



DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

FULL STORY OF HOW HE DID UP THE SPANIARDS.

He Controls Manila Harbor, and Wants More Men to Take the Philippines.— Destroyed 11 Spanish Vessels and Captured Many More.

Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay Saturday night, April 30, and decided to enter the bay at once. With all its lights on the squadron steamed into Bocagrande with crews at the guns. This was the order of the squadron, which was kept during the whole time of the first battle. The flagship, the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Petrel, the Concord and the Boston.

It was just eight o'clock, a bright moonlight night. But the flagship passed Corregidor island without a sign being given that Spaniards were aware of its approach. Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor island was a gun fired; then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern. The Raleigh, and Concord and the Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding apparently exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Our squadron slowed down to barely steer-way and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak.

We then sighted the Spanish squadron, Rear Admiral Montojo, commanding, off Cavite. Here the Spaniards had a well-equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal. Admiral Montojo's flagship was the 3,500-ton protected cruiser Reina Christina; the protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was cruised ahead, and astern to the port battery and to seaward were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis del Duero and General Lezon. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most of the action. With the American flag flying at all their mast heads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead with a speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us at a distance of five miles. The Concord's guns boomed out a reply to these batteries with two shots. No more were fired, because Commodore Dewey could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city. As we neared Cavite two very powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. This was six minutes past 5 o'clock.

The Spaniards evidently had misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high in the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to our ships. Commodore Dewey had fought with Farragut at New Orleans and Mobile bay, where he had his first experience with torpedoes. Not knowing how many more mines there might be ahead, he still kept on without faltering. No other mines exploded, however, and it is believed that the Spaniards had only these two in place.

Protected by their shore batteries and made safe by close attack by shallow water, the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight. The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the Castilla, and their fire was hot. One shot struck the Baltimore and went clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. The Olympia was struck abreast the gun in the ward room by a shell which burst outside, doing little damage. The signal halyard were cut from Lieut. Brumby's hand on the after bridge. A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's state room, starting a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out.

Another shell passed through the Boston's foremast, just in front of Capt. Wildes on the bridge. After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Lieut. Calkins, the Olympia's navigator told the commodore he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water.

The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even six-pounders were effective, and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened. On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, and they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily for a time, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily. Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead, with the flagship following and the other ships as before.

The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries after eleven o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice. The Spaniards replied very slowly and the commodore signaled the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel to go into the harbor and destroy all the enemy's ships. By her light draft the little Petrel was enabled to move within 1,000 yards. Her firing swiftly, but accurately, she commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag.

Only a few minutes later the shore battery in Cavite point sent over the flagship a shot that nearly hit the battery in Manila, but soon the guns got a better range and the shells began to strike near us or burst close aboard from both the batteries and the Spanish vessels. The heat was intense and men stripped off clothing except their trousers. As the Olympia came nearer all was as silent on board as if the ship had been empty except for the whirl of blowers and the throb of engines.

The Olympia was now ready to renew the fight. Commodore Dewey, his chief and staff commander, Lambertson, and aide myself, with Executive Officer Lieutenant Rees and Navigator Lieutenant Calkins, who coned the ship most admirably, were on the forward bridge. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when ready, Gridley," said the commodore at 41 minutes past 5 o'clock. At a distance of 5,500 yards the starboard 8-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Presently similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250 pound shells hurling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance, while we had to guess theirs.

Their ship and shore guns were making things hot for us. The piercing scream shot was heard often by the bursting of time fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging. One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell within less than 100 feet away. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lambertson, Rees and myself. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Still the flagship stood in the center of the Spanish line, and, as other ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniards' fire. Owing to her deep draught Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4,000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column.

"Open with all guns," he said, and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of all the ship's 5-inch rapid guns was followed by a deep diapason of her turret eight-inchers. Soon other vessels were equally hard at work, and we could see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us. Other ships were also doing their whole duty, and soon not one red and yellow ensign remained aloft, except on a battery up the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Alcoa, which lurched over and sank. Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal staff was hauled down and at 12:30 o'clock a white flag was hoisted there. Signal was made to the Petrel to destroy all vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut. Hughes, with an armed boat crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the Isle de Cuba and the Correo. The large transport Manila and the many tug boats and small craft fell into our hands.

not very far north of Manila, Saturday afternoon, April 30, all the commanding officers of the ships were called together on the flagship and every detail of the plan of attack was outlined to them by the commodore. The complete precision with which the plan was executed reflects equal credit upon Commodore Dewey and his captains. Never in the history of battles on sea or land has there been a more complete clearing out of an enemy of equal or superior force achieved with so little harm to the victors. Not one American was killed. Every American ship is ready to fight another similar action tomorrow morning. The complete victory was the product of forethought, cool, well-balanced judgment, discipline and bravery. The position taken by the Spaniards, coupled with their heavy guns mounted on shore, gave them an enormous advantage. Only our good luck or the bad aim of the Spanish gunners saved us from a terrible loss of life.

