

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and P.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 30, 1898.

VOL. 20, NO. 26.

WITH THE BOYS AT CHICKAMAUGA

All Are Anxious to be on the Move South

THE SICK ARE DOING WELL

Company B on Guard Duty for 24 Hours
—Work of Scouts Curtin and Barnes
—And all of interest to Centre County Friends.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK,
June 26, 1898.

Editor Kurtz:—Tomorrow it will be two months since Company B left Bellefonte for the front, but as yet are in the United States and have not seen a hostile Spaniard and all are anxious to get to Cuba or Porto Rico and help our comrades now in Cuba, run the Spaniards, as from the latest we have here, that is about all the Spaniards are doing, that is, making a bluff and when an American armed body appears before them they run to the woods or in towards Santiago De Cuba, and we expect soon to hear that that place, together with Cervera's fleet has surrendered to General Shafter, and then on to San Juan and the capture of Porto Rico, and lastly on to Havana the stronghold of the Spaniards on the "Queen of the Antilles" and in all of this we are one and all anxious to take a part, and help to avenge the foul murder of the sailors on the Maine and the barbarian hacking of the dead American soldiers at or near Camp McCalla and drive these people of the dark ages from off of the western hemisphere and rid the continent of this blot of heathen savagery.

The officer's regulation desks have arrived and are quite a convenience. Company B has not been fully equipped as some of the boys have not yet received their bayonets and scabbards, nor the extra uniform or pouches.

Frank H. Taylor and D. E. Rothrock have been taken to the Division Hospital with malarial fever and symptoms of typhoid fever, but nothing serious is anticipated, and at this writing can't tell whether it will develop into typhoid fever and all hope that it will not. Private Elmer E. Sheriff is in the Regimental hospital with something of a malarious nature and private Samuel P. Bathurst has been unfit for duty for a week. The writer has just been informed that the boys are all doing first class and that the probabilities are that they will all be out in a few days and fit for duty. A revivalist from Chicago held services in the regiment on last Monday, and the several Chaplains of this brigade are trying to get a big tent to hold joint services in as long as we may stay here. Very little rain was had here during the past week, but the weather was nice for drilling purposes.

Last Thursday evening Company B went on a twenty-four hours tour of guard duty at Alexander's Bridge and were relieved on Friday evening. The company was divided into three sections, each under a sergeant, while the extra men with the officers camped about two hundred yards from the bridge. Sergeant Morrison with three men guarding the Blue Spring a distance of about three miles from the bridge and superintending the loading of the water teams of the regiment. Sergeant Alexander with eighteen men at Col Gordon's house and guarding the farm generally, preventing trespassing, etc. Sergeant Gettig with twenty-one men and Corporals Ryan and Williams and Lance Corporal Daley, guarding Alexander's Bridge, cornfields on the north side of Chickamauga Creek and Alexander's Spring. At this place all outgoing vehicles were halted and searched so that no soldiers were hidden thereon, and all incoming rigs were searched for contraband and especially liquors of all kinds and even foot men were stopped and searched and the corporals and sergeants had their hands full searching, but the people all took it good naturedly. No enlisted man can cross this bridge without a pass approved by Gen. Haines.

The bologna sent by Messrs. Harris, Lyons, Jackson and others was received all O. K. on Saturday and they have the thanks of every member of the company. Today Capt. Taylor received from Col. J. L. Spangler his check for \$10, with which to buy such things for the benefit of the company as were needed, and the Colonel will be gratefully remembered by the company. The check was at once endorsed over by the captain to the treasurer of the company and will be put to good use.

Scouts Barnes and Curtin are getting along nicely and on Saturday at the sham battle between the first and second battalions, Barnes had full charge of all the scouts for the first battalion and his work was admirably performed and he was complimented on his work. Private Harper was acting spy and came in all

right the first time, becoming bold went out again and succeeded in having himself captured.

The sad intelligence reached us on Saturday evening that Color Sergeant Garis's boy was at the point of death and that he shall come at once, and by some active hustling succeeded in getting a ten day furlough and left for home late Saturday night, but had to pay his own way. His comrades hope that he may arrive home finding his son alive and on the way to recovery and that the sergeant may have a pleasant trip instead of the sad mission anticipated. In his absence the writer has been detailed to carry the colors.

