

The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

NO. 6.

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 X.

John Parkes, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 28th, 1863; joined the company in camp at Brandy Station, Va. Nov. 19th, 1863. Wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Va. June 3rd, 1864; wound healed and he returned to the company about the 10th of August. Was taken prisoner in the daring charge of the one hundred men of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the Confederate Crater Fort, before Petersburg, Va. on the evening of October 27th, 1864, and taken to the Confederate Prison Camp at Salisbury, N. C. This was the last ever heard of him. He, no doubt, died in some Confederate prison camp. Place of death and burial unknown. This man, though conscripted into the army, considered no peril where duty called, as this incident of the battle of Reams Station, Va. August 25th, 1864, shows. The battle slackened; skirmishes were foolishly asked to leave works, and advance across an open field against a Confederate line of battle, in plain sight, in the edge of the woods, forming a charge. This looked like certain death, an absolutely useless sacrifice of life. The boys hesitated, Parkes said, go, boys, when you are called. Go yourself; came the response, to which he replied: I will go if my name is called, I am prepared and not afraid to die. His name was called and he instantly stepped over the parapet and advanced with the skirmishers, firing as they steadily moved toward the waiting line of battle; now in easy range, they received the fire of thirty times their number, and were driven in. Parkes returned without a scratch, while many of the brave boys of that line never returned, but fell victims to some fool officers' upardonably rash command.

There was no data on which Parke's name could be dropped from the rolls, it was therefore continued in the list "missing in battle," and "prisoners," in every consecutive roll to the final muster-out roll, June 1865, when his name, without the man, went over to the 53rd P. V. in the general list of the transferred men, and was finally dropped by general order, which included absentees and soldiers unaccounted for, to close the book of account with the Government.

Franklin Rosenberry, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 28th, 1863; joined the Regiment in camp near Warrenton, Va. October 30th, 1863. Badly wounded and permanently disabled in battle at Spottsylvania, Va. May 12th, 1864. Never returned to the Regiment; discharged May, 1865.

John Roof, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 28th, 1863. Joined the company in camp near Warrenton, Va. October 30th, 1863. Badly wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Va. June 3rd, 1864. Returned to the company December 1864; transferred to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st and discharged with said Regiment June 30th, 1864, in camp near Fort Meyer, Va. (Arlington.)

John H. Randall, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mustered at Williamsport, Pa. October 14th, 1863; joined the company in camp near Brandy Station, Va. November 19th, 1863. Served as clerk, sang songs, and played the fiddle for the amusement of the officers, at Brigade Headquarters to the end. Transferred to the 53rd Regiment P. V. at Fort Reynolds, Va. June 1st, 1865. Discharged with that Regiment June 30th, 1865.

Josiah Sixes, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 29th, 1863; joined Co. A in camp near Warrenton, Va. October 30th, 1863; wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Va. June 3rd, 1864 and never returned to the company. Transferred by name in absence to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st, 1865. Discharged from hospital at Washington, D. C. June 16th, 1865.

David Stombach, Shippensburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 27th, 1863; joined the company in camp near Brandy Station, Va. November 19th, 1863. Was one of the one hundred men of the 148th Regiment P. V. who charged and captured the Confederate Crater Fort, before Petersburg, Va. on the evening of October 27th, 1864. Transferred to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st and discharged with that Regiment June 30th, 1865. Camp near Fort Meyer, Va.

John S. Stevens, Scranton, Pa. Mustered at Sunbury, Pa. August 18th, 1863. He had his hands and feet frozen, and was so generally frost-bitten, during the Mine Run Campaign, November 20th to December 2nd, 1863, that he took sick and died in Camp Hospi-

(Continued on next column.)

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on February 16, by the "Golden Gate Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, returning by March 21. This special train will be run over the entire route. The best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, but the train will be at the constant command of the party. Round-trip tickets covering all necessary expenses, \$375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburg, from which point the rate will be \$370.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents; C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Ave., New York; Hugh Hasson, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; B. M. Newbold, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Florida.

The second Jacksonville tour of the season via the Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York, Philadelphia, and Washington by special train February 14. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meal en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50.00; Buffalo, \$54.25; Rochester, \$54.00; Elmira, \$51.45; Erie, \$54.85; Williamsport, \$50.00; Wilkesbarre, \$50.35; and at proportionate rates from other points.