Where every vessel in the American fleet proved itself so efficient I cannot draw distinctions, but when the ships passed each other close aboard after the action was over the heartiest cheers heard after those for the commodore were given to the gun-boat Petrel. During the first hour of the fight, a Spanish torpedo boat was seen sneaking along shore ahead of the Olympia. Suddenly this torpedo boat turned and made a quick and plucky dash at the flagship. The commander of that Spanish craft must have been ignorant of the power of modern guns or utterly indifferent to death. Not until she had been twice hit by shots from the Olympia's secondary battery did the daring little boat turn back. She reached the beach just in time to save her crew from drowning. Two other Spanish torpedo boats made more cautious attempts to come out into the harbor to attack us, but one was immediately sunk by our fire and the other abandoned the attack.

As Gov. Gen. Augusti failed to comply with Commodore Dewey's demand for the use of the cable to Hong Kong after Sunday's battle, the commodore was obliged to cut the cable on Monday. Documents captured in the arsenal at Cavite show that the Spanish naval council of war had decided to make their fight against the American ships in Subig bay, a place having much stronger natural advantages for defense than are found in Manila bay. Commodore Dewey's promptness in bringing over his fleet from Mirs bay prevented them from moving to this position.

Marriage Licenses.
The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:
Ira Grossman and Kate Sweeney, of Potter twp.
Samuel Woodring, of Worth twp., and Minnie L. Stiner, of Taylor twp.
H. Herbert Stover and Gertrude Styers, of Rebersburg.

Adam Yearick, of Marion twp., and Mrs. Louisa Stover of Miles township.
Jacob C. Runkle and Ada Allen both of Potter twp.
Geo. P. Johnsonbaugh, of Bellefonte, and Alice H. Stover, of Aaronsburg.
Geo. Washington Harter, of Millheim, and Emma Vanatta, of Hartleton.

Harry G. Swabb and Georgiana Krebs, of Bellefonte.

No More "Unknowns"
When the men of the regular and volunteer armies go into action they will wear around their necks little tags of aluminum, by which they may be identified if found later on the field of battle. In the last war it was often impossible to properly identify the dead, and thousands were buried in graves marked "unidentified." The war department has prepared this system of identification, and it has been decided that on each tag shall be the numeral assigned each man on the muster rolls, with the letter of his company, battery, or troop, and his regiment. These tags will be sent to the troops in the south when it is evident that a fight is on hand.

School Entertainment.
The grammar school will hold an entertainment Saturday evening in the auditorium in Grange park. Plays, tableaux, music, recitations, etc., will be on the program. The scholars have been rehearsing for several weeks and an interesting program has been prepared. Admission 10 cents.

Fatal Wreck.
Twenty loaded freight cars on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, near Mill Hall, were wrecked Tuesday afternoon by a broken axle. Two tramps who were riding in a box car were killed and their bodies are beneath the wreckage.

To Purchase a Flag.
The school board is considering the purchase of a large flag to float from the belfry of the school building.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE WAR HAS AFFECTED THE OPPOSING SENATORS.

General Rejoicing Over the Great Naval Victory of Dewey.—Troops to be Sent to Manila at Once to Occupy the Island.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Patriotic enthusiasm could scarcely go further than when it caused Senator Hanna, who was present when Secretary Long received Commodore Dewey's official report of his remarkable victory in Manila harbor, resulting in the destruction of eleven Spanish ships, the demolition of heavy shore batteries, and the placing of the Philippine Islands under the stars and stripes, to propose three cheers for Dewey! They were given with a will by the crowd gathered in the Navy Department, including many newspaper men and Senator Tillman. But even more astonishing than Commodore Dewey's report that his victory was won without the loss of a man, or the injury of a ship, and with only six men wounded, was what followed. Senators Tillman and Hanna, two men as widely different in everything as could possibly be brought together, locked arms and walked over to the White House to talk over the glorious and extraordinary victory with Mr. McKinley. After seeing that the most of us are prepared for any sort of a miracle.

