



CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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

CHAPTER IX.

[To be Continued.]

For several days we were quite busy in arranging our settlement with the Government. During the forenoon of June 7th we turned in arms, accoutrements, camp equipment, etc., etc., accounting for every gun and other article with which we were charged; so we had a clear bill, and did not owe the Government a cent. In the afternoon (June 7th, 1865) we received our discharges, dated June 1st, and full pay to, and including June 7th, from a United States Army paymaster. Written across the face of every discharge was, "Paid in full, June 7th, 1865, W. B. Mendenhall, Paymaster, United States Army." If we had been discharged June 1st, would we have been paid to, and including June 7th? Muster out and discharge mean the same thing. Troops are not discharged till after they settle with their government, and surrender their arms, accoutrements, camp equipment, etc. No one will claim that we made this settlement and surrender of arms, at any other time or place, than Harrisburg, Pa., in the forenoon of June 7th, 1865, and received discharges and pay in the afternoon of the same day. The recruits of the 148th were sent to the 531 P. V. on the morning of June 3rd, just before the Regt. started for Washington, and home, and not on June 1st, as the "Records" have it.

Why these well known errors are carried along in historical records, is beyond our comprehension. Throughout this narrative, facts and true dates are always given. All the boys were now once more civilians, and promptly started for their homes.

The story of the 148th P. V. is finished. We have followed the boys closely, in all kinds of weather, on days bright and joyful, as well as days of deepest gloom, and terrible vicissitudes, from the day of their enlistment, to the day of their discharge, and return to their homes. It now only remains to add the list of "Engagements;" our "Record of Deaths," during the war; the "Roster" of Co. "A," and the "Itinerary of the Regiment," which will constitute the final chapter.

CHAPTER X.

The following is a true list of battles and skirmishes, in which the 148th participated, noted on the field at the time and place of their occurrence, and is correct. A number of battles in this list, having more than one date, really signify so many battles at that place, and often more. The battle of Gettysburg, Pa., for example, which includes six great battles, taking place on three different days, miles apart, and no two of them on the same ground, or at the same time. In two of these battles the 148th P. V. participated; they are the great battle of the second day, in the "Wheat Field," "Devils Den," "Death Valley," and "Little Round Top," where twelve thousand men were lost, over one hundred and fifty of the 148th. The other, the great battle resulting from the charge of Pickett's twenty thousand men on the Union Centre on the third day, when ten thousand men were lost, including about fifty of the 148th.

In order that the reader may fully understand, we will briefly describe the battles constituting the great Battle of Gettysburg.

1st. The great battle of July 1st, ten miles north of Gettysburg and many miles away from the main body of the Union Army; loss, about nine thousand.

2nd. The great cavalry battle, two miles east of Gettysburg, and two miles away from the main Union Army, on July 2nd.

3rd. The great battle in the afternoon of July 2nd, which raged around the Wheat Field, Devil's Den, Death Valley, and Little Round Top, four miles south of Gettysburg, during which twelve thousand men were lost.

4th. The terrific engagement resulting from the attack made by the Confederates on the Union position on East Cemetery Hill in the evening of July 2nd ending at nine p. m. with a loss of over two thousand men. In this engagement the Confederate organization, known as the "Louisiana Tigers," never before defeated, was annihilated, and never heard of afterwards as an organization.

5th. The battle on Culp's Hill, at the extreme right of the Union line, for the recovery of the Union works, foolishly abandoned, by order of Gen. Meade the day before.

This battle lasted from 4 a. m. to 11 a. m., July 3rd, and five thousand men were lost.

6th. The great battle precipitated

(Continued on foot of next column.)

THE SHEPHERD KING.

Wright Coroner in His Stupendous Production—Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

In the appearance of Wright Lorrimer in "The Shepherd King" at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, for a limited season, beginning Monday, Nov. 29, there is introduced a new star in the dramatic firmament and a personality of uncommon interest and force.

"The Shepherd King" is presented by a company of over 200 players, and special music of a grand and elevating character is quite a feature of the production. All the leading events of David's life are portrayed with wonderful realism and effect, even to his single handed battle with the giant, Goliath of Gath, in which Goliath is represented by a literal giant in stature. The camp of Saul in the Valley of Elah, with the running brook between the courtyard of the King's palace, with David's triumphal entrance after his long exile, and the cave of the Witch of Endor, are among the many great scenes in the play which have obtained universal wonderment and admiration.