The camp is again full of rumors, but none of them verified, and we may yet be here all summer, and again be ordered south before this letter reaches your readers.

S. D. GETTIG.

HUNGARIAN MURDERED.

The Clarence Picnic Ended With the Usual Killing.

Monday morning word was telegraphed to this place of a murder having been committed at or near Clarence, in Snow Shoe township, the victim being a Hungarian named Steven Vasoski, who had but recently emigrated from Wilkes-Barre. So far as obtainable at this writing the particulars are as follows:

Vasoski was an industrious fellow and was in the employ of the Berwind-White coal company. On Saturday there was a Hungarian picnic near where Vasoski lived and in company with his wife and child he attended. As is usual on these occasions beer flowed like water and everybody had a general good time. Some time late in the evening Vasoski started for home slightly under the influence of liquor. When about half way there he told his wife and child to go on ahead and he would be along in a few minutes. That was the last she ever saw him alive. About 11 o'clock that night two men came along and discovered the body of the unfortunate man lying by the roadside. A large stone was found lying near his mouth and on examination it was found that his neck was broken.

The place where the body was found was within 100 yards of where he lived and in the vicinity of Clarence. The murdered man's remains were at once removed to his home where a grief-stricken wife and child awaited him.

District Attorney W. J. Singer was asked to go out and investigate the affair, but it will probably end as have the many Hungarian escapades in the past. In this case there seems to be no clue to the perpetrator of the murder. Two suppositions have been advanced—one of a quarrel, the other robbery—but the latter could not have been the case as the man's watch and pocket-book were found on his person. Vasoski was aged about 45 years and leaves a wife and one child, a four-year-old girl.

District Attorney Singer returned late Monday night from Clarence, but without finding out much beyond the fact that the Hungarian was undoubtedly foully murdered. He brought with him a club and stone found near the dead man, evidently the weapons used by the murderer. Mr. Singer left the local officers to follow up any clue they might find and the result was that on Tuesday four Hungarians were arrested on suspicion. They were given a hearing before Justice J. D. Brown who committed them to jail. The men were brought here early Wednesday morning by Constable David Chambers, Alfred Lucas, coal and iron policeman and two deputies.

None of the officers would give any positive information as to the evidence on which the men were arrested, so that it is impossible to tell whether the right men have been captured or not. The names of three of the men jailed are John Podolick, Andrew Podolick and Steve Frenchick. The name of the fourth man could not be obtained.

Robert J. Haines Dead.

After an illness of but ten days Robert J. Haines, Jr., died at his residence in Snow Shoe, Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Though but about 35 years of age, Mr. Haines was one of the mountain town's most substantial citizens and prosperous merchants, ever enjoying the utmost confidence and respect of all who knew him. He is survived by a wife and three children. The funeral occurred on Monday.

Murder Trial Recalled.

John Colby, a farmer and lumberman on a small scale has just died at his home near Tylersville, Clinton county. John Colby was the father of Issiah Colby, who with his wife, Norah, were killed by Luther Shaffer who was afterwards hanged for the crime. The deceased was arrested for the crime, but his innocence was soon established. He died on his seventy-fifth birthday, leaving no children.

Geo. A. Jenks For Governor

Calvin M. Bower, Esq., Nominated for Superior Court

RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION

The Platform no Surrender on National Issues—Campaign to be Confined Strictly to State Issues—A Strong Ticket Nominated—Biographical Sketch of Mr. Jenks, and his Coming Campaign.

The ticket nominated at Altoona, yesterday, at the Democratic State Convention, is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR—GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, of Lehigh County.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—PATRICK DE LACEY, of Lackawanna County.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT—CALVIN M. BOWER, of Centre, and WILLIAM TRICKETT, of Cumberland.
CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE—F. P. IAMS, of Pittsburg, and J. M. WEILER, of Easton.

Time is short and details cannot be given of the proceedings in this issue. The platform is exclusively devoted to state issues and an appeal for reform in the legislative and executive departments. There is no surrender of our position on national questions. Democrats do not deny their democracy, nor thereby renew party differences.

The Convention could not have done better. Their work is well done and fore-shadows victory in November.

