

# GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR AMERICAN ARMS AT MANILA.

## IN TWO TERRIBLE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS DEWEY UTTERLY ROUTS THE SPANISH FLEET.

### The Spaniards' Flagship Completely Wrecked.

American Commander's Withering Fire Mows Down the Enemy's Forces—Spaniards' Loss Was Very Heavy—Exact Amount of Damage Not Known—Nothing Official Heard up Till Noon on Thursday.

Commander Dewey, of the United States Asiatic squadron, arrived off Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, Saturday night after dark, and forcing a passage early Sunday morning, he took up positions and opened up a strong fire on Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

The forts from shore answered with their batteries, while outside the bay the Spanish fleet stole up on the attacking force and opened fire.

There was a terrific interchange of shots, but it soon became evident that the Spanish admiral, Montojo, was coping with a superior enemy, and the Americans' well-directed shots soon began to tell on his ships and men.

The Spaniards seemed paralyzed with excitement and fear, their projectiles fell wide of the mark, there was confusion on board, orders were misunderstood and at every point there was half-hearted work.

Against them was an enemy fighting for their lives. The neutrality decree of Great Britain had driven Commander Dewey and his seven vessels out of Hong Kong; he had sailed over 600 miles from that port to Manila; Japan had in the meantime closed her ports to the fleet by a neutrality decree; homeless and friendless, without a port of shelter to the right or to the left, with only the sky above and the water beneath, Commander Dewey had the alternative of wasting his coal and supplies, and drifting, drifting, perhaps to become prey to the Spaniards, or of seizing the enemy's stronghold and using it as a base of supplies and for future operations. And over and above it all was the watchword, "Remember the Maine."

Dewey chose the latter alternative. His was the spirit to do or die. And this was the spirit of every man in his fleet.

When the American vessels sighted Manila the command was given, "Strip for action." No excitement, no confusion. Coolly and carefully the final preparations were made, and though there was evident prospect of action, no demonstration was made, no unnecessary word was spoken. There was intense but subdued excitement.

As the ports of Manila and Cavite hove into sight the guns of the two advance cruisers were trained on the battery of Manila and fired an eight-inch projectile each. The first two shots fell short of the mark. Not so, however, the next two. The American gunners' aim sent them with unerring accuracy against the works, and there was a crumbling of old stones and mortar and a great cloud of dust.

The shore batteries returned fire, but their aim was inaccurate, and their projectile simply whizzed through the rigging.

In the meantime the rear vessels of the squadron were made the target of the guns of the Spanish squadron which, hitherto in hiding, had sailed into sight around the upper end of the bay.

Commander Dewey, standing on the bridge of his flagship, the Olympia, directed his efforts to the Spanish flagship, the Renia Maria Christiana, carrying the Spanish Admiral Montojo. He opened a withering fire upon her. His six-inch and eight-inch guns did the most awful work. His rapid fire guns describing a semi-circle crashed through the Christiana's rigging and swept the Spaniards completely off their feet. Finally a great shell was hurled against the ironclad, which landed squarely on the deck, scattering death on every hand. The Spaniards' fire grew weaker and weaker, and their shots became more and more scattered. Suddenly a great tongue of flame burst out of the Christiana's vitals; her commander, Captain Codaiso, already lay stretched upon the deck a corpse. Admiral Montojo, seeing all hope gone, and desiring to escape the captain's fate, hurriedly gave orders to quit the ship, and boarding his launch, he transferred his flag to the Isle de Cuba, while the Christiana was left to her fate.

The Spanish squadron now withdrew and Commander Dewey, though not suffering serious damage to his ships, had a number of wounded men, whom he desired to land on the west side of the bay. While he was trying to effect a landing the Spanish fleet, which had apparently withdrawn, again moved up and opened fire. Catching Commander Dewey unawares, their first shots caused loss of life and some injury to the Americans.

But Dewey's recovery was instant. A broadside was now poured into Montojo's fleet, and rapid fire guns fairly swept everything in range. Another shell and the Don Juan de Austria's commander fell mortally wounded, while with a thunderous roar his vessel was blown into the air.

Meantime the batteries at Cavite were not silent. They poured a steady storm of shot and shell into the attacking fleet. Some fell wide, some struck.

