

# The Centre Democrat.

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## SICKNESS AT CHICKAMAUGA

Our Soldier Boys Dissatisfied With Camp

### MUCH FEVER STILL PREVAILS

And Many Deaths Occur Daily in the Hospitals—Camp Has Been Moved to Higher Ground—A Number are Home on Furloughs—Charles Garis' Condition Serious.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, August 8, 1898.

Editor Kurtz:—My letter to your readers must be short for want of time to write. We are still located at the old stand and getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It is a caution to see the number of sick in this camp, and the northern papers speak of the unhealthfulness of Camp Alger, but the writer doubts if it is any more so than this camp. Our Fifth regiment hospital is filled, and so is the Third division hospital, which contains about two hundred and twenty patients at this time, with a large number of typhoid and malaria fever cases, and anyone who has not seen such a place cannot comprehend the condition of things, though everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate ones. Good nurses are here and some of the best medical skill in the land, but with all this a great many are dying, sometimes one in a day and the writer has knowledge of nine men dying within a day of twenty-four hours. Most of those dying are taken care of by friends, while those who are not or are too poor to send them home, are buried in the National cemetery near Chattanooga, as the government will not send them home.

Everybody was made happy to-day as the paymaster finally made his appearance and the boys were consequently happy as many of them were "broke," as the saying goes. The Fifth regiment has finally located a new camp, about a mile and a half from Lytle, and on higher ground, and will likely move to-morrow or as soon thereafter as possible. Everybody is anxious to get moved and get away from this low ground, which can but breed disease. It will be pleasanter as we will get out nearer the Chattanooga pike, and get to see some of the numerous visitors to the Park. Where we are now, we very seldom see any visitors.

The furloughs of Dr. Hayes, Corp. Graham and Clerk Spangler have been extended and they have a while longer to stay. Report has come here that Corporal Graham is quite poorly at his home in Philipsburg with typhoid fever.

Yesterday Corporal E. R. Taylor and R. C. Daley started for home, and they seemed to be happy. Corporal Taylor has a thirty day's sick leave, having had quite a siege of typhoid fever recently and can more readily recuperate at home. The writer cannot tell what Corporal Daley went home for, but it is no doubt business of importance, if rumors are correct. Lieutenant Jackson is home ere this time, on sick leave, and the company wishes for him a speedy recovery.

Company B's sick are doing about as well as can be expected. Sergeant Garis is still very poorly, and it is a question as to what the result may be. He had not been considered dangerous until Monday last, when his friends were at once wired to, and after several messages back and forth his wife landed here on Sunday morning and is now at his bedside and watching over him. A boarding place has been secured for her at Mr. Broom's across Chickamauga creek, about a mile from the hospital. Private Noll is getting along nicely and we think will be out of the hospital in a little while. Private Rutenhouse has been sent to his quarters, but is very weak and pale and will get a sick leave for thirty days on his application for the same. Private John Brown, from Milesburg, has been taken to the hospital with symptoms of walking typhoid fever and has homesickness, and encouraging letters written by his friends may do a great deal towards his recovery. The health of the company is generally pretty good, with the exceptions above named.

Since my last letter we have received from the Epworth League of Unionville \$15.16, and from the Milesburg Christian Endeavor Society five dollars, and from W. H. Stover, of Potters Mills, five. The above amounts are all very thankfully received and surely shows a charitable and Christianlike act and they have the best wishes of one and all. These funds have all been put to the sick fund, which our company is keeping up for the benefit of the sick, in getting such things for them that the government will not furnish.

My next letter will be from the new camp ground.

Very truly yours,  
S. D. GETTIG.

## THE NEW STATE GUARD.

Springfield Rifle of Modern Pattern the Weapon Selected.

It has been decided by the State military authorities that the provisional National guard shall be organized in conformity to the standard of the regular army, 12 companies to the regiment, instead of 8 and 10, and two regiments to each brigade. There will be three brigades, and the necessary 72 companies of infantry, these batteries of light artillery and three troops of cavalry have been recruited, and with one or two exceptions mustered in. Adjutant General Stewart will issue orders in a few days regarding the organization of the new guard.

The Twenty-first regiment will comprise companies at Oil City, Indiana, Meadville, Warren, Bradford, Hollidaysburg, Butler, Sharon, Erie, Franklin, Huntingdon and Bellefonte.

