

SCHLEY AT SANTIAGO

HAS REDUCED THE FORTS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR.

A Big Battle Hourly Expected.—Schley has silenced the forts and now wants to get at the Spanish fleet inside.

A special dispatch from Santiago to Cape Haiten received late last night, states that great events are hourly expected. Sampson has joined Schley, and the insurgents are gathering on the hills. The dispatch also confirms the report of Schley's battle on Monday.

On Monday Schley engaged Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor at Santiago. The battle lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inside the entrance was seen the Christobol Colon, one of the war ships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action. As the American fleet sailed up in battle line the forts and the Spanish vessel opened fire. The latter immediately became a target for our ships, and she withdrew to safety behind the hills at once. The fleet directed its fire at the forts. A terrific fire was kept up against Morro, Socapa and Punta Gordo forts. The enormous projectiles of our fleet did tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor. The masonry on Socapa and Morro was battered almost into dust and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be seen flying to safety behind the hills. The Spanish batteries ceased firing in twenty minutes. The number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side must be enormous, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely. The damage done to the fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought there has been any killed or wounded.

It is expected that Schley and Sampson will force the harbor and engage the Spanish fleet inside and destroy it. The Spanish fleet is inside and will not be allowed to come out.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

Commodore Schley officially reported to the Navy Department that he had seen Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor.

Advices received at Kingston from Cuban sources also show that Cervera is bottled up in Santiago harbor.

Naval officials hope to capture Cervera's ships in Santiago harbor. Troops may be sent there to operate in conjunction with the fleet.

Admiral Sampson's squadron is now at Key West, where, it is stated, it is in position to quickly confront the Spanish fleet wherever it may turn up.

Havana reports say a big ship from Barcelona with arms and food ran the blockade and made port at Nuevitas. Cardenas Harbor has been closed by the Spaniards with obstructions.

Mr. McKinley, on returning from his visit to Camp Alger on Saturday, expressed great dissatisfaction with the unpreparedness of the troops for the service for which they have been enlisted. His words seemed to indicate that he was desirous that the movement to occupy Porto Rico be begun this week, in advance of the occupation of Cuba.

Enlistments in the regular army are so slow it is believed that the project of raising it to its maximum strength of 62,000 will have to be abandoned. There is little expectation now of getting it above 40,000.

Several deaths from pneumonia have occurred at Chickamauga. The heat, too, is beginning to tell.

General orders No. 100, of April 24, 1863, comprising instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, have been reissued. They were prepared by Francis Lieber, LL. D., and were adopted by both France and Prussia in the war of 1870-71.

It seems probable that W. J. Bryan will not get a regiment to command. Nebraska's quota under the second call for troops will be scarcely more than enough to fill the deficiencies in the regiments already in the field.

Major-Gen. Snowden, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has accepted the colonelcy of John Wanamaker's regiment. The equipping of the regiment has cost Mr. Wanamaker \$125,000.

The First, Twenty-second and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers probably will be used to man the forts around New York.

The United States cruiser Columbia and the British tramp steamship Foscolia came into collision on Fire Island Saturday night. The merchantman sank. Her crew of twenty-one was saved by the cruiser. The Columbia was nearly cut in two aft, and will be under repairs for a month. She is in the Brooklyn Navy yard.

The cruiser Harvard reached Kings-ton with steering gear out of order. Coaled and repaired.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror has reached San Juan de Porto Rico safe, but with boilers still out of order.

A United States Secret Service agent has secured from a house in Montreal occupied by the members of the late Spanish Legation in Washington a letter containing a list of Spanish spies in the United States. Chief Joseph Kellert, of the Montreal Detective Bureau, has been arrested at the instance of the Spaniards. He denies having taken the letter.

Henry Norman, associate editor of the London Chronicle, cabled his paper from Washington that the question of what shall be done with the colonies about to be acquired by the United States has not been decided, and that the question is the most momentous one the country has had to decide for a century.

A despatch from Hongkong, reports that Aguinaldo, the Philippine rebel chief, rejected the Spanish overtures to join them in repelling the Americans.

President Faure declared in a speech at Etienne that France is resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality.

The Spanish Government decided to buy large quantities of war materials and to prohibit the exportation of silver coin. It probably will declare sulphur contraband of war.

The War Revenue bill will probably pass the Senate this week.

Charles H. Thrall says Havana has a plentiful supply of food, and that it is for sale at moderate prices fixed by the Government. Systematic cultivation is being carried on, he says, and there is small probability of reducing the city by starvation.

CERVERA'S PLANS UPSET.