A similar tour will be run February 28th.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia 2.

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tal, near Brandy Station, Va. March 17th, 1864, where he was buried; grave unknown.

Martin Troutman, Sunbury, Pa. Mustered at Sunbury, Pa. August 22, 1863; joined the company in camp near Brandy Station, Va. November 19th, 1863. He was one of the one hundred men of the 148th P. V., who charged and captured the Confederate Crater Fort, before Petersburg, Va. on the evening of October 27th, 1864, where he was taken prisoner and sent to the Confederate Prison Camp at Salisbury, N. C., where he died and was buried, November 22, 1864; grave unknown.

Augustus B. Whipple, Ulysis, Pa. Mustered at Williamsport, Pa. August 20th, 1863; joined the company in camp near Warrenton, Va. October 30, 1863; wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Va. June 3rd, 1864. Returned to the company and was one of the one hundred men of the 148th P. V. who charged and captured the Confederate Crater Fort before Petersburg, Va. on the evening of October 27th, 1864. Transferred to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st, and discharged with that Regiment June 30th, 1865, in camp near Fort Meyer, Va.

Jacob J. Webb, Huntingdon, Pa. Mustered at home August 20th, 1863; joined the company near Warrenton, Va. October 30th, 1863; wounded and permanently disabled in battle at Po River, Va. May 10th, 1864; never returned to the company. Transferred by name in absence, at Fort Reynolds, Va. to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st, 1865; discharged from the hospital at Washington, D. C. June 19th, 1865.

Philip Wile, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 29th, 1863; joined the company in camp near Brandy Station, Va. November 19th, 1863; badly wounded in battle at Po River, Va. May 10th, 1864; disabled, and never returned to the company. Transferred by name in absence, to the 53rd Regiment P. V. at Fort Reynolds, Va. near Washington, D. C. June 1st, 1865. Discharged from hospital at Washington, D. C. June 19th, 1865, by general order war department.

William Wolf, Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered at Carlisle, Pa. August 29th, 1863; joined the company in camp near Brandy Station, Va. November 19th, 1863; wounded in battle at Po River, Va. May 10th, 1864. Returned to the company December, 1864, and remained at the front to the end. Transferred at Fort Reynolds, Va. near Washington, D. C. to the 53rd Regiment P. V. June 1st, 1865, and discharged with that Regiment June 30th, 1865.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE.

There was considerable enthusiasm displayed at the teachers' local institute held in Grange Arcadia, Centre Hall, Friday and Saturday. The attendance was above that of any previous similar institute, and great interest was manifested by the patrons in the topics under discussion.

Friday night's session was opened with a song, followed by prayer by Rev. Daniel Gress.

As indicated on the program, the address of welcome was made by D. K. Keller, Potter township's secretary of the school board, who expressed himself in such emphatic terms that no one doubted his sincerity or that he misrepresented the sentiments of the people of Centre Hall.

The response to Mr. Keller's hearty welcome was given by Prof. Theodore Rupp, principal of the Boalsburg schools, and if his sentiments were those of his fellow teachers, their presence in Centre Hall was a pleasure to them and they had great anticipation of gaining intellectual profit.

There was a total of forty-two teachers present, not a few of whom were from townships outside the district. It is to be regretted that so many teachers failed to attend the institute, and that others, while they were there in person, took no part whatever in the discussions. The teacher who takes no interest whatever in the local institute can surely not be classed among the progressive in the profession.

Appended are the names of the teachers present, also the locations in which they teach.

