

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

VOL. 20, NO. 32.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS

Have an Old Time Quarrel in Their Camp.

OLD SORES WERE STIRRED UP

The Victory of Arnold Was Only a Triumph of Factions—Bad Feeling Breaks Out in a Political Campaign—Exciting Primaries—Peculiar Complications.

For years the republican politicians of Centre county have not harbored the most kindly feeling towards one another. This is due to many causes that can be traced back for years. Like the dormant fires of old Vesuvius, they smoldered along without any uneasiness, but only needed the aggravation to fan them into activity and cause a fierce political eruption.

The contest over the Bellefonte post-office seemed to be the bone of contention, and the elements are again aroused and at war.

John G. Love, John M. Dale, Edward R. Chambers, James P. Coburn, Judge Beaver, are among the active workers for Montgomery's appointment. Gov. Hastings, W. F. Reeder, John P. Harris, H. C. Quigley, and others are the leaders of the other faction. Boiled down, it is Judge Love against Gov. Hastings—Quay and anti-Quay.

In the recent primaries Al. and Clem Dale temporarily flopped from Quay, to the anti-Quay element, to strike Arnold.

The control of the party organization and the distribution of patronage is a constant menace to the party harmony. Love and Hastings never were confiding friends—never will be.

In the contest for congress on Saturday these factions were confused by Clem Dale getting in the other camp, and many of his friends would not follow after. The result was that Arnold easily carried the county and the Love people are rejoicing.

Arnold swept the county, receiving 88 instructions to Dale's 25; 13 delegates came unopposed.

This was a decided victory and the Love party claim that it is an endorsement of their course and will put them to the front.

Love, Dale, Chambers and their followers certainly rejoiced over their victory. On the other side the Hastings wing claim they were handicapped, and that it is a long lane that does not have several turns.

THE CONVENTION.

Tuesday's convention attracted a fair number of politicians, a full list of delegates and others to town. Owing to the repairs being made in the court house, it was necessary to hold the session in the opera house.

Shortly after 11 a. m. Chairman W. E. Gray called the meeting to order. He wore his overcoat and was somewhat pale and delicate in appearance, as he was just recovering from a serious siege with rheumatism. His remarks were brief and received applause. He pleaded for harmony in the party. Harry Keller, Sec., read the call for holding the convention after which Thos. Mitchell read the roll of 125 delegates and all were present.

On motion of Judge Furst, Jno. M. Dale, Esq., the gentleman who claims big credit for hammering the administration and smashing Clem Dale's congressional boom, was chosen as chairman by acclamation. His husky voice, he claimed was due to the arduous strain in answering telephone calls for primary returns the past few days. It was intimated by some that those lusty cheers in Temple Court on Saturday evening, when Arnold's victory was celebrated, may have effected the organ. He begged for the party to forget and forgive past differences and intimated that harmony was needed.

For secretaries, H. S. Stuart, of Rush; and Earl Tuten, of Bellefonte, were selected, and Thos. J. Mitchell for roll clerk. Judge Furst's motion that the opera house be declared the appropriate convention hall, under the circumstances, carried. On motion the chairman appointed the following Committee of Resolutions—A. O. Furst, Bellefonte; Riley Pratt, Unionville; S. S. Crissman, of Philipsburg; J. H. Olliger, Spring; and Dr. C. S. Musser, of Haines.

A motion to have a new set of rules for the government of the party formulated and presented to the next convention, carried.

Next in order was the nomination of candidates. First on the list was Congress. The only name placed before the convention was Wm. C. Arnold, and it was made by acclamation and empowering him to select his own conferees.

Phil Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, was likewise nominated for State Senate.

The first real contest of the day began when legislature was taken up. Three

nominations were made and the first ballot resulted as follows:

John A. Daley, Curtin, twp. 101½
Eli F. Townsend, Philipsburg. 89½
Chas. P. Long, Spring Mills. 66

Townsend and Daley having received majorities were declared the nominees.

On prothonotary there was another close hitch between the candidates and the first ballot decided it as follows:

A. C. Williams, Huston. 64½
James Gregg Milesburg. 60

For county chairman W. E. Gray was unanimously re-elected. This practically concluded the business of the convention.

