centre Reporter will be sent to any of the Reporter readers, one year for \$1.65. Both papers must be paid in advance.

Go to the Polls. No American citizen should fail to exercise his right of franchise. It is an omission of duty and an evasion of responsibility to fail to vote. Don't forget the election on Tuesday, November 3.

Real Estate Sold. The Millheim Journal notes that at Aaronburg the real estate of the late Aaron D. Weaver was sold by the executors. Tracts Nos. 1, 2 and 7, containing 51 acres were sold to J. S. Weaver for \$64.75 per acre. Tract No. 3, containing 9 1/2 acres, to Frank Tomlinson at \$84 per acre. Tract No. 4, containing 21 acres, to Ralph Stover for \$49.75 per acre. Tract No. 5, containing 7 acres, to J. S. Weaver for \$64.75 per acre. Tract No. 6, containing 33 acres, to G. W. Kister for \$64 per acre, and tract No. 8, consisting of town property and two adjoining lots, to J. J. Fiedler for \$1505.

Centre Hill. Fine October weather. Rufus T. Strohm and bride Friday left for Scranton, which place they intend making their future home. J. O. Beaty, of Spring Mills, visited at the home of Mrs. Smith Sunday. Dr. J. K. Hosterman, of Ford City, is at home, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hosterman. Wagner Geiss and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Goodhart. School is progressing nicely under the able and efficient teacher, Miss Bertha Duck. County Superintendent C. L. Gramley has been visiting the schools in this vicinity. Miss Lizzie Burkholder, who had been in the Bellefonte hospital for the past few months, is at home again, but her condition is about the same as when she left. Joseph Hoar, of Millroy, is talking of starting blacksmithing at this place. The entertainment at the M. E. church, Spruce town, given by Rev. T. G. Elliott, was well attended. William Walters lost a valuable horse last week. Thursday, 29th inst., Ivy Bariges will offer at public sale some fine horses and cattle.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Ivy W. Bariges' sale today (Thursday.) Progress Grange meets Saturday afternoon. Diphtheria has become epidemic at Mill Hall.

D. L. Kerr, of Centre Hill, was in Millburg last week on a visit to relatives. After Monday rabbits may be legally killed. The season lasts until December 15. Poor bonnie!

John Hosterman, a student in the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, was home over Sunday. Mrs. Anna Clements will make sale of a lot of household goods, Saturday, November 7. See sale register and posters.

A brisk snow storm prevailed Monday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. Bright sunshine followed. Jerry Snively is carrying the mail from the Spring Mills railroad station to the post office. He is an ideal man in that service.

In looking over the game laws, the Reporter finds there is no limit placed on the number of squirrels that may be killed in one day. Mrs. Mary A. Reasick and daughter, Miss Savilla, today (Thursday) will go to Cleveland, Ohio, where they will remain for several months.

Mrs. H. P. Sankey, of Pottery Mills, will have one of the largest sales to be held this fall. The stock is Holstein and all in good condition. George Cowey, employed at Kulp's lumber job in Sugar Valley, had his left hand nearly cut off by an ax in the hands of a fellow workman.

The Millburg Telegraph notes that Mrs. L. B. Frank, of Rebersburg, was recently the very pleasing guest of her sister, Mrs. E. M. Brungard, on Chestnut street.

Andrew G. Curtin Quay, son of Senator M. S. Quay, has been appointed deputy naval officer at the port of Philadelphia. He will assume his new duties on November 1.

Curtis E. Greeninger, formerly a clerk in the Williamsport postoffice, who was charged with pilfering money from letters, pleaded guilty in the United States court at Scranton on Monday. He was sentenced for only one year because he had helped to convict others.

Nowadays new ideas in prize competitions are few and far between. The editor of the Woman's Home Companion has hit upon a novel prize contest that is bound to prove interesting. He has called upon his readers to assist a quartet of well-known authors in solving the ever-perplexing question of a woman's choice in love.

J. P. S. Strickler, of Millroy, was in town last week. He is the general manager of the D. Strickler & Co., manufacturers of a variety of oils and dressings for leather, etc. Mr. Strickler is one of the young Democratic leaders of Union county, and is an orator and stump speaker of no mean reputation, having filled places beside men of the type of John Fawcett.

Jesse McClenahan, of Millroy, one of Armagh township's efficient school teachers, although bravely holding out to the last, had to succumb to the summons of death Monday of last week. He taught school the Friday prior to his death. Mr. McClenahan was one of the oldest teachers of Millin county. His crippled condition made it necessary to use a wheel chair in the school room, but he had the knack of securing the good will of the pupils and was a good disciplinarian. He was a member of the Millroy Free Christian church and was buried from the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nancy McClenahan.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crawford, of this place, gave a party for their son Alfred. Those present were, Mary Whiteman, Bessie Emerick, Nina Snyder, James Lingie, Ray Durst, Ross Lytle, Fred Stover, Charlie Stover, George Kline, Bruce Stahl, Roy Puff, Henry Mitterling, Swengel Smith, Charlie Miller, Paul Bradford, Ralph Dinges, William Bradford, Charlie and Calvin Smith, Edna Krape, Verna Nearhood, Paul Neese, Wallace Runkle, Lula and Jean Shultz, Jennie Kerstetter, Cora Luse, Freda Bailey, Amanda, Isabel and Robert Krumbine, Blanche Stover, William Kerlin, John Whiteman, Roy White, Eva Bressler, Carrie Belle Emerick, William Luse, Leslie and Adam Sunday, Guy Foreman, Clayton Homan, Sumner Kerstetter, Nellie Smith, Elizabeth Sanders, Carrie and Ida Sweetwood, Helen Luse, Edna Robinson, Ruth Smith, Laura Mitterling, Jennie Stahl, Helen Wilson, Alfred Crawford, Florence Mader, Mary Dinges.