Spanish Admiral Had Expected to Go to San Juan for Coal.—Now Bottled.

Everybody knows now that Spain's flying squadron, four splendid cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, is imprisoned in Santiago harbor. This fact has been known at Key West 48 hours and the speculation now is over the disposition of the Spaniards, whether they will be blockaded or the forts reduced and the vessels compelled to fight.

In the latter case there can be but one result, for Commodore Schley has some of the finest ships in the world, and could in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships. It would be foolhardiness on the part of Cervera to offer battle.

An interesting story remains to be told of the reasons which led Cervera to Santiago and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal and supplies.

On touching at Curacao for news his plans were upset by the receipt of dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known, but the American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter place.

It is certain that Cervera could not have escaped from Santiago without being discovered for the American scouts had been prowling about the port for ten days, and other scouts had not been far away. Practically Santiago has been blockaded for that length of time. Cervera's coal ship, which followed him from Curacao to Santiago, was captured Wednesday of last week, and at the very moment when the queen regent was cabling her congratulations, the coils were tightening about him.

The War Governor's Grave.

At Bellefonte Memorial Day was observed with appropriate services. There was a large street parade and the oration was delivered by the Rev. W. A. Stephens. Services were held over the grave of the war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, and an address made by Col. J. L. Spangler. Among the many beautiful floral tributes which adorned the grave of the war Governor was one sent from the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, of Philadelphia.

G. A. R. Encampment, Oil City.

For the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Oil City, Pa., June 8 and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations in Pennsylvania on June 4 to 8, to Oil City and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, good to return until June 11, inclusive. June 2-21

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad 1898 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. May 29-21

Bombs in the Oregon's Coat.—Cleared for Action a Dozen Times.

It is reported that while the ship was coaling at Rio Janeiro 30 dynamite bombs were found in the coal. The Brazilian Government guards, who were on duty, and who seemed very friendly to the Americans, found some of the bombs, and the Oregon's crew found the others. By a miracle none exploded. The Oregon took on 3000 tons of coal at Rio.

One officer speaks of the long trip as really uneventful. At no time were they at all alarmed about the Spanish fleet. "If, however," he said, "the fleet had attacked us we would not have been afraid to have handled them and, though they might have licked us, the country would have had no reason to be ashamed of our showing. We cleared for action I suppose a dozen times. We cleared whenever we sighted smoke on the horizon, and were really ready for anything that came along. We had no occasion to burn any powder. We are all in good condition and hope we are in time to help out. We can't talk about orders yet."

How to Make an American Flag.

This is a great year for flags, and for the benefit of those who wish to try their hand in making one the following correct dimensions are given. The width of a flag is ten-nineteenths, or just a little more than half its length. The blue part covers four-tenths, or two-fifths, of the entire length and to the bottom of the fourth red stripe in width. It is not necessary to say that there are thirteen stripes, but it is a fact which everybody does not know without looking that the two outside stripes are red. Forty-five of our stars are required to represent the units of our Union and they are arranged in six alternating rows of eight and seven stars respectively. Many of the little flags on the market are incorrectly made, both as to proportions and number of stars, but the above is the recognized official recipe of our national ensign.

The Oath the Soldiers Take.

The following is the oath of allegiance to the United States, as taken by the National guardsmen and others volunteering for service in the present war: I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whatsoever, and will obey the orders of the President and of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles of war, so help me God."

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Wayne twp., Lester, son of Geo. Clemens, aged 4 years.
In Wayne twp., James E. Gilliland, aged 76 years.
In Lewistown, Elizabeth Ruble, age 60 years.
In Newton Hamilton, Emery Shaver, aged 35 years.

Republican State Convention, Harrisburg.

For the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, June 1 to 3, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on May 31 to June 2, inclusive, from stations in Pennsylvania to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents) good to return until June 6, inclusive. June 2-21

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE ENORMOUS DAILY EXPENSE OF THE WAR.

The Hesitating Policy of the Administration Since the War Began.—Loss of Life and Property Must be Expected.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The administration several days ago announced its belief that the Spanish fleet was cooped up in the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, and that Commodore Schley with his strong fleet was at the mouth of that harbor, and both have been daily reiterated. But the administration has thrown doubts upon its own confidence in its announced belief by failing to order the invasion of Cuba. Steamers enough to carry 30,000 men to Cuba are at Key West, Tampa and nearby points, under government charter, at an expense of something like \$20,000 a day, and the troops are also ready to embark at an hour's notice. But no order has been given, although it had been officially stated that the invasion of Cuba would be ordered the hour it became absolutely certain that the Spanish fleet was where it could not interfere. It is on the inside of Santiago harbor and Schley is on the outside, it could not interfere. But is it there? The man who can answer that question knows more than the whole administration outfit. Everybody hopes, but nobody seems to know. Schley spent two days watching the mouth of another Cuban harbor, last week, under the impression that the Spanish fleet was inside. His mistake has made him cautious about making positive statements. That is why he has not gone further up to this time than to say that he believes, from information that he had received from insurgents and others that the fleet is inside of the harbor at Santiago, before the mouth of which he is now watching. He has been instructed to find out to a certainty.

