

WANTED:

The last of this month, July 30th, our collector will call on all subscribers at Bellefonte, who are in arrears.

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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CHICKAMAUGA LETTER

What Our Soldier Boys Are Doing in Camp

VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL

Excellent Care Being Taken of Sick by Physicians and Trained Nurses—Promotions in the Company—An Interesting Letter From S. D. Gettig.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 10, 1898.

Editor Kurtz:—Since my last letter, two of the 5th Regiment have answered the last roll call.

Last Thursday morning, at a few minutes past four o'clock, the angel of death took from the ranks of Company "B," Musician Frank H. Taylor, who had been a continuous member of our company since 1892, dying at the Division Hospital of typhoid fever.

Private Charles H. Kase, Jr., has been permanently detached from the company and appointed orderly at the Third Division Hospital.

Private Roger T. Bayard has been permanently detailed to General Brook's headquarters as mounted orderly, and is therefore detached from the company.

Private H. J. Kellerman has been detached and is now permanent orderly at Third Division headquarters.

On the 30th of June orders were received at regimental headquarters that another battalion be added to the regiment, so that Col. Burchfield at once detailed Capt. H. S. Taylor to go back to Pennsylvania and recruit four companies to constitute the Third Battalion.

When Captain Taylor left the company was in command of Lieutenants Jackson and Taylor. Lieutenant Taylor left here Thursday with his brother's remains for Bellefonte, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant Jackson was found pretty sick and relieved from duty by the surgeon, and leave of absence granted for five days to go to the Mountain House, on Lookout Mountain, to recuperate.

He has malaria, with symptoms of typhoid fever. This left the company without a commissioned officer in command, but Sergeant Garbrick at once assumed command and got along very nicely. Army regulations require that whenever a company is left without a commissioned officer in command the commander of the camp detailed First Lieutenant George T. Houston, of Company H, to take command, on Saturday until the return of one or the other of our commissioned officers.

The writer has heard nothing of Lieutenant Jackson's condition since his removal. Company B's sick are all getting along very nicely. Corp. E. R. Taylor is still in Division Hospital, but will, if nothing unforeseen happens, be out and fit for light duty within a week or ten days. Private Simler and Sergeant Alexander are around quarters and both are for light duty.

Sergeant Alexander was drilling yesterday. Corporal Rothrock, who had been sick in Division Hospital with typhoid fever, was sent to his quarters last Friday morning, but is still

in the doctor's immediate charge, with special instructions to the company cook what to give him to eat, but he will be around alright in a short time.

On June 29th the following additional corporals were appointed, raising the number of corporals to twelve: seventh, R. C. Daley; eighth, William F. Barnes; ninth, Harry R. Griest; tenth, David E. Rothrock; eleventh, George P. Miller; twelfth, George B. Snyder. The following Lance corporals were then appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotions to corporals: Thomas C. Mallory, John Morrison, Lemuel R. Poorman, S. Lundy Lucas, H. Merrill Harper, J. Lattimer Curtin, Clyde Z. Long and George W. Cadwalader.

Sergeant Garis, who had been on a ten day's furlough to attend the funeral of one of his children, returned to camp on Tuesday evening.

The thirty-one recruits, from Bellefonte, arrived here on the 30th, under the leadership of privates Jackson and Harris; and they are all working hard now, learning the drills under the hot southern sun.

On Thursday afternoon the entire regiment broke camp and everything, except the shelter tents, poles and pins, haversack, canteen, pouches, and woolen blanket, which had to be carried by the men, was loaded on wagons and the regiment started on the march, and after arriving on the drill was inspected by Gen. Wiley and staff on pitching camp for the night. After being inspected the regiment started on a practice march with an advance and rear guard, marching about five miles, making a complete circle.

Private Elmer C. Sheriff has been permanently detailed to the regimental hospital, as one of the corps.