The vote for Governor stood, Jenks, 306; Gordon, 121; Coffroth, 2; Cochran 1. Mr. Bower was nominated by a handsome vote which stood: Trickett, 296; Bower, 232, and Mullen, 151.

Next issue, the nominating speeches made by D. F. Fortney, Esq., and J. C. Meyer, Esq., also the platform will be given in full.

This Thursday evening a public reception will be tendered C. M. Bower, Esq., at his residence on east Linn street, by his friends. All are invited to be present.

HON. GEO. A. JENKS.

Hon. George A. Jenks was born in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, in this State, on March 23, 1836, and has thus completed his sixty-third year. When he was fourteen years of age, the death of his father left him dependent upon his own resources. He entered a retail store as a clerk, and then, in connection with his clerical labors, began to prepare himself as an instructor for a collegiate course. After fourteen months he obtained a situation as a common school teacher, and pursued his studies at the expiration of his term. During six months he attended an academy at Brookville, where he apprenticed himself for two years at the carpenter and joiner trade.

After serving his time, he entered as a student at law with his brother, Hon. William P. Jenks, and resumed teaching a common school. In 1855, having gone to Kansas, he assisted as a surveyor to lay out the city of Omaha. He then resumed his trade in Iowa, and after a brief period returned to Pennsylvania and entered Jefferson College in the junior year as a regular in all the studies except Greek. In 1856 he went to his native place and resumed the study of law, which he pursued in connection with the study of Greek, until the beginning of the collegiate year 1857-58, when he returned to college and entered the senior class with full standing in all its studies, having completed the Greek, in which he had been deficient. He graduated in 1858, being among the highest of his class.

Admitted to the Bar in 1859, he has since become widely known in Western Pennsylvania as a lawyer. Until 1874 he held no public office; he was then nominated by the Democracy of the 25th district—Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Indiana, and Jefferson counties—for Congress. It was the year of the great tidal wave, and Mr. Jenks, running largely ahead of the Democratic State and county tickets, was elected by 518 majority, the vote standing 11,627 for him to 11,109 for General Harry White. On the election of Speaker for the 44th Congress, he earnestly supported Mr. Randall, and in the organization of the Committees was appointed Chairman on Invalid Pensions.

On the impeachment of Secretary Belknap he was elected as one of the managers, and as such was appointed one of the special Committee to prepare the pleadings. On the trial he was assigned in the first instance as one of those who should discuss the question of jurisdiction, and afterwards, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Lapham, was suddenly called upon to argue the facts. His earnest prosecution of the case attracted great attention at the time, and secured for him the reputation of a man of high ability and culture. Mr. Jenks also served on the Louisiana Investigating Committee.

After the passage of the Electoral Commission bill, Mr. Jenks was appointed, with David Dudley Field and J. Randolph Tucker, one of the managers, on the part of the Democracy of the House, of the Presidential contest. Before the Commission he assisted in the preparation of the evidence in each case, and in both the Louisiana and Oregon cases, and he made one of the opening arguments. In 1876 he was defeated for re-election by General Harry White, the vote standing 15,136 for White to 13,397 for Jenks, a majority of 2,739 for White. At the close of his short but unusually brilliant Congressional career, Mr. Jenks resumed the practice of the law.

In 1878 Mr. Jenks entered the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but received only fourteen votes in the Convention, which finally nominated ex-State Senator Andrew H. Dill on the third ballot. In 1880, he was placed on the State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court by a vote of nearly two to one, but was defeated at the election by Hon. Henry Green, the Republican candidate.

In June, 1885, Mr. Jenks was appointed by President Cleveland an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and held that position until May, 1886, when he resigned to become the confidential adviser and counsel of John E. Dubois, the young millionaire lumberman who had just succeeded to his uncle's immense estate and business interests. Mr. Jenks based his resignation on a promise he had given years before to the elder Dubois; but it was generally believed that he was eager to retire from the office because he could not get along with Land Commissioner Sparks. Mr. Jenks had reversed a number of Mr. Sparks' decisions, and matters came to such a pass that the Interior Department was not large enough to hold both of them.

