

THE PATTON COURIER.

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PATTON, CAMBRIA CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

PLANT AN "AD" IN THE "COURIER" AND GET RICH.

\$100 Given Away.

FIVE CENT MONEY ORDER.
With each Dollar worth of goods bought at this store we will give Five Cent Money Orders, and when Twenty are presented to us at one time, we will redeem them, giving One dollar in cash or merchandise for them; or we will accept them one or more at a time towards paying for a bill of goods purchased at any one time at this store amounting to fifty cents or more.

Patton Pharmacy,

C. W. HODGKINS.

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Stationery, Confectionery, Cigars and

Tobacco.

Agency for COLUMBIA & HICKORY Bicycles.

This is the only Drug Store in Patton where these Money Orders can be had.

Good Sleighting

Is the most essential and enjoyable things of the year and it makes a person feel like going somewhere and we will venture to say that more people come to Carrolltown than any other place.

In The Country

for a sleigh-ride and that isn't all of it; they come here to buy goods at our mammoth Clothing, Shoe and Dry Goods store because they can get prices to suit their purses. When they come here they are blessed.

With Good Hotels

and the Economy Store. Valentine Day will soon be here and everyone expects to send his or her friend a valentine, but before you do this see us first for a bargain. We undersell all.

Very Truly,

Economy, Clothing and Dry Goods House,

Next to Bank, Carrolltown.

The Popular Place to buy medicines of all kinds at moderate prices is at the

CITY

Drug Store

First door below bank.

A full and complete line of Toilet articles always in stock

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully compounded by an experienced and competent pharmacist.

C. E. BELCHER, Prop.

REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR

Written by One of the "Courier" Contributors.

THE STARS & STRIPES.

Three Years and Five Months With Out Glory—More to Follow.

Before entering into the history of the great scout I deem it advisable to give the reader an insight into the necessity for such a seemingly suicidal order on the part of General Banks. It will be remembered that when it was determined that the army of Virginia was to co-operate with the army of the Potomac on the peninsula, General John Pope was given the command of the former and was to advance up the valley of Virginia towards Lynchburg forming the right wing of McClelland's army. On assuming command General Pope issued a general order which enabled almost every soldier in the command to gauge his calibre as a commander. It was openly predicted that the movements of the army under him would end in failure, if not disaster. The second battle of Bull Run verified the prediction. It is not putting it too strong to say that the enemy had everything their own way. So that after the great battle was over General Pope and probably a majority of the division commanders had not the remotest idea of what the enemy intended to do. Men's lives counted for little. Thirteen men would not be missed. It was necessary to find out whether the enemy were concentrating for an attack on Washington or were holding Pope, while they were moving up the Potomac to invade Maryland. The detail of thirteen men was sent out to find out what they were doing. If they succeeded, very good; if they failed, only thirteen men would be lost. That they succeeded the following account of that adventure will demonstrate. Though why they did succeed is one of the impenetrable mysteries which remains unsolved. In giving this narrative to the public I am not attempting to set up the claim of superior bravery over my comrades. I merely wish to show that thirteen men had the opportunity and came back to say, "What man has done, man may do."

On the first day of September 1862, just after the second battle of Bull Run, the movements of General Lee were so masked that General Pope and Banks were unable to determine whether the enemy were concentrating for an attack on Washington or moving up the Potomac to invade Maryland. A council of officers was called which decided to use additional methods to gain, if possible, a knowledge of Lee's designs. General Banks then called on the officers in command of the 2nd regiment, P. V. S., to detail thirteen reliable men for this purpose. The selection was made with unusual care, and we were ordered to report to General Banks for instructions. The General was in his tent, walking back and forth very much like a lion in a cage. He gave his orders briefly: "Go to Bull Run Mountain; find out what the enemy are doing, if possible, and, when you glean anything, send one of your numbers back with the intelligence." He told us further if the orders were faithfully carried out a commission was in store for each, and gave us the following pass:

"Guards, pickets and patrols, will please pass Sergeant Grady and twelve men until further orders."