On the first of July I visited the Third Division Hospital, though I visited frequently before and since, calling on our sick, but on this particular occasion Dr. Hayes, who has sole charge of all the wards of the hospital, took me through the entire hospital composed of seven wards, and office, drug room and operating room. All are made up of hospital tents and cots, besides quarters, mess department, kitchen, dining room and officers' tents—quite a village of tents in itself. The wards are known by the observation, operated upon, dangerous, and convalescent. A number of doctors are always present or within hailing distance, and one doctor is in charge at daytime and another at night. The nurses are either trained nurses or medical students who have some knowledge of medicine. They have been having fine success at this hospital in treating cases, and consequently few deaths, and have been highly complimented a number of times by the corps medical officers, as well as by officers from Washington.

The writer took particular notice as to the attention patients were receiving, and found the best he had ever seen, as not a movement is allowed to escape attention, either by the physicians in charge or by the nurses; and the citizens of Bellefonte and of Centre county can well feel proud of this hospital as one of her eminent physicians holds an important position and has demonstrated his fitness for it.

Last Sunday was pay day in camp, and the boys got pay for fifty days services. All were consequently happy, as many of them were "dead broke." They were all paid in crisp, new bills.

The Fourth of July was very quietly spent, as no drills were had, save parade in the evening. Some of the boys went to Chattanooga, while others staid in their quarters all day.

The Gospel hymns Nos. 1 to 6 were distributed last Friday.

Very truly yours, S. D. GETTIG.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Heister Hoy, of State College, Drowns While Out Bathing.

On Saturday afternoon, July 2, a jolly party of sportsmen left State College for the Black Moshannon, near Karthaus, with the intention of spending a week hunting and fishing. In the party were Henry Grieb, Dr. John Harter, Harry Shawley and Heister Hoy.

On the afternoon of the 4th an unfortunate accident happened which cost the life of one of the members of the party and brought their outing to a sad close. They were all out swimming in the Moshannon river when Mr. Hoy, one of the party, got too far out in the current and was caught in a whirlpool and drowned before any help could reach him. His remains were recovered and sent to his home at State College.

Heister Hoy was born at State College and was 32 years of age. He was unmarried and was employed for a long time as a clerk in Meek's hardware store at the College. He was a son of Albert Hoy, a farmer residing there, and was a nephew of the late Judge Adam Hoy, of this place.

He is survived by his father and mother and by a brother and sister. Maud and Robert V. Hoy.



HON. GEO. A. JENKS, of Brookville, Pa. Democratic Nominee for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, at Altoona, June 30th, were not given in detail in our last issue. On page 3, of this issue will be found a report of same, including the platform adopted.

Following this article will be found the speech made by D. F. Fortney, Esq., seconding Mr. Jenk's nomination for Governor; and that of J. C. Meyer, Esq., presenting the name of C. M. Bower, Esq., for Superior Court.

HON. GEO. A. JENKS.

Address of D. F. Fortney, Esq., Before the Dem. State Convention.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—The good book tells us of one in olden times, who clad in coarse raiment and subsisting on crude food went up and down through his country calling to his people to repent and be baptized. He was satisfied that there was something radically wrong, boldly declared it and proclaimed the remedy. History is again repeating itself. The wickedness, extravagance and mismanagement in high places in this Commonwealth caused a messenger to travel up and down the high ways, in the by-ways and hedges of the State calling upon his people to repent and reform, and warning them that if they did not destruction and defeat would come upon them. As he of old for his boldness of speech was beheaded so the latter had the same operation successfully performed upon him at Harrisburg quite recently. What Mr. Wanamaker said in his travels should convince every citizen who loves his State, who takes pride in her fair name, who desires an honest and economical administration of her affairs, who would have her constitution obeyed and her laws properly enforced that it is more than time a change should be made.

In a speech delivered in the town in which I live, the same eminent gentleman said, "I am one of those who cannot go any further with the republican party until it does change." A great multitude is rising up to say they are of the same mind. Let them rise and come to us for we are the only party that can and will remove the mischief of which they complain.