During the engagement matinees will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and as great crowds will undoubtedly be drawn to the Chestnut Street Opera House from cities, towns and villages within reasonable distances from Philadelphia it is announced that orders received by mail will receive most prompt and careful attention.

Reduced Rates to Erie.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Erie, December 13 to 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Erie from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 12 to 15, good to return until December 17, inclusive, at reduced rates (minimum rate, 25 cents)—2t.

LOCALS.

The Indian Summer came to a very abrupt finish.

The season for legally killing deer closed Wednesday.

(Continued from Previous Column.)

Petersburg, Va., First Line defenses June 15th.

Petersburg, Va., First Line "Redans," Nos. 4-13, 14, June 16th.

Petersburg, Va., First Line to Second Line defenses, June 17th.

At Hare House, later Fort Steadman, to 24 line defenses, June 18.

Beyond the Hare House, 24 line defenses, June 22d.

Jerusalem Plank Road, June 23d.

Strawberry Plains, Va., north of James River, June 30th.

Deep Bottom, Va., North of James River, Aug. 14-15-16th.

Ream's Station, Weldon R. R. twelve miles south of Petersburg, Va., Aug. 25.

North Rice, night of Oct. 26th.

Crater Fort, attack and capture of, by one hundred men of the 148th, P. V. evening of Oct. 27th.

Front of Fort Morton, Petersburg, Va., Oct. 29th.

Fort Mettle, Petersburg line, Oct. 31.

Front of Fort Morton, Petersburg line, Midnight, Nov. 5th.

Front of Fort Morton, 10 p. m. Nov. 6th, one hundred prisoners taken.

Nov. 8th, truce from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., during which the dead were buried on the field of the night battles of Nov. 5th and 6th, and the wounded brought in.

by Pickett's charge and attack on the Union Centre, in the afternoon of July 3rd, which lasted over three hours, and over ten thousand men were lost. Some troops were engaged in three and four of these, yet they are credited with only one, in the list of engagements.

So all great battles run, and all lists of engagements are short, and all do injustice to the fighters.

Battles and skirmishes of the 148th P. V.

1863.

Chancellorville, Va., May 1-2-3d.

Hay Market, Va., June 25th.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3-4.

Wapping Heights, Va., July 23d.

Richardson's Ford, Va., Sept 1st.

South Side Rappahannock, Oct. 12th.

Autumn Mills, Va., Oct. 14th a. m.

Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, p. m.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7th.

Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27-30-Dec. 1st.

1864.

Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6-7th.

Wilderness, Va., May 5-6-7th.

Po River, Va., May 9-10.

Spotsylvania, Va., May 12-13-14th.

Mifflord Station, Va., May 20.

North Anna River, Va., May 23d.

Jericho Ford, North Anna River, May 27th.

Topotomoy Creek, Va., May 28-31st.

Potomac Run, Va., June 1st.

North Anna River, Va., June 2d.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 12th.

POLITICIANS "UP AGAINST IT."

Republican senators and members are mournfully telling their friends in private that they are "up against it," that President Roosevelt is going to be pretty near the whole thing for the next four years.

They say indications multiply that the President means to have his own way, and they fear it will be impossible for them to head him off, except at a cost to the party likely to prove too great.

On the quiet, senators and members, in common with most other people, have begun predicting that the President would take the bit in his teeth as soon as the astonishing results of the election became known.

The unmistakable tendency of even this, since election, has been to demonstrate the correctness of those who made these predictions.

The policies that President Roosevelt personally believes to be right will be carried into effect, if he has the power to enforce his will on Congress, and the personnel of his administration will be made up of men selected by himself and known to be in full sympathy with his aims.

He will not reject candidates for office presented to him by senators, but he will insist from the outset that all candidates must conform to certain general Roosevelt specifications.

He has already made a start by letting it be known that he did not ask for suggestions about the construction of his new cabinet.

Without consulting any one but members of his cabinet, he decided to

TWO ARBITRATION SCHEMES.