Next half hour was devoted to speech making. First on the programme was Hon. Wm. C. Arnold, the hero of the convention. He was received by enthusiastic applause, also stolid, cold indifference which was painfully apparent. His whole theme seemed to be to pull Clem Dale and his friends into line by fulsome flattery and praise. He spoke of Mr. Dale as "A most estimable gentleman." He spoke of his legal attainments and other personal qualities. He also testified to Mr. Dale's valuable support and unflinching fidelity in the past and who was one of his closest friends. Right there he might have told, to be honest, how he basely betrayed all these and turned Mr. Dale cold to the wall. Arnold pleaded for harmony, and incidentally made the boastful remark that he would not have needed the endorsement of Centre county to have secured his nomination in the district. This was a cold, cruel thrust that went to the quick. The sting was felt. Then he pleaded for harmony again.

In response to loud calls the tall sycamore from Curtin township, John A. Daley, came on the scene. He stated that in this campaign he first combed the hayseed out of those luxurious camp-meeting lylocks on the back of his head, (a little scarce on top) and brushed the barnyard effluvia from his clod-hoppers. "I am a farmer you know" and in "nine days completed my canvass" and was exceedingly thankful, from the bottom of his heart, for the nomination. He declared he would not now say for whom he would vote for U. S. Senate, if elected. That was his platform. He showed that he was afraid to say that he was for Quay or against him. Not a very positive platform, for a man who wants to be elected to a position in which that point is of vital interest among the republicans, democrats and all good citizens.

Mr. Townsend made a short address but never intimated that he was a Wannamaker republican.

Phil. Womelsdorf was called and began with a plea for harmony and thanked Col. Reeder for withdrawing. He very pertly, and officiously, informed Mr. Reeder that he would be rewarded, when the proper time comes. Mr. Reeder sat in the audience and appeared considerably amused over Phil's assumption of power and freedom in giving advice. Phil pleaded again for harmony, thanked the convention for his nomination for State Senate, and then gracefully retired from the stage, highly elated.

NOTES OF CONVENTION.

Col. W. F. Reeder, Wilse Fleming and others occupied reserved seats in the rear of the house, for which they were exceedingly thankful.

The manipulators of the proceedings seemed to be Jno. M. Dale and Joe Montgomery, the latter gentleman remaining behind the scenes, but was one of the victors in the struggle for party supremacy. John G. Love was not in evidence at the convention. The result of Saturday's primaries gave him enough substantial satisfaction over the Reeder-Hastings elements to smile inwardly for years to come. This victory more than satiated him with delight. Clem Dale and his friends were conspicuous in the convention; by their absence.

Edward Chambers was ambitious to advance his political prestige by capturing the county chairmanship, but someone seems to have willed otherwise. The superior officer no doubt preferred Wm. Gray and that goes, now. Chambers certainly was entitled to some of the political spoils, but it was decreed otherwise.

The ticket nominated puts all the candidates in the Bald Eagle valley and leaves Pennsylvally in the lurch. Many expected to see Charles P. Long, of Spring Mills, on the ticket. Why he failed is hard to explain. He was given the cold shoulder once before and had claims that deserved consideration.

The selection of Jno. M. Dale for chairman of the convention was a notice to the other crowd that in the future the party would be under new leadership. It was serving notice on the other crowd who had been in control long enough and like the Spaniards they must capitulate.

Congressman Arnold looked exceedingly well, in fact much better than usual. He must have been taking good care of himself of late. The fact is, re-

Continued on page 8.

REVIEW AT CHICKAMAUGA

40,000 Volunteer Troops In Grand Review

COMPANY B MOVES CAMP

They Will Go to Lexington, Kentucky—Sickness Still Prevails Among the Soldier Boys—An Interesting Letter From Our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, August 14, 1898.

Editor Kurtz:—Not since General Sherman reviewed the troops at the close of the war has there been such an imposing military scene as that witnessed on this historic field last Tuesday, when General Breckenridge reviewed the troops of the First and Third Army Corps who are still here, on Snodgrass Hill, and it went to show what wonderful work has been accomplished in the short time the army has been here. Promptly at 6:30 on Tuesday morning, the Fifth regiment was moving in the direction of the Kelley field, the place designated by Inspector General Baldwin. The regiments were grouped by divisions and each division was accompanied by its ambulance train, and at about eight o'clock all the commands, numbering about forty thousand men, formed in line of regiments, in column of masses.

As the head of the column came into the open the regiments moved forward in the order in which they are brigaded, and passed the reviewing stand in column of companies until the whole army had passed. The movement began at 8:30 and it was 12:30 before the last company passed. The regiments passing the stand did not re-assemble, but marched to their respective camps. It was nearly one o'clock when we got to our camp.