It should not only be the duty, but the pleasure of this convention to name for Governor of this State a man, upon whom, not only the democratic party will cheerfully unite and around whom it shall rally with the battle cry of retrenchment, reform and good government, but one who in the integrity of his character, the purity of his life, the honesty of his purpose, whose exalted abilities, courage and pre-eminent fitness for the position has every element which would impel all who desire a change, to his support.

The nominee should of course be a democrat, and one too for whose democracy apologies need not be made. Theory, faction, personal preference, should disappear in the interest of harmony and the qualifications of the man.

The man whom I shall present for your consideration is of "strong mind, great heart, true faith and ready hand." Who in early youth began his battle upon his own resources and by his own indomitable will, unbounded energy and absolute honesty has carved his way to fame and success. "A man whom the lust of office cannot kill, nor the spoil of office buy, who can stand before the demagogue and scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking." Such as the times demand.

He never in his life sought office. He did not and does not now seek this nomination; it went out in search of an honest, upright capable man and when it found him it knew him, and from all over this broad Commonwealth from the full hearts of a great people comes the voluntary demand that he should be nominated. He has debauched no legis-

latures. He has never trafficked in public responsibilities. He has never bowed to the insolence of entrenched corporate power.

If this convention shall make him its nominee, as the wires mingling their currents with the lightning of heaven shall send forth the tidings, in town and country, there will be found men who know him, and men of all parties and creeds will bear testimony to his private virtue and public worth.

Called by his fellow citizens of the twenty-fifth congressional district, in 1874, to represent them in congress he at once became a man of mark in that body. His sound common sense, and his great learning and ability as a lawyer, commanded and received immediate recognition. When appointed by congress as one of the managers in the Belknap impeachment case, or when called upon, by his party to act as one of its counsel, when the title to the presidency was the issue and the peace of the country trembled in the balance, he met the tremendous responsibility with the courage of a man who knew his ability and performed his duty to the satisfaction of congress and his party. Of the great lawyers who addressed the commission his argument was a model of forensic eloquence, confined strictly within the time allotted and was absolutely complete.

As Assistant Secretary of the Interior, or as Solicitor General of the United States, his learning, ability and experience as a lawyer and his capacity as an executive is made manifest by the manner in which he discharged the duties of those important and responsible positions. These serve to assure us that if he shall be called to be chief magistrate of this great State he has exactly the administrative and executive qualities demanded of him who shall be governor of so great a people.

I believe he understands the evils under which the people of the State groan, and from which they cry out to be relieved, and has the moral courage to apply the remedies. In a recent interview he declares that an honest executive with one-third of the assemblymen honest and fearless enough to stand up against the machine in support of a veto could effectually block corruption and be of inestimable value to the people. Speaking of the rings and the power of the boss he said, "In this position I would defy all of them, that he believed he could defeat all of the black-mailing schemes, and could with honest assemblymen put through measures that would break up organized plunderers, rob them of their vocation and protect the people from their bold attacks at least in the direction they are now pursuing."

The sincerity and honesty of these utterances cannot be questioned. They ring with the sentiment and purpose of high determination and could only come from a man who never bowed to low grade politics, ring or boss domination in his own or any other party.

With him as governor there would be no need to scrape the State as with a fine toothed comb, in search of new subjects for taxation, nor to withhold the money appropriated to the common schools and public charities that favorites may be enriched and funds for corrupting elections enhanced.

The man who receives this nomination and who would do what the people demand, shall be done to relieve them of the great evils that has fastened upon them, must have the calm courage, and cool bravery of a Dewey, and the heroic daring of a Hobson. These elements I believe the man I shall name, has, and that with him as governor, what so worthy and honorable a citizen and so eminent a republican as John Wanamaker termed the "Great manhood," destroying, corporation-strengthening, corruption-producing, bank-wrecking, character-assassinating, treasury-looting, crime-fostering, political system that controls Pennsylvania would cease forever.