The new guard will be given Springfield rifles, modern pattern, and rod bayonets. These arms are ready for issue. Webb belts of the regular army pattern will be furnished in place of the leather belt and cartridge box. An extensive tailoring establishment has been installed at the State arsenal, where the uniforms are being manufactured, and the force will be increased so that the entire guard can be supplied by the time it is fully organized. This arrangement will effect a saving of \$10,000 to the State.

### MILITARY COMPANY ORGANIZED.

On Monday evening a new military company was organized at this place, by recruiting officer Major F. K. Patterson, of Freeport, Pa. The officers selected are: Captain, Amos Mullen; 1st Lieutenant, James Harris; 2nd, Wm. C. Cassidy. The following men were enlisted on Monday evening:

Sidney S. Barlett, James Barry, Sim Baum, John H. Barnhart, Harold A. Blair, Wm. Brown, John Curtin, Craig Crossmore, John A. Crissman, Jacob H. Cole, Frank Derstine, Will Dorworth, Harry W. Dawson, Edward Derstine, Joel Fauble, Thos. A. Greninger, Chas. E. Gilmour, Chas. H. Gueswhite, Robert W. Gunsols, John W. Gross, Jerome G. Harper, John H. Houser, Wm. D. Hunter, Grant Hoover, Harry W. Irvin, Robert F. Jodon, David J. Kelly, Wm. T. Kelly, John M. Keichline, Wm. E. Lucas, Samuel H. Meyer, James McNichols, Wm. H. Miller, Thos. D. McClelland, Boyd A. Musser, Wireman T. Noll, James A. Noll, Geo. A. Noll, Wm. R. Noll, Anthony G. Noll, Calvin A. Piper, Wm. H. Runkle, Geo. S. Robinson, Joseph V. Runkle, Harry N. Robb, Samuel Roberts, Albert E. Rumbarger, John J. Snyder, John M. Strunk, Frank M. Shugert, Will C. Smeltzer, Albert D. Smeltzer, John Trafford, James Vallance, Samuel Wasson, Dorsey Williams, James Harris, W. C. Cassidy.

The opinion prevails among many that this is a provisional guard, or a temporary organization, until Company B returns. In the first place the return of Company B is uncertain, rather indefinite. The war is not over and when peace is declared they may be detailed as a patrol for Cuba or Porto Rico. The company at this place, just organized, will be attached to the 21st regiment.

When the next legislature assembles the military organizations of our state will be reorganized. There is a possibility, that should Company B return, that we may have two military organizations in the town.

The new company is regularly organized as a portion of the National Guards, and will be permanent unless the Legislature makes other provision.

### GREAT WORK OF OUR GUNS.

The Navy department has received full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo July 15. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports specify no less than 10 Spanish vessels burned, sunk or destroyed.

The American ships engaged in this operation were the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, with Commander Todd of the Wilmington in command. The reports show that no damage was done the American ships, and there was no casualties. The engagement lasted from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m.

The Spanish gun vessels destroyed were mostly small ships. The Purissima Concepcion is a blockade runner that the navy has been after for a long time.

### Camp Elections.

Governor Hastings thinks that elections can be held in the camps of the Pennsylvania soldiers and the returns properly made for about \$10,000. This money will be raised by private subscription, the subscribers depending on reimbursement on the next legislature. The executive is unwilling to call an extra session, costing from \$150,000 to \$200,000, to make a \$10,000 appropriation. Commissioners will be appointed to bring the returns from the camp.

## FACTS ABOUT THE SPANISH WAR

The Destructive Work of Our Army and Navy

### FEWEST KILLED IN HISTORY

The Yellow Flag Will be Banished From this Hemisphere—The Principal Events Since Hostilities Began—Estimates of the Expenses Incurred.

The greatest events of the century as regards the future power of the United States among the nations of the world have taken place in the past 105 days—since the beginning of the American-Spanish war. One of the oldest nations of the world, the great Continental pioneer in discovery and the nation that gave the great Western Continent to the Eastern, the Nation that swept aside the geographical teachings of centuries and demonstrated the rotundity of the earth, the nation whose court has claimed sovereignty over a greater territory than any other potentate, has been humbled and bends broken hearted to the youngest child of its creation, and to-day bids farewell to its once magnificent Occidental empire. The cost of the war to the United States is estimated at \$140,500,000, of which \$20,000,000 was expended to increase the navy. The army has increased to 278,500 men, including 200,000 men in the volunteer regiments. Twenty-five Spanish war ships, valued at \$26,400,000, have been destroyed without the loss of an American ship.