Mr. Jenks, however, was not permitted by President Cleveland to remain long in retirement, for on July 28 of the same year he was appointed Solicitor-General, and discharged the duties of that important legal position until the close of the first Cleveland Administration. He was peculiarly qualified for the position by his intimate acquaintance with the Pacific Railroad and Bell Telephone questions, upon both of which he was soon called upon to act on behalf of the Government. He was also frequently called upon to act as Attorney-General in the absence of Mr. Garland, whose superior he unquestionably was as a lawyer. When the Government's suit against the Bell Telephone Company was dismissed in Boston in September, 1887, Mr. Jenks did not hesitate to declare that the opinion of the Court was not "good law," and promptly carried the case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the accession of the Harrison Administration to office, Mr. Miller, the new Attorney-General, requested Mr. Jenks to remain in his position as Solicitor-General until the end of the pending term of the Supreme Court, in order that he might conduct the telephone cases before the tribunal. His resignation of the Solicitor-Generalship was finally accepted on May 15, 1889, but he was still retained by Attorney-General Miller as one of the Government counsel in these cases.

Since Mr. Jenks' retirement from the Solicitor-Generalship he has not taken a prominent part in public affairs. In February, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland was engaged in making up the Cabinet for his second Administration, it was reported that he had tendered the Attorney-Generalship to Mr. Jenks, but this report proved unfounded, and the place went to Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who subsequently became Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State. Mr. Jenks has meantime continued in the active practice of his profession, which it is believed brings him in a steady income of at least \$30,000 a year, and in looking after the numerous and important investments which he has been able to make from his savings. He has taken no noticeable part in recent political campaigns, either State or national, his only public appearance being on the stump in his own county, where he has occasionally addressed his immediate neighbors. Although he did not actively advocate the election of Bryan in 1896, it is generally understood that the Chicago platform, especially the silver plank, received his hearty endorsement, and

Continued on page 4.

PROFESSOR CONFESSES ARSON.

It Was Stevens Who Burned Pardee Hall, at Easton.

George Herbert Stevens, formerly adjunct professor of moral philosophy at Lafayette college, Easton, was arrested at Duncannon, near Harrisburg, on Thursday. He was arrested on a warrant which charged him with malicious mischief, but the charge has since been changed to that of arson, he having confessed to setting fire to Pardee hall, the pride of Lafayette, which was destroyed on the night of December 17 last.

Various acts of vandalism were done about the college during the past year. Last Saturday night another attempt at vandalism was made in the college chapel and as a result Stevens is under arrest. That night the watchman in the chapel was confronted by a stranger. A hot scuffle ensued and the intruder got away. The watchman reported to the authorities that in the fight he struck the intruder on the head. There was a bruise on Stevens' forehead when arrested. In the door of the chapel the key Stevens had during the time he was an instructor at Lafayette was found. In the chapel was found a basket containing a number of eggs that had long ago reached a stage in which they could hatch only trouble. Stevens' valise was found in a student's room.

Soon after his arrest Stevens broke down and confessed to everything charged against him. He also revealed plans of the future work of destruction he had laid to be in all the college buildings except the gymnasium. Stevens' sole idea, he said, was to avenge himself against Doctor Warfield for the loss of his position. He had determined to do everything in his power to drive Warfield out of Lafayette and away from Easton. He said he intended to burn building after building with the hope that the president could not otherwise but resign or be forced out of his chair, and declares he brooded so much over the loss of his position that his mind became unbalanced and little by little he yielded to the awful desire to destroy in order to gain revenge.

After he left college he says he went to his home, but could find no rest. He carefully concocted plans to destroy Pardee hall, the pride of Lafayette. Accordingly, on the night of Dec. 17, he went to Phillipsburg, N. J., (across the river from Easton) in disguise and to a hotel. During the night he stole undetected up to College hill and entered the Pardee hall with a key he had not turned over to the faculty when he left college. He went to the department of biology, over which Professor Davison has charge and against whom he had an imaginary grievance, and piled rugs, mats, carpets and every portable article he could lay his hands on in a heap. Then he ran a gas burner under the inflammable collection, turned on the gas and applied match. His next intended step was to burn South college, chapel building in one of its wings; the other buildings, except the gymnasium, were to go, too, until finally the whole of the college and its buildings would be destroyed.

Death of Ira M. Packer.