I therefore, gentlemen, present for your consideration and for nomination for Governor Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson county. Nominate him—the people will elect him; elect him and there will follow such an era of good government that will be refreshing in the annals of this great Commonwealth.

CALVIN M. BOWER, ESQ. Address Delivered by J. C. Meyer, Esq., Before the Dem. State Convention.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—At the foot hills of the Alleghenies, in the geographical centre of the Commonwealth, where nature's laboratory has left her impress upon mountain and valley, there dwells a people whose rugged honesty and indomitable perseverance marks them as fit types of a distinct population known as "Pennsylvania Germans." From these sturdy hearts, whose achievements are in large measure the history of Pennsylvania, there comes to me the gracious commission of presenting for your suffrages for the office of Judge of the Superior Court one whom they delight to honor, a gentleman to whom they at this time naturally turn because he embodies the qualities of heart and mind designed to add lustre to this branch of our government. He represents a section of the Commonwealth rich in mineral resources, devoted to large manufacturing industries and a leader in agricultural pursuits. The county in which he was born 49 years ago and in which he has ever since resided is noted for its great wealth, its production of iron, coal and lumber, and from their citizenship Centre county proud-ly boasts having sent distinguished lawyers, eminent judges, United States senators and governors. What legs forum in Pennsylvania that has not felt the convincing argument of Huston, Burnside, Hale, Linn, Woodward and Orvis, and who dare presume to ascribe to our beloved and departed Old War Governor the mead of praise his distinguished services to his state and nation deserve. At the feet of these illustrious sons of Centre, he whose name I hopefully bear to you to-day, learned and learned well the lessons of life. The perfume of their achievements have been by him most generously absorbed and the radiance they shed upon their generation still glimmers through his life and labors.

The fitness of our candidate is urged because of his peculiar and extensive knowledge and experience in ejection law involving the establishment of titles to real estate, depending upon a system of surveys that are nowhere so abundant as in Centre Pennsylvania. In this department of our jurisprudence he has had large experience, and has evidenced such painstaking research as to call him to almost every case involving questions of location, tried in our courts for the last twenty years. As an Orphan's Court lawyer he stands among the foremost. In the settlement of intricate questions arising in decedent's estates he has demonstrated unusual legal acumen. In every department of the law he has delved deep into the mysteries of a boundless field of inquiry and I doubt whether Pennsylvania has another who for studious effort and strict adherence to a well defined purpose, has reaped such bounteous reward. Although devoted to his books and his chosen profession he has never faltered in his prompt discharge of the obligations of his party. A democrat of that old fashioned sort "who believes in the principles of true democracy, which are enduring because they are right and invincible because they are just." He has contributed unsparingly of his time and means for the triumph of the political tenets ingrafted into the very wool of American institutions by the immortal Jefferson and Jackson. His counsels have ever been sought and his voice and energy always enlisted in every struggle for democratic supremacy the county has witnessed in the last quarter of a century.

"Is he honest?" "Is he just?" "Is he able?" "Is he energetic?" and "Is he able to take his place him upon the invincible ticket you have this day named and we shall await with supreme confidence the answer of the people in November.

In recognition of his eminent qualifications he was honored by his party in 1894 with the nomination for President Judge of the 4th Judicial district with out a contest, and although the hosts of democracy met defeat and disaster in that campaign, the candidate of our choice came out of the wreck with about 1500 more votes than the highest man on the ticket. As a lawyer his power to discern the governing facts in a controversy and promptly and correctly apply the principles of law appropriate thereto, is a distinguishing feature of his legal training; as a citizen his blameless character, his moral rectitude, his unstinted benevolence and his progressive energy have closely allied him with the best interests of the community in which he lives.

While earnest in his devotion to the church of his denomination, his tolerance and respect for the beliefs of others are not measured by careless indifference, but in the County of Centre there is not a religious creed or denomination that has not received substantial assistance from his hand.