Two methods of international arbitration were suggested by two eminent statesmen of Massachusetts on the same day, but in different places. Ex-Secretary Long's idea is an international tribunal whose decrees should be executed, if necessary, by employing the combined forces of all the Powers against the delinquent state. Ex-Secretary Olney suggested as most suitable, at least for England and America, a Court composed of an equal number of members selected from the highest judicial officers of each country, to hear and determine differences without the intervention of a foreign umpire. "The true basis of all arbitration," he remarked, "is confidence of the parties in each other's honesty of purpose and fairness of dealing." The two English speaking nations have a unique and almost unquestioning faith in their Judges, and the Alaskan Boundary arbitration in which the Lord Chief Justice of England gave the casting vote against his own side showed that the impartiality of the judiciary could be depended upon.

No argument is required as to which would be the better plan—arbitration backed by force or arbitration having for its basis confidence in the integrity, nonpartisanship and wisdom of the Judges. An arbitral decree should leave no rankling bitterness behind; and a scheme whereby it would be possible to secure an award from arbitrators whose good faith is above the breath of suspicion is as high as the heavens above a plan wherein coercion would play a part. The latter would be more likely to provoke war than to promote peace.

The decision of the Superior court sustaining the constitutionality of the pure food law and that the adulteration of liquors is prohibited by it will strengthen the hands of the officers charged with the administration of the law. The decision is one which will gratify the people of the State generally. The adulteration of food is a crime for which there is no excuse in these days of plentiful crops, nor indeed at any other time. It involves danger to the health of many people, and the probable shortening of the lives of a considerable number. Wise legislation intended to prevent it is a necessity and the strict enforcement of such legislation will be approved by the people. For those who seek to evade such legislation solely by pleading its unconstitutionality there will be no sympathy, and adequate punishment should be meted out to such offenders.

Killed Deer in Alleghenies.

Not content with the hunting grounds on the Seven Mountains Messrs W. H. Lucas and H. F. Musser, of near Centre Hill; W. O. Reardon, of Milroy, and Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of Mexico, Juniata county, hunted over a large territory on the Allegheny Mountains, between November 10th and 24th. Their luck was one deer killed by H. F. Musser. They opened their campaign in the mountains near Glens Union.

transfer General Black, a gold Democrat, from the civil service commission to the head of the pension bureau.

He offered to make Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, a member of the civil service commission, the isthmian canal commission or the interstate commerce commission.

As soon as he learned that Indian Commissioner Jones desired to retire on January 1, he offered the place to Francis E. Leupp, a newspaper correspondent, with whom he has been on terms of friendship for several years, and who wrote at the beginning of the late campaign, very appreciative sketches of the President.

With these examples as starters, it is not difficult to see what course the President intends to pursue in the matter of filling Federal positions. They will be filled with Roosevelt men wherever possible.

Hundreds of officials come down from the McKinley administration. Assistant secretaries, chiefs of bureaus, members of various commissions, high-salaried clerks, will be got rid of in one way or other.

Where they are protected by the civil service regulations they will be let out for the good of the service and their places filled by promotion of men in minor positions who have demonstrated ability according to the Roosevelt standard.

The expected changes will be far more numerous than those that took place in the few months between the second inauguration of McKinley and his death.

In some quarters it is predicted they will be almost as numerous as the one that followed the first inauguration of McKinley. The Roosevelt men are going to have their day.

WHEN TERMS OF OFFICE WILL BEGIN.

The President and Vice-President elected November 8th, will be inaugurated in their respective offices at Washington, D. C., on the 4th of March, 1905.

Pennsylvania's thirty-four electors will be notified of their election before the last Wednesday of November. They will meet at Harrisburg on the second Monday of January, at noon, and Congress will meet on the second of February, to compute the returns.

Each elector will be paid three dollars a day and three cents mileage in going to and from the State Capitol. The new Supreme Court Justice will take his seat on the first Monday of January, 1905, and will serve twenty-one years.

The new Congressmen will enter upon their new term of two years on the 4th of March next, and Congress will meet on the first Monday of December following, unless called into extraordinary session earlier.

The new Assemblymen will take their seats the first Tuesday of January, and will serve for two years.

The newly elected county officers will begin their terms on the first Monday of January.