Two more prominent ex-confederates have been given general commissions by Mr. McKinley—ex-Senator Butler, of S. C., major general, and ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Oates, of Alabama, Brigadier General—and it is stated at the War Department that several more will be similarly honored this week.

Senator Cockrell, in a strong speech in favor of coining the seigniorage of the silver bullion owned by the government and of issuing greenbacks instead of bonds, said: "Sacrifices must be made in this war. 200,000 men have been taken from the industrial pursuits of the country, and are engaged in waste and destruction. War is waste. War creates loss and destruction. All the people should bear the burdens alike. Sacrifices must be made, but we cannot lighten the burdens or prevent the losses of the war by an issue of bonds." After ridiculing the calling of the proposed issue of bonds "a popular loan," and characterizing it as a "fraud and a fake on the very face of it," Senator Cockrell said: "The golden opportunity of the bankers and the bond holders has come, and now they rush in for more bonds in order that they may more securely fasten the single gold standard on the country. We want the war carried on, for we believe it to be a humane and just war. We feel some responsibility for having forced the war upon the country. But we are patriotic. We are not demanding the substitution of the bimetallic system, but we are asking that instead of bonds, I shall vote against any bill that contains a provision for interest bearing bonds."

Senator Gorman said in his speech on the proposition to coin the silver seigniorage. "In my judgment it would be unwise—it would be fruitless, to attempt to push that question to the front while the country has the Spanish army and navy to confront. That is a question we ought to fight out in a time of peace. I have always been a partisan. I have voted for my party even when some of its candidates did not quite meet my approval. But in a crisis like this I do not know my party. I know only the highest interests of my country. Knowing how sharp is the political division upon this proposition, I cannot vote for it at this time, no matter how just it may be in the abstract, or as a proposition standing alone." Senator Gorman supported the proposition to issue bonds, because he said no war had ever been conducted without an issue of bonds, and because he believed that if the bill failed to provide for an issue of bonds, Mr. McKinley would issue them under the law of 1875, just as Mr. Cleveland did.

It begins to look as though Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, otherwise known as the Czar of the House, had a big dose of humble pie to swallow. He played the autocrat just once too often, when he undertook to go against Mr. McKinley and nine-tenths or more

of his party on the annexation question. He was given more than a week in which to escape this dose of humble pie, but he had succeeded so often in having his own way regardless of what others thought, that he neglected to take advantage of it by signifying his willingness to vote for a special rule from the Committee on Rules setting a time for the House to vote on the annexation resolution. Then Mr. McKinley got mad, and under his direction Gen. Grosvenor secured the signatures of more than three-fourths of the Republican members of the House to a request for a caucus to demand the desired rule. Then the ultimatum was served on the Czar. He was notified that he could eat his humble pie by voting for that rule at once, or he could wait to have it crammed down his throat by a party caucus; but eat it he must.

Gen. Beaver Faints While Addressing a Presbyterian General Assembly.

At Winona Lake, Ind., ex-Governor Beaver figured as the chief personage in a most impressive event in the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, on Thursday last, which was celebrating the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

The last speaker on the afternoon program was the former Governor of this state. In closing he remarked feelingly, pointing to the national emblem, that he had lately seen Federal and former Confederate generals marching under the same banner.

General Beaver grew pale and almost fell to the platform; but, grasping the pulpit, he exclaimed:

"God speed the day when the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches shall unite to carry forward the gospel of the Son of God, as former national foes have united, North and South, to carry freedom to the ends of the earth!"

The effort proved too much for the Pennsylvania veteran, and he sank back fainting into a chair.

The scene caused considerable excitement, and order was only restored by the announcement that General Beaver had recovered.

The Weather Outlook in Advance.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 2 to 6, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 7, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, eastern states 12th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 7, great central valleys 9th, eastern states 11th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., June 13 will average below in the northern, above in the southern and about normal on the Pacific slope states. During the week just mentioned the principal rains of the month will occur and a great fall in temperature in the northern states.