But Mr. chairman the gentleman whose name shall soon be the property of this representative gathering of the "Keystone Democracy" has still stronger claims upon your suffrages. When three years ago the Superior Court of Pennsylvania became an actuality through legislative enactment the counties north of us, the counties south of us, the counties east of us and west of us went to Williamsport with an urgent yet respectful demand for this same candidate for a place upon the bench, and but for the unfortunate interruption of the ballot when the contest had been narrowed to two candidates Centre would have had a representative on that ticket. The delegates from the interior disheartened and disappointed left the hall and yet when the result of the ballot was announced we were out 25 short of a majority. We accepted the result as the sovereign decree of the party. There was no sulking in our tent, we buckled on our armor and once again unsheathed the sword in defence of democratic principles and for the cause of the people. We come to you today, gentlemen—owing our unchallenged loyalty to the ticket that day nominated. With our faces sternly set to the enemy we changed a republican majority of about 500 in 1894 into a

GOOD NEWS FROM DEWEY

He Secures Entire Control of Subig Bay and Harbor

LATEST FROM SANTIAGO

Yellow Fever has Broken Out Among Our Troops at Santiago—Spaniards Refuse to Surrender—Cooped up Like Rats in a Death Trap.

To tell of the naval and infantry movements in the past two weeks, requires considerable space. The important scene of action has been at Santiago, in the eastern part of Cuba. There it was that Cervera's magnificent fleet was bottled up but attempted to get away on the 2nd, by coming out under full speed—they were crushed, almost annihilated. Next comes the siege of Santiago by Shafter and his army. Several severe engagements have followed and we lost probably 300 men and many wounded and the enemy much more, but drove them in the city.

By this time the city may have surrendered. The American army has the Spanish forces cooped up like rats in a trap and it does seem like brutality to continue the struggle.

Dewey sends good word home; another victory in the Philippine Islands. Valuable stores taken, many prisoners and ammunition secured, is the story. When all his reinforcements arrive he will start the fun.

War notes of the past week will be found on page 2; the former week on page 3. The following are the latest dispatches:

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Manilla, July 10.—Admiral Dewey has won another victory, in the capture of Grand Island, in Subig bay, at island of Luzon, and principal harbor of the Philippines.

Five hundred men were captured and disarmed. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were captured. This victory frustrates the Spanish plans to prolong dominion in the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans of interference.

When the Raleigh and the Concord entered the bay, the German warships left immediately.

YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, July 13.—Yellow fever has broken out among the troops in the vicinity of Santiago. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. To this end hospitals and a special quarantine camp will be established. Already immune doctors and nurses have been ordered to Santiago.

Santiago to Fall To-Day.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—If Santiago does not surrender by to-morrow noon, when Shafter's last extension of the truce for negotiations expires, a general and heavy bombardment by all the forces will begin, followed by a direct attack, in which Admiral Sampson may take some of his fighting ships into the harbor. The Administration at a "war council" at the White House this noon determined, in view of reports from General Miles and General Shafter, that the long-range intermittent bombardment had proved ineffectual, and that the heavy rains had damaged the position of the army, while yellow fever was appearing in our lines and among the Santiago refugees, who have brought it to our lines, and that a speedy ending could only be achieved by an attack in which the ships could only take part by forcing the harbor. Telegrams were sent to General Miles. General Shafter and Admiral Sampson directing aggressive action. Secretary Long's dispatch to Admiral Sampson instructed him to force the harbor if necessary and feasible.

Blanco Essayed Suicide.

Key West, Fla., July 13.—According to advices from Havana received here to-day Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated. Blanco was in his palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied.

Newspapers in This Country.

The number of newspapers published in this country is 19,582 in the English language, with 741 German, 65 Swedish, 56 Spanish, 51 French, 25 Bohemian, 33 Polish, 25 Italian, 18 Dutch, 18 Hebrew, etc.

Summer School.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open a five weeks term of after-harvest school at Penn Hall, commencing on Monday, July 25th. A large number of advanced pupils will be in attendance.

Continued on page 8.