### OUR FIRST SHOT "GOOD VENTURE."

The first shot of the Spanish-American war was fired on April 22, when the gunboat Nashville brought the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura (Good Venture) to time. It was on the day after President McKinley ordered the Key West fleet to proceed to Cuba. On the following day the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers, and on April 24 Spain declared war.

Hostilities had actually been in progress two days before the declaration was made. There have been briefer wars in history, but it is doubtful if there has been one in which the loss of life was less, considering the length of hostilities.

### SPAIN'S LOSS SEVEN TIMES OURS.

The figures show that 266 Americans were killed in battle with 1400 wounded. The Spanish losses were 2000 killed and 2630 wounded. Those who have died since are the result of wounds or pestilence are not included.

Dewey, with orders to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines, set sail from Hongkong April 24—the day war was declared by Spain. On the following day, the Spanish fleet opened fire upon the American fleet off Havana.

### THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

On the same day Congress declared that war had been in existence since April 21, when Minister Woodford had received his passports from the Spanish Government.

On April 27 the earthworks of Matanzas were shelled, the Spanish steamer Guido was taken as a prize and the Spanish fleet gathered in Manila Bay to meet Dewey. Two days later Cienfuegos was bombarded. Cervera's fleet made its first start for the Cape Verde Islands, and Congress passed the bill for a popular bond issue of \$500,000,000. On the following day the New York silenced the batteries at Cabanas and the Oregon appeared at Rio Janeiro on the way to Key West.

### DEWEY'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Events came rapidly, and on May 1 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet of 11 war ships in the Bay of Manila and subsequently took possession of Cavite. No one was killed on the American side. Matanzas was again bombarded on May 7. The torpedo boat Winslow fought three Spanish gunboats and the batteries ashore, and as a result Ensign Worth Bagley and five seamen were killed, the first casualties reported on the American side.

### CERVERA COMES TO THIS SIDE.

The arrival of the Cape Verde squadron at Manticue was reported on May 12, and on the following day Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded San Juan, with a loss of two killed and six wounded.

The Cape Verde fleet was reported at Santiago May 19, the day after the safe arrival of the Oregon was announced. The President called for 75,000 additional troops on May 25. On the same day the first expedition of 6000 men left San Francisco for Manila, and Sampson opened upon the fortifications of Santiago.

### HOBSON'S DARING ACT.

On June 3 Lieutenant Hobson, with seven volunteers, sank the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago harbor, one of the thrilling acts of the war.

Six hundred American marines landed at Guantanamo Bay, June 10, and were

attacked the following day, with a loss of four killed and several wounded. The second expedition to Manila sailed June 15, and the Vesuvius then first threw dynamite shells into Santiago. The Callanero forts were reduced on the following day.

### SHAFTER'S CAMPAIGN.

General Shafter's troops arrived off Santiago June 21 and landed at Siboney June 23. On June 24 16 Americans were killed, including six of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and 50 more were wounded in driving the Spanish back toward Santiago. Two days later General Shafter occupied Sevilla, and on June 30 he had 13,000 troops in front of Santiago.

The assault upon Santiago began July 1, when El Caney and San Juan were taken, with heavy losses. Cervera's fleet was destroyed July 3 while making a dash for Santiago harbor, and the arrival of the first Manila expedition was reported.

### HAWAII AND SANTIAGO IN ONE DAY.

The President signed the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii, and General Toral surrendered Santiago City July 14. On July 17 the American flag was raised over the city.

General Miles and the Porto Rico expedition began landing on July 25, and on the following day Spain formally sued for peace through the French Ambassador. The city of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to General Miles July 28. The President named the conditions under which peace would be discussed, which was made public on August 2, and Saturday last it was announced that his terms had been accepted by the Queen Regent of Spain.

### COST OF THE WAR.

The following estimate of the cost of the war may be more accurate:—The number killed will not reach 400. More were killed in the Pennsylvania coal mines last year. Death by disease incident to the service may be greater, and may reach a large figure before the unhealthy season is over in Cuba and the Philippines or our troops return.