A strong effort is being made to raise the sum of \$2,000,000 to endow the University of Virginia. The fund is to be called the Jefferson fund in honor of the founder of the university. The committee or advisory counsel in charge of the work of raising the money numbers over one hundred prominent citizens, including Grover Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller, Cardinal Gibbons, Ethel Root, Secretary Taft, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Admiral Dewey and Robert T. Lincoln. President Roosevelt has written a letter of cordial endorsement of the project to raise the fund. The university has performed a notable educational work, but has always been hampered for lack of funds. Now that the South in common with the rest of the country is prosperous there is good ground to hope that the effort to give the institution an adequate endowment will prove successful.

Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre.

Unusually strong features will make up this week's bill at the above popular house, Philadelphia, this week. Among others are, Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller, presenting George Cohan's comedy masterpiece, entitled "Election Bets." One of the very best comedy sketches on the vaudeville stage.

W. H. Sloan & Co. Mr. Sloan is conceded to be one of the very best German comedians in vaudeville. He has a new offering to present for your approval.

The Five Mowatts—A club juggling act.

Basque Quartette—A really high-class vocal act of unusual merit.

LOCALS.

Many a light-weight weighs heavily in the social scale.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Evans, White, South Dakota.

UNFAIR USAGE BY GOVERNMENT.

The Granting of Holidays to Rural Route Mail Carriers an Imposition.

The ruling made by the postoffice department which grants holidays to the mail carriers over the rural routes is an imposition on the people living in the country districts. It is a discrimination against a class of people, who, because they are not organized as other business men and tradesmen, do not insist on obtaining their rights, but rather yield to these impositions and discriminations as the sheep to the shearer.

The cities and larger towns have daily mails—week days and Sunday; the country districts and smaller towns, prior to the innovation of the rural mail service, had daily mails—Sundays excepted; today the country districts, including thousands of little villages in which there are located business places of every description, have no mails on Sundays and legal holidays. The business man is hampered in the performance of his business; he is denied the delivery of his daily and weekly newspaper; the same is true of the farmer and laborer who chances to be served by this new system of mail delivery.

Who dares to say that it is not as important for the business man, the farmer, the laborer at Potters Mills, at Tusseyville and the thousands of others similarly situated all over the United States to receive his daily newspaper, his weekly newspaper, his letters, etc., as the man who lives in the larger towns. The mail service to every man is of equal importance. The morning newspaper has no more in it for the president than it has for the humblest citizen; the message from father to son or son to father is read with equal appreciation and causes the same joy or sorrow, no matter where the recipient is located—and why, when the whole postoffice machinery is in operation, should not the mails be sent over the rural mail routes on holidays? Why should the postoffice department carry the mails to Centre Hall and not to other points?

There is no complaint entered here against the rural mail service, when in force—it is the suspension of the delivery that is complained against. Rural mail carriers should receive compensation sufficient so that the mails may be delivered every week day. The government has no right, from a standpoint of justice, to grant holidays to its rural mail carriers so that their niggardly salary will better compensate them.

Up in arms, ruralites! Petition the postoffice department to deliver your mails each week day.

Potters Mills.

William B. Ir lost a fine horse a few days ago. His son, some time ago was hauling wood from Allison's mill, when the horse got to backing and went down into the tail race on top of the wagon, and the effects of the fall was the cause of its death. It was the fastest horse in this section.

David Bohn, last Friday, while out hunting deer with his regiment, was the lucky one to see a fine young buck. Bang went Davy's gun, but the deer went on his aim, however, was correct. It was late in the evening and they could not trail it, but the next morning the party found it dead.

One day last week Louis Foust's house was found to be on fire. The fire started from a curtain hanging too near the stove pipe. The contents of the room were nearly all burned and had it not been for the people returning from Mrs. Bible's funeral no doubt the house would have burned to the ground.

Thanksgiving Day passed off in this town to the delight of nearly every body. On the above day the old cat came back in full regalia. She had a postage stamp on her head and a R. F. D. attached to her tail. This honored old cat has had a hard time to get back on account of some other cats and dogs that kept her tired for some time. We know of two old codgers who had a paw in the matter. Now they had better go way back under their barns and look for mice or some other vermin, which is good enough for them.