BELLEFONTE	HARRIS
David O. Ethers	T. F. Rupp
John D. Meyer	W. W. White
BENNETT	MILLHEIM
Mabel Brungart	E. L. Emerick
Cora Bathgate	Eva Meyer
CENTRE HALL	FENN
S. W. Granley	Mary Grove
J. B. Strohm	POTTER
Rebecca J. Moyer	M. Edna Krumrine
Helena E. Hosterman	Samuel Goodhart
COLLEGE	T. L. Moore
C. K. Stahl	Earle M. Grove
Margaret Mothersbaugh	J. H. Bible
FERGUSON	J. B. Fortney
W. S. Gerhart	Della Gartrick
Margaret Kelehlina	Cora M. Brown
A. L. Bowersox	M. A. Sankey
GREGG	Jennie A. Sweetwood
R. U. Bittner	H. F. Burkholder
M. T. Zubler	Geo. W. Smith
Anna E. Groves	Mabel Vonada
C. E. Royer	All Stephens
Lutilla L. Goodhart	STATE COLLEGE
Anna E. Groves	Sophia H. Thompson
Mary A. Foreman	Ella Livingston
	Cordelia Acker

Superintendent C. L. Gramley, Superintendent of the Bellefonte Schools D. O. Ethers, Principal of the Bellefonte High School John D. Meyer, took particular interest in the discussion of the various questions on the program and entered into the discussions of the same.

Prof. S. Ward Gramley, principal of the Centre Hall High School, filled the position of chairman in an admirable manner. It was his personal appeal to teachers and others in the audience that induced them to enter into the discussions. Mr. Gramley frequently filled in time by taking up the subject himself, when the floor was clear.

The aim of the Reporter in giving an account of the institute is to give credit to the work of the teachers. The discussions indulged in by others, while full of interest, will not be commented on here.

Those outside of the profession who spoke on various topics were Dr. W. H. Schuyler, Hon. Leonard Rhone, Dr. J. W. Boal, D. K. Keller, Rev. Daniel Gress, Mrs. W. H. Schuyler.

Prof. Theodore Rupp, of Boalsburg, Saturday morning sang a solo that was a delight to the audience. Mrs. S. S. Kremer acted as organist at all the sessions.

"Co-operation of teacher and parents" was the first subject under discussion. The first speaker was Miss Allie Stephens, teacher of the Centre Hill school. Miss Stephens is a native of Lewisburg, and is a graduate of Bucknell University. She mounted the platform and spoke without notes. Miss Stephens: All education is extended and co-operative parenthood. The teacher is a vice parent, acting in behalf of the parent. Hence the teacher is doing mother's work.

This involves on the part of the parent, (1) Confidence in the ability, motives and judgment of the teacher. (2) Frankness concerning the work, character and faults of the child. (3) Support of the teacher in the home. Appreciation of the efforts; support of the teacher in the crises of school government. (4) Sympathy with the teacher because of her many cares; because of the importance of the work; because any other attitude robs the child. [The teacher may have patience,

wisdom and love and yet fail in accomplishing the best results because hindered by the unwise parent.

By making one thoughtless or unkind criticism of the teacher, in the presence of the child, the parent may undo weeks of patient toil by the teacher for the child's good. In proportion as a parent is respected by the child, in that proportion are his words of praise or blame productive of good or ill to the child.

For the child's sake then, let parents uphold the teacher, and take interest in, and speak helpful words to and for and of the teacher. If they cannot do this, at least let them refrain from careless criticism of the life and methods of the teacher.]

The teacher should, on the other hand, (1) Visit the parents and talk with them of her duty to them and their children.

(2) Encourage them to visit the school.

(3) Explain her plans to them if they seem to lack confidence in her.

(4) Be frank in speaking of the work that the child is doing.

By these virtues of parents to teachers and teachers to parents, the value of education could be vastly increased.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler: Where two or more agents work on the same object there must be co-operation to produce satisfactory results. Suppose that in building a house one party digs the cellar, another puts up the wall, another the main superstructure, and still another the window and door frames, the sash and the doors. If these all do not work in harmony and with a mutual understanding, cellar, wall and house may be of different dimensions that cannot possibly be made to fit one to the other, while door and window frames will be found to be either too small or too large for the holes that have been made for them; so the whole will be a failure. Those engaged in building the character of the child are employed in an infinitely more important work requiring much more skill and care. Teacher and parent are two parties thus engaged, hence the greater need of their co-operation.

Sometimes the parents' management of the child is so bad that the teacher will be tempted to reflect on the parents in the presence of the child, and sometimes will have to exercise great skill to avoid showing disrespect for the parents. He should be very careful here, for it is very unfortunate for any child not to hold its parents in the highest esteem. The teacher hence must if possible do nothing to lessen the child's respect for its father or mother.