The battle now became a desperate one. Commander Dewey had not only the Spanish squadron's fire to contend with, but that of the forts of Manila and Cavite. It was "fire, fire, fire." And there was fire. The Spanish vessels Mindoro and Velasco received a broadside, and were so badly damaged they withdrew.

Flames burst out of the Spanish cruiser Castilla, and the other ships withdrew from the battle, but not until a number of the smaller ones were sunk rather than to fall into the enemy's hands.

The extent of the damage cannot at this writing be obtained. One thing, however, is certain that the Spaniards' loss both as to men and ships is very large.

So far as can be learned none of the American vessels were sunk, and they are all able to proceed.

THE CABLE CUT AND NO OFFICIAL NEWS HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED.

Commodore Dewey had orders from Washington to seize Manila if necessary and it is supposed that the stars and stripes are now waving over the Philippines. No word has come from the commander since the engagement because the cable at Manila that connects with Hong Kong was in the hands of the Spanish and has been cut about 50 miles from Manila at a point on the coast where it enters the water. The only information that is had comes from Spanish sources, but that was sufficient to insure us that Dewey had a glorious victory, though the country will not be at ease until it knows what loss he suffered in the engagement.

A special cablegram to the WATCHMAN from Hong Kong on Wednesday announced that Dewey's dispatch boat, the Hugh McCulloch, had been sighted entering Muirs bay, 20 miles below that city in the morning, but there must have been a mistake in the boat as a message from Washington, at noon yesterday—Thursday—stated that no word had been received from Dewey at the department up to that hour.

THE SHIPS THAT WERE ENGAGED.

Following is a description of the American ships, exclusive of their secondary batteries:

- CRUISER OLYMPIA—Built in 1892, steel, 5,900 tons, 21.0 knots; protected by a steel deck 2 to 4.7 inches in thickness, 4-inch armor on barbettes and bands, 5 inches on two conning towers, 5-inch gun shields, and a cellulose belt; in addition to coal protection; four 8-inch breech and 10 5-inch quick-fire rifles in main battery.
- CRUISER RALEIGH—Built in 1889, steel, 3,183 tons, 17 knots; protected deck, protected on conning tower and sponsors, and a cellulose belt; one 6-inch and 10 5-inch rifles, all quick fire, in main battery.
- CRUISER BALTIMORE—Built in 1888, steel, 4,000 tons, 20 knots; deck and coal protection, three inches of steel in conning tower, and shield on all guns; four 8-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles in main battery.
- CRUISER BOSTON—Built in 1884, steel, 3,189 tons, 15 knots; partial steel deck; two 8-inch and six 6-inch rifles in main battery.
- GUNBOAT CONCORD—Built in 1890, steel, 1,700 tons, 17 knots; protected steel deck and coal protection; six 6-inch rifles in main battery.
- GUNBOAT PETREL—Built in 1888, steel, 900 tons, 13 knots; protection deck and gun shields; four 6-inch rifles in main battery.

GUNBOATS EL CANO and GENERAL LEZO—Built in 1885, iron, 528 tons, 10 to nearly 12 knots; each mounting three 4.7-inch rifles.

GUNBOAT MARQUIS DEL DUERO—Built in 1875, iron, 500 tons, 10 knots; mounting one 6.2-inch and two 4.7-inch rifles.

Commodore Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, is one of the fleetest and most formidable cruisers in the American navy. She ranks next to the Minneapolis and Columbia, and is equipped with half a dozen torpedo tubes.

The American commander was peculiarly fit for the emergency. For some time previous to being assigned to the Asiatic squadron he was president of the naval construction board and conducted the trial of a number of warships. He had supervision of the deep sea or final trials. He saw their batteries and engines tested and knows every detail of a battleship thoroughly.

The question is already being discussed as to what shall be done with the Philippines. The suggestion is frequently made that they be sold to partially reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, but it is not probable the government has even considered that problem.

It is believed Germany would like exceedingly to own the Philippines for a base of operations in the Orient, and it is thought Great Britain would trade valuable possessions near the United States for the Spanish islands to prevent an European rival from gaining possession of them. It is not likely the administration would entertain a proposition to retain them permanently.

Axious for Details of the Great Battle.