Excluding normal expenditures, the extraordinary outlay in the army and navy from April 1 to August 1 was \$85,355,000. But this by no means covers the cost of the war. We are still paying some of the cost of the civil war that ended 34 years ago. Then there comes the money expended by States, cities and counties and by voluntary associations of citizens. There will be war claims, loss of productive labor, pensions and interest. Figuring on these items of expenditure, the New York "Sun" makes this recapitulation, adding the value of the Maine, without whose destruction the war would probably not have come about:

1. Current war expenses.....	\$400,000,000
2. State expenditures.....	15,000,000
3. Private contributions.....	15,000,000
4. War claims.....	20,000,000
5. Loss of soldiers' productive labor.....	100,000,000
6. Interest on war debt.....	90,000,000
7. Pensions.....	300,000,000
8. The Maine.....	3,000,000

Total.....\$943,000,000

This is a very liberal estimate, and part of it purely speculative, as, for instance, the \$100,000,000 loss by soldiers' productive labor. It is also to be said there is a credit side, as the war has stimulated certain industries; but this is more than offset by the fact that the general effect on business has been bad.

The war taxes will aggregate \$150,000,000 a year, but these taxes—or a portion of them at least—would have been necessary in any event to meet the deficiency of the bungling Dingley tariff. We have borrowed \$200,000,000, and at the outset there was \$120,000,000 surplus in the treasury, left over from the Cleveland bond sales.

### The Maria Teresa Raised.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company has informed the navy department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The navy has nothing to do with this voyage, the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered at Norfolk.

It is expected that the battle-scarred Spanish ship will attract thousands of curious visitors when she reaches Hampton Roads. It is fully expected at the navy department that the Maria Teresa will require extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell and fire, but also from a month's submersion in the quickly fouling waters of South Cuba. However, the repairs will certainly be made, for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of sufficient money to put the ship in serviceable condition.

### Loganton Won.

A game of ball played at Loganton Saturday between the club of that place and the team of Rebersburg resulted in favor of Loganton by a score of 8 to 5.

## TERMS OF PEACE ABOUT CONCLUDED

Spain Will Agree to President McKinley's Demands

### A VICTORY AT MANILA

The Cuban Insurgents are Active—Gen. Miles Will Soon Take San Juan—Sampson's Fleet to Go to Spain at Once if Peace is Not Declared.

The war news of the past week are unimportant. Gen. Miles and his army are advancing in Porto Rico without any opposition and San Juan will soon be reached and an important engagement will follow, unless peace is declared in a few days.

A fierce engagement took place at Manila recently. Our reinforcements are there and the attack on the city of Manila by the fleet and army may take place anytime.

Active peace negotiations with Spain are in progress and definite action must be reached to day or the hostilities will be resumed. It looks as though Spain would yield.

Much sickness prevails among our soldiers at Chickamauga, and Camp Alger in Virginia. Gen. Shafter's men in Santiago are being brought home to save them from the yellow fever plague.

Alger, the secretary of war, has been severely censured for neglect and incompetency of his department in furnishing supplies and proper care for the wounded at the Santiago engagement.

War news of the week will be found on pages 2 and 3. The following are some of the latest dispatches:

### SPANIARDS DISAPPOINTED.

Expected an Early Victory at Manila—Insurgents Suspected.

The only important action of the past week occurred in a night attack by the Spanish land forces of Manila, in which they were badly beaten and eleven Americans were killed. A complete account of the battle will be found on page 2. In regard to this engagement it is learned that the Spaniards are stunned and demoralized by the great victory of the Americans against such overwhelming odds on the night of July 31. According to reports brought by refugees all the advantages were so clearly on the side of the Spaniards that the soldiers and residents in Manila expected nothing less than driving the Americans into the sea.

### DECEIVED BY THE PRESS.

Their hopes had also been buoyed up by the Spanish press of Manila, which published lying reports as to the woeful condition and weakness of numbers of the Americans. The Spanish loss was very heavy, including several officers.

### AGUINALDO A TRAITOR?

There has arisen out of this fighting a most serious question as to the attitude of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos. More than 500 of them quite the trenches on Sunday morning, leaving our right wing exposed. Though it was their feast day, it is believed they acted in concert with the Spaniards. Practically not a Filipino fought during the engagement.

So orders have been issued that the American troops shall have absolutely no communication with the natives. Aguinaldo estimated the Spanish loss at only one hundred killed. His attitude remains unsatisfactory.

### EXPECT HOSTILITIES TO END.

It is the general expectation that hostilities between the United States and Spain will be suspended by a formal order to-day. The president is reported to be satisfied with the general terms of Spain's note of acceptance.