This magnificent spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd, who were thrilled as the several regiments marched by in most perfect order, keeping time to the martial strains of a score of regimental bands, and field music organizations. It was a scene rarely witnessed in the history of a nation, and the cleverness and skill with which it was carried out was a high compliment to both men and officers.

General Breckenridge said that he was especially impressed with the improvement in the volunteers, in their soldierly carriage and in their appearance generally since he saw them two months ago. "The whole of the divisions," he added, "are worthy of being a delight to any commanding officer, who would be warranted in leading them with confidence against any enemy. Every command responded with that promptness and carried out its duties with that thoroughness and earnestness which can be attributed to only the best and bravest men."

On Wednesday or Thursday of this week another review will take place on either Snodgrass Hill or the Dyer field, which will be the last review held here of the entire body of men, as some of the troops will be moved into new camps, the last of this week and the beginning of next. The orders are now that the entire First corps be moved. The Second division goes to Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Third division, of which we are a part, to Lexington, Kentucky. I have been informed that we are to break camp, preparatory to going to Lexington, on Saturday next, to land at Lexington sometime on Sunday. This will take us farther north and in the centre of the famous "Blue Grass region."

As stated in my letter, of last week, last Monday was pay day and the boys are consequently happy, and by Tuesday the number of peddlers and fakirs decidedly increased. These parties seem to spring up out of the ground, as it were as if by magic, and hlop about as lively as crickets. There is hardly an article of merchandise imaginable that is not peddled by somebody. Everything goes from a common leather shoe string to an upright piano. And the regiments paid off, had to look through quite a lot of samples and listen patiently to the clever little patent speeches of the endless variety of peddlers. The red bandanna man, the brass badge man, the pewter relic man, and the toilet soap man were ever present. Now and then the man with the corn medicine, warranted to cure in five minutes bobbed up, but the most unique and interesting of all was the fellow who had the agency for a device to keep the soldiers from spending their money with peddlers.

On Monday our new Chaplain, Francis Murphy, from Pittsburg, Pa., made his appearance, and is getting acquainted with the boys, and held services in the regiment, which had so long been neglected by reason of the resignation of Chaplain Hartman.

Tuesday last, the entire regiment was inspected by Major Benton, commencing at 6:30 and not getting through until after 4 o'clock p. m., stopping only for dinner. Company B came out alright.

On Friday the company finally moved to its new camp on the road to Lytle. It is on high ground and apparently a more healthy location. From present appearances we will not have long to stay here, as we go to Lexington, Kentucky, shortly. We are right on the Confederate battle line, September 19, 1863, where Jackson's brigade was relieved by Maney's brigade, Chaetam's division at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and were finally driven back together with Scoggin's battery, to the high ground, beyond the Winfrey house. This brigade was composed entirely of Georgia and Tennessee troops and the monuments and caisson are on a line, on the regimental streets of the 5th Pa. and 12th Minnesota. We are about a mile and a quarter from Lytle.

On Saturday the entire division paraded and reviewed by Division headquarters on the Alexander field, on the banks of Chickamauga creek, after which the entire division was photographed.

Joseph Robison, of company C, whose home is at Altoona, died in the division hospital on Friday, after a brief illness. The body was shipped home on the nine-ten train on Friday evening. Corporal Ryan left here for home on Thursday afternoon on a thirty days sick leave. Lieutenant Jackson's furlough has been extended. N. B. Spangler returned to camp on Sunday morning, looking much better than he did when leaving and is again at his post of duty. Dr. Hayes has not yet returned.

Sergeant Garis is improving slowly and may be taken home in the course of ten or fifteen days, if nothing unusual turns up in his case. His fever is broken, but he still has dysentery and a swelling at the side of his face. He was in a very critical condition for a few days, before the arrival of his wife and her arrival has without doubt helped materially in bringing him around. She is by his bedside daily and provision has been made so that she now gets her boarding at the hospital, and sleeps in a tent with another lady at the same place, and is as comfortable as could be expected. Private Noll, who has been in the hospital for some time with typhoid fever, is getting along nicely and is sitting up now, and will be sent to company quarters in a few days. Private John Brown was taken to Division hospital last Monday evening, with what the doctor calls walking typhoid fever, and is poorly, but his comrades all hope for his speedy recovery. He was some better when the writer was there to see him and had a talk with him. The writer sees this patient daily and the company is doing all it can for the unfortunate, but since the change of camp is has become somewhat unhandy, as it means a walk of nearly a mile and a half to go to see them, but this is cheerfully done, if we can save them.