Commodore's Dispatch Boat Expected Momentarily at Hong Kong—Philippine Cable is Cut—Madrid Officials Notified of the Bombardment of Manila. Portion of the Town was Burning—British Praise the Consummate Skill of the U. S. Commander.

HONG KONG, May 3.—The dispatch boat from Commodore Dewey's fleet is expected here now at any moment, and there is intense anxiety to learn direct from the gallant commander the details of his engagement with the Spanish squadron off Manila.

Inquiries show that the cable from Manila was cut at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and it has therefore been impossible to get information from the Philippines since that time. The officials of the cable company say that according to their tests from this place, the cable was cut 50 miles from Manila. They think that a week or even a fortnight may elapse before it can be repaired, as there are no facilities there to repair the cable, and that in any event it will be a difficult task to pick up the cable in deep water.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the Spanish colonial office had advised of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, and that they said:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected. Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell into the European town, where a few houses were struck. The batteries of the citadel, especially the six guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

The first lord of the admiralty, George Goschen, answering a question to-day in the house of commons on the subject, said the government had no information regarding the reported bombardment and destruction of Manila. He added that full arrangements had been made to protect British interests there, and to force neutrality in Cuban waters, and that men-of-war would be sent to the Canary islands.

The majority of the important British provincial papers to-day pay warm tribute to the conduct of Commodore Dewey and the United States fleet at Manila. The Leeds Mercury says: "The operations of the United States squadron were skillfully planned and courageously executed. It was a daring operation, entering the bay under cover of darkness."

The Bradford Observer says: "It was a singularly daring exploit, and it will rank high in naval annals, not in America merely, but throughout the world."

Bayamo Evacuated.

As General Pando Moved Out of the Important Cuban Town Garcia Went In.

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, via Kingston, Jamaica, May 3.—General Pando, commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the most important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, April 25th, and refugees from Manzanillo, the port Bayamo, say that General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent command, occupied the town the next day. Bayamo, or San Salvador, is situated about 60 miles northwest of the city of Santiago de Cuba. It has a population of about 7,000.

Death Blow to Spain.

Italian Admiral's View of the Loss of Philippines.—Austrian Emperor Pleading Again.

ROME, May 3.—The overwhelming and crushing defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila is being most actively discussed here, especially in official circles. Admiral Amezaga says the loss of the Philippine islands will be a mortal blow to Spain. The Austria emperor has again written the allied sovereigns, for intervention on behalf of Spain. The Italian government is not at all disposed to interfere, and the other powers have taken no action whatever.

Turkey Stands Neutral.

So Informs United States Minister James B. Angell. Greeks Eager to Enlist for America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3rd.—The porte has notified United States Minister J. B. Angell that Turkey will remain strictly neutral in the war between Spain and the United States.

The American legation has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American army, chiefly of Greeks, some of whom declare themselves ready to pay their fare to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence.

The Capture of a Daring One.

KEY WEST, May 2.—One of the most important captures made since the outbreak of hostilities was that of the Spanish steamer Argonauta by the gunboat Nashville last Friday, news of which reached here tonight when the warship arrived. The Argonauta had on board Colonel Corjo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, his first lieutenant surgeon major, seven other lieutenants and ten privates and non-commissioned officers. All were held as prisoners of war.

The steamer also carried a large cargo of arms and Manner ammunition. She was bound from Babanno, Spain, for Cienfuegos.

Nominations of Generals.

The Ones Taken from Civil Life are Wilson, Lee, Sewell and Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed all the nominations of Major Generals which had been sent in earlier in the day by the President. In the case of Senator Sewell the confirmation was immediate, the Senate following its usual custom of acting upon the nomination of a fellow member without any reference to the committee. The other names were referred to the committee on military affairs, and were almost immediately afterwards favorably reported, the committee's vote being taken in the Senate chamber. Confirmation followed in all cases, except in that of General Wilson. Senators Bacon and Lindsay took occasion to speak of him in complimentary terms, Senator Bacon relating that, during the war of the rebellion, he had been captured by General Wilson, who was at that time an officer in the Federal army, while Mr. Bacon was a Confederate. He said he was, therefore, able to speak from experience when he testified to General Wilson's capacity as a soldier and character as a man.

The four Major Generals appointed from civil life are James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and John Wheeler, of Alabama.