On the other hand the child will not do well under a teacher that he does not respect and trust. Hence the parent should not do anything or say anything in the child's presence that reflects on the teacher. If the child must remain under the teacher's care, it will be better that he suffer some injustice rather than know that his father or mother does not think well of the teacher. Either sustain the teacher or take your child out of the school.

Such forbearance is not always easy but the tremendous interests at stake require it. The parents and the teacher, in spite of themselves, are exerting influences, for good or for evil, on the child, that continue in ever widening circles without end. That these influences may be good and not evil it is much more than worth all it costs to have a happy and helpful co-operation.

James B. Strohm: The strongest force in the school is the teacher, whose province it is to direct every energy and activity of his pupils in getting knowledge, developing intellectual power, and training to right habits.

Next to teaching is the supervision of the schools, which is the force determining their efficiency. This supervision devolves almost entirely upon the teacher, but may and should be supplemented by the parents, or patrons of the school. This may be done in a multiplicity of ways, holding up, as it were, the hands of the teacher. Parental interest in the child's progress will prompt the parent to supervise studies in the home, counsel obedience to school regulations, help in promoting habits of promptness and regularity in attendance, and showing sympathy with every effort of the teacher in advancing the good of the child.

The young people quit our public schools at too early an age. We need the co-operation of parents in continuing the children in the schools, until they have completed the prescribed course of studies. Out of these common-schools will go a majority of men and women, who are to be the leaders

SEEDS TOO COMMON.

Senator Lodge says that many of the people of Massachusetts have no use for seeds, but would like watches, and Senator Proctor says the seed distribution is a humbug and a cheap chromo, but that it is impossible to induce Congress to give up the practice of distributing presents at public expense. There is not much use in complaining of "graft" in City Halls and State Capitols when Congress practices it, from the large system of the tariff to the petty system of free garden seeds and the personal graft of mileage for journeys not made, cash commutation for stationery not used, and free quinine pills, hair tonic and boot shines. Until the President and Congress shall give up making something out of public office, school directors and ward leaders "and such small deer" will go on squeezing perquisites out of their positions.

The performances of the airship of Captain Baldwin at Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday, a week, taken in connection with its previous ones, indicate that its inventor has made substantial progress toward solving the question of aerial navigation. The airship was in flight about forty-five minutes, during which time it is said to have circled within a radius of one mile, executing all sorts of maneuvers and returning finally and landing at its point of departure. The ship never rose more than 1,500 feet, and all the movements of its operator were plainly visible. According to the account the vessel appeared to move in any direction desired by the operator. If this is an accurate account of the matter, the next decade may see airships taking the place of automobiles as a popular fad.

It is announced that the gold deposits whence the Montezumas and King Solomon derived their supplies of the precious metal have been rediscovered, and the man who says he knows where the Mexican monarchs got the yellow metal declares that plenty of it is left, and that a considerable part of the placer deposits are covered by his claim. Whether King Solomon left much "pay dirt" behind him is less definitely stated. But the world may not yet have reached the end of its great gold deposits. Scarcely any other metal is so widely distributed, and it is not improbable that further large finds may be made.

(Continued from previous column.)

In thought and action, in the state and nation. They are entitled to the best the schools can give in the way of preparation for the work of life. There should be a bond of duty, both parental and civic, which should hold every man and woman, to active, intelligent effort to improve the schools. The citizen who has the best training, demands the best environment. The power that makes the school go is the sentiment which exists in the community in favor of it.

"Will the teacher's new salary law increase the standard of teachers," was a subject that elicited considerable discussion. The first speaker was M. A. Sankey, who spoke on the subject in a general way, and finally concluded by answering the question in the negative. Dr. Schuyler, Hon. Leonard Rhone and S. W. Smith spoke on the subject, their views of the effect of the law widely differing.

"How to create interest in uninteresting things," was the subject on which Prof. W. S. Gerhart, principal of the Pine Grove Mills public schools, spoke in an enthusiastic manner.

Mr. Gerhart: The first thing that attracts our attention is the fact that this subject is in many respects abstract and not concrete. You cannot lay down fixed laws to govern this, any more than you can any other problem which presents itself to the teacher. Some teachers try this method, and the result is complete failure. However there are certain essential principles to be adopted if the teacher would arouse interest in uninteresting things.