Privates Allin and Wallace were taken to the Regimental hospital on Saturday evening with malarial fever and typhoid fever symptoms. They are feeling some better today and we hope that the disease may be checked, and they sent back to the company soon.

Corporal Rothrock is on duty again after getting over the fever. Corporal Barnes, who was complaining the past week, has reported for duty again and Private Lloyd was sick for several days last week, but is on duty again, and is making an effort to get his brother to Lookout Mountain. He has got a thirty days leave of absence to nurse his brother. Private Osman had cramps for several days, the past week, but is on duty again. The following named parties are in their quarters suffering with malaria, but getting around, and not fit for any heavy duty or drills: Sergeant Lose, Privates H. G. Williams, James Stine, D. O. Hazel, Hoy and Heaton; they will I think, be all right again in a day or so.

Private Walker, of Rebersburg, was taken sick on guard yesterday, but is better and able to be around and in a day or so will be alright.

Today, Monday, Captain Taylor received a draft for thirty-four dollars and thirty cents, contributed by the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity, for the benefit of Company B and its sick. It is needless to say that this kindness on the part of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity is much appreciated and will go a great way in helping to alleviate the sufferings of some of Centre county's noble sons and the kind donors have the gratitude of one and all of Company B and will ever remember them for the donation.

Very truly yours,
S. D. GETTIG.

Delaying the Threshing.

The continued wet weather is causing considerable difficulty for the threshermen who are doing field threshing. The farmers, too, are having a sorry time of it in some sections of the county taking care of their oats crop.

THE SALARIES OF OUR SOLDIERS

How Army Life Benefits and Ruins Men

THE VARIOUS SALARIES PAID

Privates Receive a Meagre Pittance, But Officers Very Large Sums—Professional Men and Sunday School Superintendents—A Klondyke for Some.

Army life will make some men and ruin others. Men who have been lovers of intoxicating drinks will return home and become leading men in the community, with the desire for drink thoroughly quenched, while the man who has been a Sunday school superintendent, or held other similar positions while at home, will figure as the character in the saloon who replies to your "good morning" salutation with the words: "Beg pardon; certainly I'll have a drink." He will be the story teller, and the chances are 10 to one that he spent his enlistment in the hospital and never got within gun fire of the enemy. Men who never earned more than \$10 a week will return to their homes in the small country towns with small fortunes in their possessions, while the business man who enlisted to fight for his country will go to his home to find his business completely ruined, and not a dollar in sight. Men will come back after two years enlistment is at an end to find that a once loving wife has proven faithless and their happy homes remain only in memory. Death will carry off loved ones, whose absence will cause many a downfall. The starting of some of these changes are already noticeable.

MEN OF PROFESSIONS.

In camp we have men who at home were nothing but corner loafers and whose relatives thought that no good would ever come of them. Some of these men are not ignoramuses, but men of professions who let intoxicating liquors get the better of them. The officer who enlisted them into the service did not want to take them, but the urgent request of friends prevailed and the men are now at work for Uncle Sam for \$15.60 a month. They are getting little or no intoxicants, and the result is that they are bracing up. These men will go home and show their friends that they not only helped conquer the Spaniards, but that they have won the battle with their worst enemy—whiskey. Then, too, we have men who took their first drink of whiskey here, and judging from indications they have not taken their last.

HAVE STRUCK A KLONDYKE.

The declaration of war was a godsend to hundreds of men in the army. Had it not come to pass they would soon have been penniless. While they are not yet "on their feet," they will soon be in a way to pay back bills and save what the Sheriff has had his eye on for a long time. Should the war suddenly terminate, these men would swear a blue streak. Certainly that would be the most natural thing in the world. If the war continues for two years they will be in excellent financial shape. While there are privates in the ranks who gave up positions that paid them \$150 a month to work for \$15.60 a month, there are officers here who are receiving \$150 a month, which is about 110 a month more than they ever before received. These men are not anxious to lose a nice thing, and with each additional month salary their imaginary weight increases accordingly, and instead of buying No 6½ hats they purchase a No 7½.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

The pay allowed officers in active service ranges from \$11,000 down to \$1,400 a year. The lieutenant general is the highest salaried officer and is entitled to \$916.67 a month, or \$11,000 a year. It matters not how long he would remain in the service, his salary would not be increased. A major general receives \$7,500 per annum, or \$625 a month, while a brigadier general has an annual income from the War department of \$5,500, or \$458.33 a month. A colonel receives \$3,500 a year, lieutenant colonel \$3,000, major \$2,500, captain, mounted, \$2,000; captain, not mounted, \$1,800; regimental adjutant \$1,800, regimental quartermaster \$1,800, first lieutenant, mounted, \$1,600; first lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; second lieutenant, mounted, \$1,500; second lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,400; chaplain \$1,500. After the first years service ten per cent, additional is allowed enlisted men, twenty per cent, after 10 years, thirty per cent, after 15 years, and forty per cent, after 20 years service. An aid-de-camp to major general is allowed \$200 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, while an aid-de-camp to a brigadier general is allowed \$150 additional per annum.