Those promoted to be Major Generals from the military are: Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General; Brigadier General Edward S. Otis, Brigadier General John J. Coppinger, Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General William M. Graham, Brigadier General James F. Wade and Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam.

Mail for the Soldiers.

Postoffice Department Will See that they are Served Promptly.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The soldier boys in the field are not going to be cut off from communication with their mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts at home if postmaster general Smith can help it. The postmaster general to-day completed arrangements by which mail will be distributed regularly to all the troops in camp, and those that form the army of invasion in Cuba will be looked after. Mail for the boys at the different camps of concentration will be forwarded to the postoffice nearest the troops. William Gaitree, of Ohio, who has been for several months one of the inspectors in charge of free rural delivery works, has been appointed special agent to accompany the troops to Cuba. Mr. Gaitree is a friend of the President, and held office at Columbus while major McKinley was Governor of Ohio.

Honor for Dewey.

Joint Resolution to Make Him a Full-Fledged Admiral.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Representative Groat, of Vermont, to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, Whereas the intrepidity and skill displayed by Commodore George Dewey in his daring attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and its total destruction, covered as it was by the protecting guns of surrounding forts, marks him as the possessor of high qualities as a naval commander; therefore,

"Resolved, That he ought to be promoted to the rank of admiral, and the President is hereby authorized to nominate him for that rank to the Senate, which body is hereby authorized to confirm him, the general laws regulating promotions in the navy to the contrary notwithstanding."

Cienfuegos Bombarded.

Marblehead Silenced the Batteries and Shelled the Town.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Press from Key West says: Cienfuegos has been bombarded. Not only did the Marblehead silence the batteries of the town on the afternoon of April 29th, but shelled the town itself, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior.

The shooting at the forts was at 4,000 yards. As soon as the forts were disabled Captain McCalla ordered that the five-inch guns be given an elevation to reach the 8,000 yards.

The firing began with the starboard batteries, followed by the ports.

Will Go to Sea Soon.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., May 4.—(On board the flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe.)—It is the general expectation here that the flying squadron will go to sea within twenty-four hours, or as soon as the cruiser New Orleans arrives. Commodore Schley has been notified that the cruiser Columbia has been detached from the squadron and that the New Orleans will take her place. The Minneapolis has not yet been officially detached and she may join the squadron. On the ships to-day fire and collision drills were gone through with in remarkable shape.

Supplies to Dewey.

Ships With Coal and Ammunition Will Sail at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At the cabinet meeting to-day it was decided that the government will take steps at once to supply Commodore Dewey's fleet with provisions, ammunition and coal, and will dispatch the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply all possible needs of the Asiatic squadron. One ship will have been secured already as a collier. It will take her about three weeks to reach Manila.

Martial Law in Madrid.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that martial law has been proclaimed there. The customary proclamation was posted at midnight. A dispatch from Madrid, dated midnight, says the military patrols just appeared in Puerto Del Sol, the principal square of Madrid. The proclamation of martial law in Madrid is due to the attitude of certain political parties since the news from Manila. The whole garrison is ready in barracks.

Will Leave for Madrid To-morrow.

TORONTO, Ont., May 4.—Senator Polo y Bernabe, former minister of Spain to the United States, expects to leave for Madrid Friday. He denies that Senor Angelo is in constant communication with General Blanco in Cuba, by way of Toronto, and the Spanish legation here denies the statement that he furnishes the home government with information of the movements of American warships and troops.

War Measures Were Passed.

By the Senate Yesterday Without the Slightest Delay.—An Emergency Deficiency Bill—It Carries \$35,720,945—Not More Than Ten Minutes Were Consumed in Passing It.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Several war measures were passed by the Senate to-day, and, notwithstanding their importance, not one of them elicited the slightest debate. Probably the most important measure passed by the Senate was the emergency war deficiency bill, carrying \$35,720,945. Not more than ten minutes were consumed in passing it, that time being occupied in reading the measure. Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, secured the passage of a bill providing for the enlistment of a volunteer brigade of engineers and of 10,000 men in the South who are immune to yellow fever, these enlistments to be in addition to those provided for in the President's call for 125,000 volunteers. The men will enlist "for the war."