The first thing to be noticed is that this involves a thorough study of children. We must first find out in what each individual child is interested. Having found that, encourage it, take an interest in it, and with this as a basis lead the child on to that in which he has shown no interest.

Enthusiasm on the part of the teacher is a necessary quality for one who would arouse interest in uninteresting things. You cannot arouse interest in that in which you are not yourself interested. Sometimes it is necessary to manufacture enthusiasm. Genuine enthusiasm is better, but as teachers cannot be equally interested in all things, but we must throw the same enthusiasm and interest in all things, whether we feel it or not. We used to have an old Professor at Franklin and

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TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Big saving in shoes. Yeager & Davis.

Men's leather boots at your own price. Yeager & Davis.

Rev. McInay began a series of meetings in the Methodist church.

Articles and warm lined rubbers will be sold cheap. Yeager & Davis.

Miss Alda Sankey and niece, Sarah Odenkirk, of Lewistown, are visiting friends in Centre Hall.

The local telephone company in Union county is just about ready for business. Several hundred 'phones have been installed.

Lumberman A. N. Finkle, of Spring Mills, sold a tract of land at Farmers Mills to William F. Smith, of Millheim, for \$300.

Austin Krape and family, who recently moved to Reedsville, were in town last Sunday.

Aaron Lutz killed a yearling steer that dressed three hundred and seventy-eight pounds. Very good for an animal of that age.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Auman, east of Centre Hall, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Bohn, of near Linden Hall.

Burchard R. Musser, of Altoona, son of R. D. Musser, of Spring Mills, is improving since he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The greatest sacrifice sale of shoes ever held in Centre county will begin at Yeager & Davis' shoe store, Bellefonte, Thursday, February 16, 1905.

A. C. Alexander, of Egg Hill, has completed arrangements preparatory to locating at Milroy with his family, and superintending the stone quarries.

District Attorney W. G. Runkle has greatly improved his office in Criders Exchange. New furniture was added and many other improvements made.

E. C. Bell is back to Centre Hall again, after a month's absence in New York. Mr. Bell was called to New York on account of the illness of his wife.

Frank E. Naginey, Bellefonte, has purchased from Joseph Brothers & Co. the building on Allegheny street, in which his store is now located. The price paid was \$6,000.

Although the majority of our old friends and neighbors have passed away, writes E. Johnson McClaskey, of Plainfield, Illinois, "we enjoy the local matter in the Reporter very much."

Dr. C. P. Leitzell, of Belvidere, Illinois, writes that Tuesday morning of last week mercury stood twenty-four degrees below zero, and that while there is snow on the fields there is no sleighing.

The reader is asked to look over the advertisement of P. R. Auman, of Spring Mills, painter and paper hanging. Mr. Auman has had large experience in the work, and no doubt will be able to please his patrons.

In last week's issue an error was made in the amount of tax collected from real estate. The figures were \$44,937.83, and should have been \$44,434,937.80, which sum represents the sum collected as tax on real estate.

Miss Ella Moyer, west of Centre Hall, returned home Saturday morning, from Darragh, Westmoreland county, where she had been visiting several months. Miss Moyer was accompanied to her home by Miss Bertha Condo, who will remain several weeks visiting friends.

Benjamin Musser, of Jewell, Kansas, writes the Reporter that he couldn't be happy without reading it. He refers to the sheet as "excellent" and says it "always arrives on time." Mr. Musser is president of the Citizen's State Bank, at Jewell, Kansas, which institution is capitalized at \$25,000.

Edward F. Foreman is making preparations to move to Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Foreman did live in that city within the past few years, but sickness in the family discouraged them. They will soon return and try city life again. Mr. Foreman has employment with Helier Brothers, as a draughtsman.

"The Arena" has by a single bound regained its old place among the foremost reviews of the New World. The typographical make-up and artistic features of the magazine are incomparably better than ever before in its history. The introduction of a number of large portraits printed in sepia ink on India-tint paper constitutes a striking art feature that is adding greatly to its popularity.

Remember everything will be reduced. Yeager & Davis.

Come to our clothing out sale, it will be you. Yeager & Davis.