He also gave us a requisition on any commissary in the United States to furnish rations whenever needed. Then, with a caution not to let the enemy draw us into an action unless it was positively unavoidable, he bade us farewell and we started on our perilous adventure.

Sergeant Grady thought himself unfit to command the party; so we elected the next ranking Sergeant, F. B. M. Bousal.

We had nothing to guide us—not even an exact knowledge of the enemy's position. The country was covered by a dense undergrowth of pitch pine and white oak, which hid everything from view and was well calculated either to mask the movement of an enemy or form an ambushade. We took no road, but struck directly towards the enemy's line, to "feel for them" as we called it. We soon sighted the enemy's cavalry moving toward the pike leading from Fairfax Court House to Centerville. We took the same direction, keeping a reasonably safe distance from them; our intention being to flank them or penetrate their lines, to reach our destination in the rear. After marching six or eight miles without the sight of an enemy

we concluded to feel them again. We were then near a farm house and it was decided that one of our number should go to the house and make inquiries as to the route to Washington, and whether any of the Confederate force were in the vicinity. The man of the house was the very picture of terror and begged us to leave immediately, at the same time pointing to a thicket on our left, he said the enemy in strong force were therein concealed. Our intention had been if the farmer knew nothing of the enemy to march into the thicket hoping to screen ourselves from them if any were around. From this thicket we intended to take a general direction toward the Potomac and be governed by circumstances.

Just as our messenger was returning across the fence a heavy volley was fired upon us. The balls flew thick around tearing up the earth but fortunately no one was hurt. Seeing their shot had failed, the Rebels set up their customary yell and started on a full run to capture us. We were obliged to beat a hasty retreat for some distance, when we reached cover and halted determined to fight. But we were no farther molested and we changed our course so as to strike the pike sooner than we had intended.

After moving in this direction for some time we discovered a column of troops also marching towards the pike. We examined them carefully through our glasses, but on account of the dust, etc., could not make them out distinctly. We concluded they were friends, however, and marched up. General Philip Kearney, for it was his division, rode out demanding our business. We showed him our pass, and being on high ground we pointed out to him the thicket from which the enemy had fired upon us. General Kearney immediately pushed forward a regiment of skirmishers at the same time telling us to wait until he had engaged the enemy, then to hasten to Fairfax as soon as possible.

The skirmishers of both sides advanced firing rapidly. This was the opening of the battle of Chantilly, in which the gallant and daring Kearney fell. A short march brought us to the pike which was covered with wagons hurrying to Fairfax. The teamsters became panic stricken, driving four abreast on a full run, and we had considerable difficulty to avoid being run over. Sometimes we were obliged to cross from one side of the pike to the other until Corporal Coarse and myself became separated from the rest of the party. We thought little of it at the time, expecting that emergency would open a gap in the almost solid line of wagons. It was a long time before the desired opening appeared and when we crossed over no sign of our comrades was visible. Here was a dilemma. The leader had our only pass. What were we to do? As Fairfax was to be our rendezvous, we expected little difficulty in finding them in the town, but again we were doomed to disappointment.

CANTREY.

(To be continued.)

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

Sec. 1. Relative to Snow on the Sid. Walks in the Borough of Patton.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Patton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same: That hereafter it shall be the duty of the occupants of lots, and owners of unoccupied lots, along whose premises sidewalks are now or may hereafter be laid under the ordinance now in force, or which may hereafter be passed, to cause the sidewalks along their respective premises to be cleaned of snow when, and as often as the same shall fall thereon, within six hours after the same shall cease falling, and on default of such occupiers or owners having such sidewalks cleaned as aforesaid, he, she or they shall be fined in the sum of one dollar, and the cost of cleaning the pavement, to be collected as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, and it is hereby made the duty of the Burgess to see that suits are brought against all who may offend against this ordinance.

The Bore Election.

The next borough election will be held on Tuesday February 19th. There will be two school directors, two councilmen, one auditor, judge of election and two inspectors elected. The councilmen whose term expires are H. C. Beck and L. S. Bell, and the two school directors who step out of office are Dr. J. B. Noonan and H. S. Barton.