Two other war measures were passed, one suspending for the duration of the war the restrictions placed by existing laws upon the quartermaster's department of the army, in order that supplies may be purchased without the present formalities, and the other providing that owners of mining claims shall not forfeit them for not performing assessment work upon them, provided they enlist for the war. The war revenue measure passed by the House of Representatives last Friday was received by the Senate and referred to the finance committee for consideration.

National Debt Grows.

Net Increase for the Month of Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business April 30th, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,018,432,652, an increase for the month of \$9,716,301. This increase in the debt is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand, and the decrease in the cash is due to war expenditures. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$847,367,010.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,280,680.

Debt bearing no interest, \$385,595,584.

Total, \$1,234,243,274.

This amount, however, does not include \$564,306,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the treasury is recapitulated as follows:

Gold, \$217,190,135.

Silver, \$512,694,322.

Paper, \$70,526,048.

Bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$30,507,395.

Total, \$831,117,862, against which there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to \$615,307,240, leaving the net cash balance in the treasury \$215,810,622.

K. G. E. Parade Day, Scranton.

Reduced Rates Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of persons desiring to witness the K. G. E. parade at Scranton, May 10th, 1898, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line (except Pittsburg, and Erie stations east of Trenton, Bordentown and Mt. Holly), to Scranton and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold May 9th and 10th, good to return May 11th.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

CENTRE COUNTY SOBS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.—The war with Spain has developed the fact that Centre county has more soldiers and sailors in the federal service than any one had an idea of. To start with there are the fifty-five men of three officers of Co. B, who enlisted at Mt. Gretna, on Tuesday. Then there is Roland I. Curtin, on the "Wasp," who was promoted to the rank of ensign by an order promulgated from the navy department on Wednesday. John Schromb is one of the crew of the "Terror" and will participate in the prize money won by that monitor by the capture of several Spanish boats. George Runkle is on the new auxiliary cruiser St. Paul commanded by Capt. Sigbee, of the ill-fated "Maine." David Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J., is a boy who has many relatives in Centre county, and he has lately been made paymaster on the ram "Katahdin."

Dale Musser, son of W. H. Musser, of this place, enlisted last Friday and was assigned to the auxiliary cruiser "San Francisco" now being fitted up in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Probably the Centre countian who has attracted most attention lately is Lieut. H. W. Whitney, of the 4th U. S. artillery, who succeeded in reaching the camp of Gen. Gomez on the evening of April 28th. He carried letters to the insurgent commander, and instructions from General Miles of the United States army. The final object is to get the insurgent forces massed at some point on the coast, and effect a junction with the American army that will be landed there in a few days.

Lieut. Whitney's trip was an exciting one. A torpedo boat from the cruiser Marblehead landed him on Monday night in a small bay to the west of Caibarien. No Cuban guides were there to receive him. They hid their saddles and equipments and started inland on foot. They had proceeded about five miles, when they were challenged by a man who belonged to Col. Bermudez's column of Cuban patriots. The colonel embraced the lieutenant, and his staff could not do too much for him. The colonel provided an escort, under whose guidance Lieut. Whitney that evening reached the insurgent camp of Gen. Carillo, where he was enthusiastically received. At sunset the party went into Las Ventas, a little town which has been twice burned by the Spaniards. The women lifted up their children to be kissed by the American, and that Pennsylvania boy got more things to eat than one would dream could be gathered in a famine stricken village.

The Spaniards had learned of his landing and were on the lookout for him. South of Placetas 200 Spanish guerrillas saw the lieutenant and his escort, and gave chase but did not succeed in overtaking them. That night they camped in a grove of ceiba trees, and the next day went in the direction of Sancti Spiritus as far as Santa Cruz—they turned eastward, and as they were crossing the Zaza they were fired on by some Spanish cavalry. The fire was returned, but the cavalry did not follow them across the river. There was rough, hard riding through the hills before Lieutenant Whitney and his escort reached Managuato, where they expected to find General Gomez—the latter had gone to La Reforma. After partaking of a camp banquet, the whole party turned northward past Taguasco and the old battlefield of Aroya Grande, where they found General Gomez waiting for the American. The general, as he swung off his horse, grasped Lieut. Whitney's hand and exclaimed: "Thank God, at last!"

The ragged Cuban soldiers took the cue, and the old sugar plantation rang with cries of "Vive Cuba Libre, via las Americas."

With the Soldier Boys in Camp.