### WILL COME SOON.

Secretary Long was asked if peace would come to-day and replied: "I think not, but the matter will be settled one way or the other." This statement is taken to bear out the impression that the war will be renewed with increased vigor all along the line, unless Spain promptly accepts.

### A FLEET FOR SPAIN.

If the peace terms are not accepted by this evening Sampson will be ordered to send a fleet across the Atlantic and Merritt will be directed to assault Manila with the naval co-operation.

### ASSISTANCE FOR MERRITT.

General Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7,000 troops now at San Francisco, which will be sent as soon as transports can be obtained. Secretary Alger said today that 2,000 troops would sail at once.

Merritt will have a force of 18,000, and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops.

### TORAL'S TROOPS SAIL HOME.

Santiago de Cuba, August 10.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain to-day with 1000 Spanish sick soldiers on board. The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon arrived here this morning, and will take 2136 Spanish soldiers. She had bed capacity for 230 sick.

The embarkation of the sick Spaniards on the Alicante was a most pitiful sight. They were brought from the hospitals on stretchers, in wagons and upon the backs of their comrades, often scarcely stronger than the sick men they bore. The docks were lined with officers and soldiers, who supported or carried their wives and daughters. The American wagons and ambulances brought cartloads of miserable, colorless skeletons. It was a heart-rending spectacle.

### The Fall of San Juan.

The war department expects to hear within a few days of the fall of San Juan. All the recent dispatches from General Miles indicate that three distinct detachments are advancing steadily toward the capital under circumstances which give hope of a speedy and successful close of the Porto Rican campaign.

### LIFE ON A BATTLESHIP.

Following is an extract written by a naval reserve on board the Oregon, off Santiago, to his mother in Chicago:

"I have just as good things to eat as I expected to have. I didn't expect to live as I do at home and am not therefore disappointed about anything. I am surprised myself at the vast quantities of coffee I drink—a couple of big bowls at every meal. But you can't blame me when I tell you all the water we have is warm. I am glad of it, though, because that means it is distilled. I would rather have warm distilled water than cold water not distilled, although it didn't taste very good at first. It is drunk so soon after distilling that it doesn't have a chance to get cool, and half the time it is actually so hot as to make me drink it slowly. I have forgotten what cold water tastes like.

"I wash all my own clothes. In the morning, before breakfast, water is issued to us. We get in line with buckets. This water is to wash in, and when I have some clothes to wash I take and hide them somewhere until evening and then I get out on the forecastle with a scrubbing-brush and soap. Every evening the forecastle is covered with fellows down on their knees scrubbing clothes. Water is so scarce that it is passed from one fellow to another, and the same way in the morning, and a fellow is glad to wash himself in water third or fourth hand. When we take a bath we just stand up and let somebody turn a big hose on us. That is salt water though. It is only the fresh water that is hard to get.

"This is a rough life, a very rough life but that is the very reason I like it. I like getting away from society, and girls and collars and neckties and cuffs, tableclothes and chinaware. When I get back it will seem all the finer.

### Death of Jacob Rapp.

Jacob Rapp, engineer on the Bellefonte Central, was taken to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment. He had been suffering with a tumorous growth on the left side for some time and his condition became serious. Mr. Rapp was a man in very moderate circumstances with a large family depending upon him; and it was through the active interest of Hon. R. M. Foster that he was able to take the trip and secure free treatment there.

An operation was performed and it showed a cancerous growth of the kidneys from which recovery was impossible and on Wednesday morning he passed away.

The deceased was 49 years old, leaves a wife and four children:—Charles, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Elmer Yeager, of Altoona; Regina and Ruth of this place. He was a devoted member of the St. John's Catholic church, an honest and industrious man and will be greatly missed in the community.

### Kepler-Goss.

Tuesday evening at five o'clock John W. Kepler and Miss Madge Goss, both of Pine Grove Mills, were united in marriage by Rev. W. A. Stephen, at the Methodist parsonage on East Linn street, this place. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom started for their home at Pine Grove Mills.

The groom is a son of Jacob Kepler and the bride is a daughter of the late Treasurer Cyrus Goss.

### Church Dedication.

The newly built United Evangelical church, on the mountain a few miles south of Spring Mills, Pa., will be dedicated by Rev. A. E. Gobble, D. D., of Central Pennsylvania College, on September 4th. Services to begin the Saturday evening previous. All who possibly can attend, are cordially invited to be there. W. H. Brown, pastor and Rev. A. Stapleton, presiding elder.