Church Notice.

Pastor Chas. W. Wasson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach in this place on Friday evening at 7:30. Everybody welcome.

THE BIG STRIKE WILL END

At DuBois and Reynoldsville Soon—The

DISCHARGED RESUME

With the Others—A Proposition that Answers the Miners' Request.

Following is a communication dated at Reynoldsville, Pa., January 15, and signed by the highest officials of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining company, S. B. Elliott, general manager, and Geo. H. Lewis, president:

To our miners and other employees:—In relation to the recent action of this company, in suspending some of our men at DuBois and Reynoldsville, and shutting down the Sprague and Hamilton mines, so many false and misleading statements have been circulated, instead of the true reasons, that we deem it proper to make an official statement.

"For a long time past our mines have been overcrowded, the same as in all other regions, and the complaint with our men, and the miners in other districts, has been that it was done for the purpose of securing more trade for the stores, and there has been a great dissatisfaction in consequence. The result has been that with the coal trade very dull, our men have not earned as good monthly wages as we would be glad to have them receive. We are not mistaken when we said that the public has also held the opinion that we were employing too many men for the work we were able to furnish them.

"Since the close of navigation on the lakes, we have been cut off from a large tonnage, and all-rail points of consumption have not increased, but diminished in volume, while the competition from the Pittsburg and other regions has become more keen. Therefore our market for coal is not more than two-thirds as large as during the season of navigation, hence retain all our men, and run all the mines, would involve still further lessening of monthly wages per man. Consequently, after mature deliberation, it was decided by the officers of the company to shut down Hamilton and Sprague mines, and certain headings in Soldier Run and Rochester mines, for reasons above stated, thus giving the men retained better work and for the purpose of reducing fixed charges, to lessen the cost of coal, and thus better enable us to compete with other regions.

"The charge that by our action we were striking at any organization is not true. We do not know union from non-union men, and do not care to. We recognize the right of any man to join any labor organization, and in giving employment to men we never have and never shall make any discrimination as between those who belong to labor organizations, and those who do not. We deeply regret, and protest against, the report to the circuit, which has been so widely circulated. As all know we have made no discrimination for any cause.

"To the men whom we intended to have retained our endeavor was to give the best work within our power, but the reason of a diminished market we would not have been able to give them in excess of the results obtained during the month of December last.

"It must be conceded by our men and we shall insist upon it—that we are the best judge as to how to conduct our business. In these hard times we are forced to do it in the most economical manner possible.

"But the action of the men whom we intended to retain shows they are willing to divide work with those suspended on a pro rata share. The suggestion that the work be divided in the mines where suspension did not occur, is impracticable, as all must see. The only way will be to again start the suspended mines, and let each man go to his proper place, and in order to meet our men in a spirit of compromise we have concluded to reinstate the entire order and condition of things which existed just prior to shutting down the work named,—with the distinct understanding that as it is universally acknowledged that we have more miners than are needed to do our work, as soon as the inclement season is past, unless our business shall greatly increase, we must reduce to a reasonable number without hindrance or disturbance.

"As some have left our employ, settled up and been paid, we shall not consider such entitled to claim to receive work under this proposition."

Lost—A small pass book containing a borough order of \$5 payable to Samuel Adleiman. Finder please leave same at COURIER office.

THE BITUMINOUS TRADE

Not in its Best Possible Condition at the Opening of 1895.

JOHNSTOWN POSTOFFICE.

The Postmastership at Last Definitely Settled.

WOODRUFF THE MAN.

One of the Best Paying Postoffices in the Western Part of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday last week President Grover Cleveland nominated to the senate for appointment as postmaster at Johnstown the Hon. Lucian D. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff's first notification of his nomination came through friends who called at his home to congratulate him.

The salary of the present postmaster of Johnstown, J. Earle Ogle, is \$2,700 per year, and that of Mr. Woodruff will no doubt be the same. He will have the appointment of four clerks, but of only one assistant postmaster. The other three clerks, as well as the twelve carriers and one sub carrier, being under the civil service laws, are subject to his recommendation, but cannot be removed except for cause, no matter what their politics may be. The salaries of the clerks, carriers and messenger boy are all paid by the government.