Editor of WATCHMAN:

The demonstration in Bellefonte when our company left home last week was appreciated by every member of company B. It encouraged every man to know that he had the good wishes and support of the citizens. The trip all along the route was one continuous ovation. The booming of cannon on every hill top, blowing of whistles, ringing of bells and shouts of the populace announced our arrival in Tyrone, and from there until we landed at the camping ground, thousands of people gathered at every station and cheered the 5th Regt., on to victory and success. It was a grand sight, only seen once during a generation and never to be forgotten.

We landed at camp Thursday morning at 5 o'clock a. m. The ground was covered with snow and it continued to rain and snow all day. The men were compelled to build camp fires to keep warm and company B captured as much wood from a great pile just across the hill as any other company in camp and our fire burned as brightly. The canvas was issued at 1 o'clock and in a few hours our tents were up and all comfortably located. Lumber was procured in Lebanon for laying floors in the tents, thereby adding to the comfort of the men.

The camp is over 3 miles long and 1/2 a mile wide, located in Lebanon valley and along the Lebanon and Cornwall R. R. Company B's quarters are on a hill overlooking part of the camp and giving a fine view of the surrounding country. The Fifth regiment was short only one man and he had leave of absence. The health of the men is remarkable at the present writing; not one having been in the hospital.

Sunday evening the 2nd brigade formed a line of battle. The 5th Regt. was first on the line and our company, being the color company of the Regt., led the van. We lost one man, Solt, of Bellefonte, he was carried to quarters and recovered in a short time.

Lieutenants Jackson and Taylor have both been on guard duty and more competent officers cannot be found in the Regt.

We have had many distinguished visitors: Gov. Hastings, Col. W. F. Reynolds, Col. Coburn, Col. J. L. Spangler, Andrew Brockerhoff, S. M. Buck, Capt. W. F. Reber, Hon. John Hamilton, Dr. Frear, of State College, C. E. Dorworth, Steele Crissman, of Phillipsburg, John Bowers, of Franklin and Marshall college and others. Col. Spangler presented the company with two boxes of ammunition and the boys started immediately to burn Havana.

The boys have performed every duty imposed upon them without grumbling. The muster was made Tuesday at 12 o'clock, when Gov. Hastings stepped before the officers of the company and asked them their intention as to volunteering into the United States service. They all answered that they would, whereupon he said: "I am pleased to commission each one of you to your respective offices and your commission will be forthcoming." Then the roll was called and 55 men answered "Yes;" and 5, "No."

Dr. Hayes has proven himself a thorough soldier and he is keeping the camp in good condition, in fact our regimental streets and quarters are the best in the division, so they are pronounced by the division officer of the day.

Sam Graham and W. H. Hess, of Phillipsburg, are new recruits and members of Co. B and are proving themselves very apt. Sergt. Maj. Boyd A. Musser is very frequently seen in B quarters and he is doing efficient work and stands well in the regiment. The boys are all well and have reported for every drill. N. B. Spangler has been performing duty at regimental headquarters for Col. Burchfield at various times. He is an efficient and competent clerk, receiving at the last inspection on his books and papers for Co. B 100 per cent, which grade was not equaled in the whole regiment.

Orders have been received to recruit the company to the number of 80 men and officers and it will go into effect in a few days.

Col. Burchfield and Col. Elder were entertained by the officers of Co. B at their headquarters Tuesday evening.

VOLUNTEER.

Mt. Gretna, May 4th, 1898.

Madisonburg.

Mr. Young and Miss Nestlerode, from Salona, were guests of Miss Alice Nestlerode over Sunday.

It would be a great improvement to our town if some of the side walks were improved and at places rebuilt.

Mrs. Scdie Wolf has on hand a fine lot of millinery goods which will be disposed of at low prices. Any one in need of that line will do well to call on her.

Mrs. John Bailey, aged eighty, was laid to rest in the Union cemetery last week. She leaves a husband and one son to mourn her death. The death occurred at Wilson Hazel's.

Rev. Geo. W. Bosley, of Washington, D. C., preached in the town hall on Sunday afternoon and intended to lecture on Monday evening, but on account of disagreeable weather no lecture was given.

On Saturday our town was enlivened by the hoisting of the banner of freedom opposite the school-house. Every soul seems to be animated by the spark of liberty and ready to defend her honor.