MONTHLY PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

The pay of the men in the rank and service is as follows: Privates in artill-

ery, cavalry and infantry, second class engineers and ordnance, trumpeter in cavalry, \$13 for the first two years, \$15 for the fourth, and \$16 for the fifth year. During the following five years \$2 a month additional is allowed. During actual service \$2.66 additional is now received by the men, thus increasing their pay to \$15.60 a month. A wagoner receives \$14 a month for the first year, and \$17 during the fifth year. Two dollars a month is allowed every man on a second enlistment of five years. The artificer, corporal, blacksmith, and farrier and saddler each receive \$15 a month for the first year and \$21 a month during the last year. A sergeant gets \$18 the first year and \$21 the last year; first-class private in engineers and ordnance, \$17 to \$21; corporal engineers and ordnance \$20 to \$23; sergeants of engineers, ordnance and signal corps, \$34 to \$37; sergeant (first-class) signal corps, \$45 to \$48; chief trumpeter of cavalry, principal musician, saddler sergeant, \$22 to \$25; chief musician, \$50 to 63; sergeant major, \$23 to \$26; sergeant major and quartermaster, engineers, \$36 to \$39; ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant, \$34 to \$39; hospital steward, \$45 to \$48; acting hospital steward, \$25 to \$28; private on the hospital corps, \$18 to \$21. For the first two years of enlistment the pay remains the same, but each year after that an increase of \$1 a month is allowed.

THE PUERTO RICO RECEPTION.

Justification of the United States for going to war with Spain finds one of its best expressions in the reception extended to our troops in Puerto Rico. War was declared, not for conquest, but for humanity and justice. Cuba must be free—and free is a term which will apply either to an independent government or annexation to the United States. Puerto Rico must be taken to complete the work of relieving the new world of the Spanish incubus. The Spanish Government has especially claimed that the people of Puerto Rico were loyal; that they, of all the inhabitants of outlying possessions of Spain, were devoted to the rulership at Madrid. In defiance of that claim our forces have occupied important points on the island, with the ultimate purpose of taking complete control. They find their only opposition in the Spanish army, sent over originally to keep the people "loyal." The people themselves welcome the American flag with enthusiasm. They have been taxridden and otherwise abused, and are anxious to get rid of a government which has kept them in unwholesome restraint for many years. Telegraphic reports of the gladness with which they have met our soldiers are pathetic. The delivery for which they have been long yearning has come. They openly welcome the soldiers, and cheerfully yield obedience to the new control. The "loyalty" is not to Spain, but to a country that can give them freedom and to enable them to make an honest living. The Puerto Ricans were ripe for a change, and to have allowed them to remain longer under the galling yoke of a monarchy would have been to fail to sustain the spirit of our institutions. The regeneration of this single island is worth the war. If we are to have a larger standing army it will not be for the purpose of keeping this new acquisition in subjection. After the Spanish soldiery has been driven out, or removed under the terms of peace, the United States soldiers may come home. The people of the island are evidently anxious to become of us, and we can now see that the movement to free them should have been undertaken long ago.

TROOPS NEEDED.

It is stated at the war department that no troops will be discharged until it is known how many will be needed to garrison Porto Rico and Cuba, and it will be sometime before that is known, as military commissions are first to meet at San Juan and Havana, and arrange the terms and the time of evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba. The Spaniards will be hurried out of Porto Rico as fast as possible, but as there are six or eight weeks more of the unhealthy season in Cuba, our representative on the commission are not likely to object to the Spaniards taking all the time they want to leave there.

Decision Favorable to Constables.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision, in a test case from Cumberland county, that will be pleasing to the constables of the State. A number of the Courts of Common Pleas had ruled adversely against the claims of constables for ten cents on each and every mile they traveled in the performance of their official duties, and cut their fees to five cents a mile. The higher court now decides that by the act of Assembly the constables are entitled to ten cents a mile, and proceedings will be instituted for back fees, where they were withheld.