Secretary Long, in the name of the President, cabled Commodore Dewey his promotion to Acting Admiral, and the thanks of the people, and Congress is going to pass the resolution reported from the House naval committee, tendering him the thanks of Congress; also a bill creating an additional rear admiral in the navy, in order that the position can be given to Dewey.

Orders have been issued for the forwarding of ten thousand troops from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands at the earliest possible moment, and present expectations are that they can be started by the 15th inst. The Philippine Islands are a bigger prize than most people suppose. Their area is ten per cent. greater than that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware combined, and their estimated population is about 16,000,000. The fact is not generally known, either, that more than half of the commerce of the islands is with the U. S.

The next important war news is expected to come from the vicinity of Cuba—it may come any hour. It is easier to get a commission in the volunteer army than it is to get a direct hint from officials of either the War or the Navy Department, but they cannot disguise their expectancy. News is expected from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which is believed to be in the vicinity of Porto Rico, and to be charged with the double task of whipping the Spanish fleet, if it can be located, and of capturing Porto Rico. The first section of the army of invasion is known to be ready for embarkation and only awaiting the command to start for Cuba.

Camping grounds for twenty-five or thirty thousand men have been selected in Virginia, several miles from Washington, and this week that portion of the volunteer army which is to be mobilized in the vicinity of the National Capital will begin to arrive.

Mr. McKinley stood up well under the social and political influence brought to bear upon him in favor of a thousand and one incompetents who sought to wear the uniform of general in the volunteer army, and shut them all out by selecting real military men for those positions, all from the regular army except four of the major generals—Fitz Lee, of Va., Joe Wheeler, of Ala., Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and James H. Wilson, of Del., all of whom were generals in the late war and three of whom are graduates at West Point. But, unless the reports that such men as young John A. Logan, known only as a loud dresser and horsey social swell, and Russell A. Harrison, known to the cadetes when his father was President as "Prince Russ," who has made failure after failure in the business world, are to be commissioned as colonels and given staff positions, are untrue, he is going to fall down in making the staff appointments. Good staff officers are considered as necessary to the success of an army by military men as good generals.

Secretary Gage was the man who was credited last year with saying that no changes should be made in his department solely because of politics. There have been numerous changes on account of politics in his department, but Mr. Gage has always been able to escape responsibility by saying that he approved the changes because they were recommended by his subordinates as being "for the good of the service." Now, he has shown the cloven

foot by making a change for politics himself, in forcing the resignation of Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and giving the place to O. P. Austin, an attaché of the Republican National Committee, who had been thrown out of a job by the closing of the Washington headquarters of that committee. Senator Jones, of Ark., who is a member of the Finance committee, indignantly denies the statement persistently made by Republicans that the Democrats on that committee have delayed the reporting of the war revenue bill, which has been before the committee for a week. He shows who is responsible for the delay by calling attention to the fact that the time of the committee since it has had the bill has practically all been spent in considering amendment proposed by Republican Senators.

War Talk.
Volunteers are to be massed at Chickamauga; between 45,000 and 50,000 will be sent to form three corps for the New Major-Generals, Fitzhugh Lee, "Joe" Wheeler and J. F. Wilson.

Between sixty and eighty thousand men will be landed at once, says the Washington Post, in Cuba. The entire cabinet at Madrid is in turmoil. The troubles in Spain are becoming more threatening.

The English press lauds Dewey's work at Manila without stint. The first detachment, 61,000 American troops, will invade Cuba on Sunday.

Spain is in despair; no work, no money, no bread; but lots of intrigue and rioting. In the riot at Linares, twelve persons were killed.

Congress passed a vote of thanks for Dewey and the Manila victory and provides for his promotion to Rear Admiral.

Four prisoners escaped from jail at Sunbury by cutting a hole through a cell wall and using a rope ladder.

Spaniards are treacherous people. At Manila a Spanish ship lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board, and thus her perfidy was properly punished.

With the Manila fleet and the vessels captured in the Cuban waters, Uncle Sam has bagged over a score of Spanish ships with rich cargoes.

It would seem that Spain's Cape Verde fleet has been sneaking around the ocean not knowing what to do or whither to go to avoid commodore Sampson and his fleet. When the yank comes across them then you'll hear interesting news and the end of the war.