The third storm wave of June will reach the Pacific coast about 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 18th.

Temperature of June will average below in northern, above in southern and about normal in Pacific slope states. The coldest part of the month will be from 9th to 22nd, the first and last part of the month averaging above normal. The most severe storms in the northern states will occur not far from 6th to 29th.

Most rainfall for June in the northern states will fall west of the Mississippi. Farther east a serious drought will occur. June temperature of the southern states will be from about to below normal, coolest on the Atlantic coast and warmer westward. Rainfall of the southern states will be from about on the Atlantic coast to below in Texas, decreasing from the Atlantic to the foot hills of the Rockies with more rain in the whole Rocky mountain country.

The injurious drought of this month will occur in the northeastern states, including the lakes and Ohio valley. Drought in the southern states will be in spots and most serious west of the Mississippi river.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., writes: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cuttings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

UNCLE SAM SPEAKS.

By gum! that blamed Cervera! I wonder where he's at, I never hev' had anything 'er puzzle me like that! Sometimes he's been ter Martinique, Sometimes to Curacao; But just where that cuss is to-night Nobody seems ter know! Some say at Santiago He's fixin' up a plan; Some say he's in the Wind'ard, And some the Yucatan. I've heard 'em hintin' now that we Don't know what we're about. By gum! this Board o' Strategy Is sorter petered out. An' while I sit here thinkin', Cervera's standing pat. By gum! I'll send fer Dewey To find out where he's at! —S. Y. Reard.

Is the showery spell over? hope so. Live, so you can look honest men in the face.

Not much serious sickness on this side the county.

The wheat in many fields shows an inclination to lodge.

Some farmers will finish their corn-planting this week.

Isaac Thomas, of Bellefonte, has obtained a pension, \$8.

Samuel Zimmerman, of Milesburg, gets an increase of pension, \$6 to \$8.

Hay may be cheap this year judging from the present crop prospect.

Cervera if not a fighter, will become famous as the immortal "Where Is He?"

When wheat falls bread is slow to drop; when wheat goes up, bread keeps pace.

Smith & Crawford's store, at the station, has an improvement in a new front porch.

Tuesday and Wednesday were the first real summer days, save that the nights were a little cool.

The month of May had sixteen days with showers. In all there were 24 days cloudy or partly cloudy.

Counterfeit coin has been noticed in localities on this side well on to two years and getting plentier all along.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday June 5: At Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church, 7 p. m.; at Georges valley, at 2 p. m.

Read the new ad of Benner, of The Star store, for low prices. Fred Christine will be found there ready to give customers obliging attention.

An interesting question is now troubling some, whether the heavy interest tax is to fall on the renters or the landlords and will rents be raised?

Recent deaths in Union county, Lavina Yoder, at Forest Hill, age 58; at Hartleton, Crisley Hoffman, age 86; in Lewisburg, Joseph Hess, age 71.

A Mr. Royer, of the west end of Brush valley, is putting up for himself a house and stable on the lot back of Hemphill's, near the picnic ground.

Decoration Day orations were delivered by W. C. Heine, esq., at Stormstown; Al. Dale, esq., at Pincgrove, and W. Harrison Walker, esq., at Rebersburg.

With many farmers work has been greatly delayed by frequent rain showers within the past three weeks, interfering with planting corn and potatoes as well as with plowing.

Joseph Strode died at his home at Strode's Mills, Mifflin county, on the 18, last month. He was aged 82 years, and was postmaster a longer period of time than any man in the United States. He was postmaster at Strodes Mills fifty-five years.

The central figure in the history making which is going on these days undoubtedly is Admiral George Dewey, and the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," in furnishing as a supplement to its edition, last Saturday, a fine art picture of the Admiral and his fleet, has struck a popular chord.

The other day Robert, a young son of John S. Fisher, esq., of Indiana, while playing with a quarter dollar, placed it in his mouth and swallowed it. The coin lodged in his throat and for a while choked him badly. A doctor was called and the quarter was forced into his stomach. The little boy is now getting along all right.

An exchange laughs at the idea that Holland's submarine torpedo boat can remain under water as long as one hour, and in the same paragraph remarks that Spain has about eleven boats over in Manila bay that have been under water nearly three weeks and there isn't even a bubble on the surface to indicate that they are coming up.

Aaron Luckenbach writes the Reporter from Boone county, Neb., May 28: We have had very wet in Nebraska. The last three weeks; corn is not near all planted yet and what is planted is near all up. Small grain looks fine and I think we will have a good crop this year again.