The present assistant postmaster is Gomer Walters; mailing clerk, W. R. Bathurst; stamp and registry clerk, H. U. Lehman; "general utility," Milton S. Harris.

The bond given by the present postmaster is \$18,000, and that of Mr. Woodruff will probably be the same. In speaking of the present postmaster the Johnstown Democrat says: "J. Earle Ogle has been identified with the Johnstown postoffice for nearly 23 years. Through the influence of the late W. R. Jones and George Fritz he was taken into the office by Postmaster George Geddes about 1872, at a salary of \$18 per month. Besides Mr. Geddes and Mr. Ogle the only other employes of the office at that time was Al. Petrick, who was succeeded by Mrs. Hunt, now Mrs. Dr. D. W. Evans. Geo. T. Swank, in 1874, succeeded Mr. Geddes, and Mr. Ogle was made assistant postmaster. Mr. Swank held the office for 12 years. Mr. Ogle remaining with him as assistant all that time and also under the administration of Herman Baumer, who was in charge from 1887 to 1890, and during the severe trial of what is known as the flood period. Mr. Ogle became postmaster after Mr. Baumer's retirement, his commission dating from July 26, 1890.

"Mr. Ogle, as employe and master, has always been faithful in his duties to the public, and will retire with the good wishes of all. His present purpose is to take a well-earned rest. He has nothing in view for the immediate future."

Fire Co. Officers Elected.

A meeting of the Patton Fire Company was held on Thursday night of last week for the purpose of electing a new corps of officers for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: C. C. Crowl, president; F. H. Kinkadee, vice president; L. S. Bell, recording secretary; H. E. Keller, financial secretary; Ed. A. Mellon, treasurer; C. W. Martin, chief; H. C. Beck, W. J. Donnelly, John Scheid, J. F. Bonner, and John Boyce, trustees. There will be a meeting on Thursday evening of this week and the appointments of a first and second assistant foreman, two nozzlemen and two pluggers will be made. The company have elected efficient officers and it is the intention of the organization to proceed to "weed out" all members who have not paid their dues and initiation fees. Secretary Bell has informed the COURIER that a fire insurance risk of \$6000 has been placed on the fire company's building.

The First in Patton.

A Union Veterans Union, Command No. 49, was organized on Saturday night in Patton, which is the first lodge to break the ranks in the way of a secret organization here. The muster was held in the opera house and the following officers were elected: Robert Tuttle, colonel; Ellis C. Howe, lieutenant colonel; Allen McCabe, major; George W. Cassidy, quartermaster; Sam'l Barr, Sergeant; Geo. Degarmo, chaplain; Edward H. Beebe, officer of the day; Charles Prescott officer of the guard; Charles McBrearty, S. major; John Saltgiver, color bearer; Norman Richards, sentinel. Meetings will be held every Monday evening in Good's hall.

Dress Making.

Miss Libbie Bottorff, late of Philadelphia, is now prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making at the home of Ruben McPherson, on Fifth avenue—5844.

Finger's Mashed.

Jesse Fox, who is an employe at the Palmer house met with quite a painful accident on Monday of this week. He was assisting O. Wislaw to lift a barrel of molasses into a sleigh when it slipped falling on three fingers of Mr. Fox's left hand mashing them in a terrible condition. He at once went to Dr. I. J. Weida, who dressed the injured members and Jesse is nursing a very sore and painful hand.

Died Monday.

Mary L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pennington, died on Monday morning after suffering from croup over two days. She was aged seven months and twenty five days. Interment took place at Hastings on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in and around Patton.

Get a Valentine.

C. W. Hodgkins, the druggist, has just received the finest line of valentines ever you laid your eyes on. Don't miss seeing them.

Fresh Fish.

Delivered at your house every day in the week. Prices very moderate. Give me a call. GEORGE M. REED, Cor. Fifth and Magee Ave.

Ladies hats reduced in price at Alice A. Ashcroft's millinery store up-stairs in Good building.