The Spanish fleet, instead of going to Porto Rico, where Sampson's fleet went to catch it, is reported to have arrived at Cadiz. It is thought it may be bound for Manila by way of the Suez canal, to fight Admiral Dewey.

TALK OF PEACE.
From Washington: As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dedicated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, towards urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative, and not as a move which the European powers had actually begun. At the same time it indicates a new trend of feeling among leading foreign representatives in Washington. Since last week wheat has been on a jump upwards, and has now reached a figure that it has not touched for many years. Tuesday it was quoted in Centre Hall at \$1.25, but Wednesday it took a drop to \$1.20. The market is wild and higher prices are still predicted. Bellefonte's quotations are \$1.35, and at Zion \$1.40, a difference of 15 and 20 cents compared with our home market. Spring Mills has been paying \$1.25 for several days this week.

Fire at Bellefonte.
Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the cellar of Joseph's store at Bellefonte. The cellar was filled with a large surplus stock of goods, carpets, oil cloths, clothing and other goods, and before the fire was extinguished all the goods were damaged. It was a dangerous fire and at one time it looked as though the entire store would be gutted. The loss is very heavy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

ADIOS!
Land of garlic and tortillas,
Land of zebras and mantillas,
Land of mules and smuggled bitters,
Land of raisins and of fritters,
Land of Pedro and of Sancho,
Land of Weyler and of Blanco,
Land of bull-fights and pesetas,
Land of dusky senoritas,
Land of manners stiff and haughty,
Land of Isabella naughtily,
Land of Boabdil and Hamil,
Don't you hear your Uncle Sam's?
"Git!"
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

May it stay up—wheat.
No damage to crops as yet.
All glad: very fine day Monday.
Oliver P. Wilson, Hublersburg, has an increase of pension, \$6 to \$10.

The grange committee have fixed on September 12-17, for their annual picnic at this place. A goodly number from this side had important business in Bellefonte on Tuesday, show-day.

Our town can boast of what perhaps no other town can, 99 per cent of its dwellings are tasty, snug and cozy. Rev. I. P. Neff, late pastor of the Lutheran churches at Milroy and Zigmerville, is now residing at Knoxville.

The frequent wet spells within the past fifteen days have greatly interfered with farmers and others in their outdoor work.

Druggist Murray again has some trout sporting in his aquarium, taking the place of those killed by lightning last summer.

Farmers getting fair prices in the last year, has put healthy blood into all other channels. When the farmer prospers the country prospers.

Rev. Reaick's appointments for Sunday, May 15: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, 10 a. m., communion; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

The aged mother of Jerry Miller, of this place, of whose illness we made mention some weeks ago, is not improving any; she is about the oldest person in this section.

Our townsman, J. D. Murray, has caused an improvement in this section of town, by remodeling his house, adding gables front and sides, the whole to be dressed in a suit of white when enlargements are completed.

Tells All.—Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, 100 pages, tells all about the treatment of disease with Humphreys' Specifics. Free at drug stores, or sent on request. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John sts., N. Y.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that Admiral Montojo, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

The capture of Havana and Porto Rico by bombardment, may now be looked for within a few days, and will finish up the job in Cuban waters, and our fleet will then capture the Canary islands and make them a base of operations against Spain itself.

At the Centre Hall Water Company's election held on 9, the following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Fred. Kurtz; Treasurer, J. D. Murray; Secretary, D. F. Luse. Directors, John Spangler, J. D. Murray, J. F. Kurtz, Charles Arney, D. F. Luse.

Fred Beaver, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, last week dug up his last year's crop of potatoes. He got about 100 bushels and it is said that they are in fine condition. If any of our farmer readers have tried this plan we would be pleased to have them report.

Parties at Spring Mills and Rebersburg who wrote the Reporter their appreciation of war despatches sent from this office, have our say, glad we could favor you. Despatches received by the Reporter office were also transmitted to Runkle's hotel, Kramer & Son's store, and to Potters Mills, thus bringing important news within immediate reach of many points.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., lately Superintendent of Parks in New York City, is perhaps the highest American authority on the making and beautifying of parks. His article, "The Parks and the People," in the May Magazine Number of The Outlook, is thoroughly readable, and is notable also for its abundant and charming illustration, (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 257 Fourth avenue, New York.)

Burglars broke into the railroad station at Millinburg, Friday night, and opened the safe and stole the contents. The burglars evidently knew the combination to the safe. They no doubt were experts, as they were prepared with explosives, which in their haste they left behind. There is no clue to the burglars. The amount stolen could not be learned.