William Sweeney was surely surprised last Saturday evening when he entered his house and found about forty of his friends ready to greet him, and congratulate him on his thirty-ninth birthday. Mr. Sweeney's wife had the whole matter set up and it worked like a charm; he received many presents, some of which were cash. The music was furnished by the Potters Mills orchestra and William McKinley, with his famous graphophone, which rendered some comic pieces and kept the party in a jolly mood until cakes came round, which were many, and of various kinds. At eleven o'clock all returned to their homes, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney many happy days.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

J. W. Wolf, of Ardmore, is employed in Wanamaker's Philadelphia store.

Prof. John D. Meyer and niece, Miriam, Sunday returned from their Southern trip.

The Union Sunday school at Farmers Mills will hold a Christmas service Saturday evening, December 24.

The winter schedule of the Pennsylvania railroad went into effect Sunday. There are no changes on the branch.

Charles Burris is now located in Lewistown where he holds a clerkship in a clothing store conducted by Mr. Starr.

Turkeys retailed at thirty cents in Philadelphia before Thanksgiving, and hen's eggs sold for forty cents per dozen.

Five to six inches of snow fell in the vicinity of Altoona Sunday morning, and sleds and sleighs were brought into service.

Capt. H. S. Taylor and Prof. John D. Meyer were among the Bellefonte people who witnessed the Army-Navy foot ball game.

The Thanksgiving supper was a delightful affair, although the bad weather interfered with many people reaching the hall.

Mrs. W. E. Fischer and son William, of Shamokin, are arranging to spend several months in the south for the benefit of the latter's health.

Mrs. Alfred Durst, Monday morning, started on an extended visit to her daughters at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., and Taneytown, Maryland.

Rev. J. W. Beckley, an evangelist, of Lebanon, was a caller last week. He is making a tour of the central part of the state aiding local pastors to conduct religious revivals.

Recorder John C. Rowe went to Philadelphia Friday to accompany his wife home from the German hospital where she had been receiving treatment for several weeks.

Mrs. S. F. Snyder and son Floyd, of this place, visited at the homes of George Graham and Milton Shuey, at State College. They were absent several days, returning home Wednesday of last week.

Miss Lucy Trauger, of Pleasant Unity, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Gress at the Reformed parsonage, last week. Miss Trauger is a member of the Junior class of the Seminary, Bucknell University.

Frank Shutt, the Hoffer street blacksmith, announces that he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work connected with wagon building and repairing. If you are in need of work in his line, he asks that you call to see him.

T. G. Wilson, D. W. Bradford, Chas. Arney, John Heckman, Cyrus Brungart, and J. A. Sweetwood, last Friday and Saturday were up in the Baren, near State College, hunting for rabbits. They succeeded in bagging ten rabbits.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer, of Rebersburg, and their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Frank, of Harrisburg, last week visited Rev. and Mrs. David A. Solly, at Wayne, a suburb of Philadelphia, Mrs. Solly being a daughter of the Kreamers.

Rev. W. H. Walsh, of Williamsport, will assist Rev. J. F. Shultz to conduct a series of religious meetings at Lemont, beginning Sunday evening, continuing for two or more weeks. Rev. Walsh is a talented vocalist, which will add to the interest of the services.

Mrs. William Turner and Andrew Carver, of Milesburg, niece and nephew of Mrs. W. H. Schuyler, and Misses Helen and Susan Potter, of Milesburg, visited Dr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Friday and Saturday of last week. The Misses Potter also visited Misses Clara and Rosie Krape.

Rev. and Mrs. David A. Solly are very nicely located at Wayne, near Philadelphia, where Rev. Solly is the pastor of the Baptist church of that place, having come there from Raccoke, Virginia, beginning of October. The Wayne Baptist church and parsonage are decidedly pleasing in appearance, and there is little doubt but that both pastor and people are well pleased with each other.

Reeser, Kessler & Wieland is the name of a new firm recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, in Sayre, the latter member of the firm being Al. P. Wieland, formerly of Linden Hall, and more recently located at Nordmont. The new firm will open a department store, in March, in a new block, under the most favorable circumstances, with Mr. Wieland as its manager. Sayre is well located, and has a large number of men employed in railroad shops of the L. V. R. Co., that company having expanded during the past few years one and one-half million on shops.