After an illness of more than a year's duration Ira M. Packer died at his home in Howard Wednesday morning. Deceased was a son of Job Packer and was well known throughout the eastern part of Bald Eagle valley. Of late he has been engaged at harness making and was quite well-to-do. His wife died about three years ago, and but one child survives the father. Mr. Packer was aged about 42 years. The funeral will take place Friday morning.

Burglary at Big Run.

Burglars broke into Wolf's tailor shop at Big Run, Thursday night, and stole six suits of clothing and fifteen pairs of pantaloons.

The burglars endeavored to rob the postoffice at Punxsutawney and had drilled the safe preparatory to blowing it open, when the thieves were frightened away by the night watchman, who fired four shots at them.

Married in Alabama.

On Wednesday evening June 22nd, James C. Foster, formerly of State College, but now of Sheffield, Ala., was married to Miss Mary Dyas McDavid, of Florence, Ala. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, of State College, who graduated at State College in '89 and went to Alabama, where he is prospering as an analytical chemist.

Heavy Storm at DuBois.

During the heavy rain storm at DuBois Saturday afternoon the gas works were blown down and caught fire from the gas. Several of the buildings of the plant were burned, entailing a loss of about \$12,000. Insurance \$8,000. The plant will be rebuilt. The grand stand at the fair grounds was also blown down during the storm.

THE POWERS SAY WE'RE RIGHT

Can Carry the War Right Home to Spain

SPANIARDS LOSING HEART

Manila Harassed by 130,000 Insurgents—Native Soldiers Deserting the Spanish Ranks—Torrential Rains Falling and the Situation Desperate.

Harassed by 130,000 Rebels.

Madrid, June 29.—The Spanish Government has received the following dispatch from Captain General Augusti, dated at Manila, June 23:

Aginaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity.

The situation is still as grave. I continue to maintain my position inside the line of blockhouses but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy the provinces, which are surrendering. It is estimated that the insurgents number 30,000 armed with rifles and 100,000 armed with swords, etc.

Torrential rains are inundating the intrenchments, rendering the work of defense difficult. The numbers of sick among the troops are increasing, making the situation very distressing and causing increased desertions of the native soldiers. I have over one thousand sick and two hundred wounded.

Entitled to Attack Spanish Coast.

London, June 25.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the prospect of the American forces attacking the coast of Spain, says:

"The reception of the news evidences a change in public opinion, which at the commencement of the war thought Europe should notify the United States that the war must be confined to American waters.

"It is now recognized that the Americans are entitled to make war in their own way, and they are indeed driven to retaliate upon Spain in this manner owing to the tactics which Spain has chosen to pursue."

Rome, June 29.—Minister of Marine Bonin says the powers have considered the possibility of a bombardment of Spanish European ports by the American fleet.

The powers will not interfere, but, on the contrary, under international law the belligerents will have the right of free action.

"Clean and True."

The Phillipsburg Journal says the following of a candidate:

"Our young friend, Hon. Robert M. Foster, of State College, was in town last evening. Bob is one of the candidates who was nominated easily, which goes to show that his previous record as an assemblyman was clean and true. Let him go where he may he meets nothing but friends, and everybody is always glad to shake the hand of Bob Foster."

No Paper.

Following the usual custom, no paper will be published from this office next week. It is customary for the printer to take a week's vacation at this season of the year. Our correspondents will please note this and not send any news next week.

The office will be open during the week for the transaction of business.

4th at State College.

The young people of State College are in training for field sports which will take place there on the Fourth of July, and will consist of running, jumping, walking, bicycle races, climbing the slippery pole, catching a shamed pig, and other sports to close in the evening by a grand display of fire works.

Clark Gramley Discharged.

Clark Gramley, of Rebersburg, who was arrested some time ago charged with counterfeiting, was given a hearing recently before the United States court at Altoona. The evidence against him proved very weak and he was discharged from custody.

Caught a Fawn.

Paul Conklin, while driving along the road two miles from Clearfield recently, discovered a little fawn frisking pleasantly along the road side. He dismounted, and as the little thing made but little resistance Mr. Conklin took it home in his carriage.

New Bait.

Port Royal Times: On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Harry Hoover and Walter Spiese caught eight scale carp in Tuscarora creek above the railroad bridge, the combined weight of which was thirty-one pounds. They baited their hooks with corn.