



BLOCKED THE HARBOR

DARING WORK OF THE NAVY IN SINKING A VESSEL

The "Merrimac" Sunk Across the Santiago Harbor Channel and the Spanish Fleet is Thoroughly Bottled Up.

When Rear-Admiral Sampson decided on Thursday last to close the narrow entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the coal-laden supply vessel Merrimac was the one chosen for the work. Volunteers were called for.

Although everyone believed certain death awaited them, there were 4000 volunteers. Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen and at 3 o'clock Friday morning, the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the narrow channel under a terrific fire from the Spanish forts. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung broadside across the narrow channel. There were ten eight-inch improvised torpedoes below the water line on the Merrimac's port side.

The heroes then tried to row back in the boat to the American fleet. A storm of shot and shell was being hurled across the channel from the Spanish forts. Escape was impossible and the brave officer turned his boat and coolly rowed to the Spanish Admiral's flagship.

He was received on board with distinguished courtesy, and after the bombardment Cervera, with a grace that recalls the chivalrous conduct of our own brave Admiral at Manila, sent a boat later in the day, with a flag of truce to Commodore Schley offering to exchange the heroic prisoners of war. Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Captain Oviedo, boarded the New York under the flag of truce bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men, and reported that two of them slightly injured. He returned with a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

The Spanish Admiral was so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson should know they had not lost their lives.

After Admiral Sampson had withdrawn his fleet out of the range of Spanish guns, the Spaniards tried to blow up the sunken collier in order to clear the channel, but in this it is not believed they were successful.

SECOND ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Sampson's Ships Four a Storm of Projectiles Into the Forts.

CAPE HAYTIE, Hayti, June 7: The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 a. m. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro castle and the batteries of Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cinco Reales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,600 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battalions. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The attack is said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay. The idea of the American Admiral, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a close assault upon Santiago which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

The Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The Spaniards admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded and say one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy.

In the naval force the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled

Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" and five sailors on an ensign were killed.

The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" and they say Morro castle shows great gaping breaches in its wall.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result, and therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious and that is the belief which prevails here.

FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Insurgents Defeat the Spaniards at All Points.

The latest Manila advices say that fierce fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents continued from May 29 to June 2, and though the Spaniards were worsted at every point they remain as perfectly confident of ultimate victory over the rebels as they are of vanquishing the Americans in a land battle when the United States troops arrive.

In a fierce fight which took place near Manila on May 30 the Spaniards lost 150 men. The Spaniards are fortifying every possible point, throwing up earthworks and erecting sandbag ramparts in every direction. The Americans are closely observing these defensive preparations, but they have not interfered to put a stop to the work, though they could easily do so with a few shots from their warships.

The steady advance of the rebels along the coast is supported by the American gunboat "Petrel" and the Spaniards in the outlying districts are taking refuge in the city of Manila. The rebels hold five important positions within ten miles of Manila, and in capturing them killed 500 Spaniards.

The Spanish outposts were reinforced by the addition of 4,000 troops, but on May 31 the Spaniards were forced back along the whole line by hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character, in which the aggregate loss of the Spaniards was upwards of 1,000 men. The fighting lasted seventy hours.

Aguinaldo has completely subdued Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which the food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having increased their number of rifles and field guns.

Caimanera Forts Destroyed.

CAPE HAITEN, June 8.—A great battle at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay, yesterday morning, is reported. Five American ships bombarded the fortifications at 5:30. There was a perfect hail of bombs, to which the Spaniards replied vigorously, but they were ultimately forced to abandon their fortifications and retreat to the town. It is believed that later they abandoned that position also, with the inhabitants. The Spanish commander issued orders to burn Caimanera before surrendering it.

War Summary.

It is reported in Washington that Admiral Sampson, with part of his fleet, is now on his way to Porto Rico to complete the demolition of the forts at San Juan and to capture the city.

San Juan letters sent to Madrid report that the Spanish losses during Admiral Sampson's bombardment were seven killed and seventy wounded. The Governor General's residence was among the buildings damaged.

By the operation of the age limit retirement law Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson will soon become a Commodore.

The companions of Lieut. Hobson in his exploit of sinking the Merrimac at Santiago were: Daniel Montague, Geo. Charette and Randolph Clauson, of the New York (who stowed away on the Merrimac), and Oscar (or Osborn) Degnan, John P. (or George F.) Phillips and John (or Francis) Kelly, of Boston. Steps have been taken for their exchange.

Sentiment in both houses of Congress is unanimous in praise of Lieut. Hobson and his crew. It is probable that the lieutenant will be raised ten numbers and placed at the head of the Naval Constructors.

The Government paid \$342,000 for the Merrimac and then considered her as valuable only as a cork in Santiago harbor.

The Spaniards are preparing a desperate resistance to the expected attack on Santiago de Cuba. Troops are being concentrated and shore defenses strengthened.

A despatch from Port au Prince says that only four Spanish warships are at Santiago de Cuba. The vessels actually there are said to be the Cristobal Colon, one torpedo boat and two auxiliary cruisers.

A Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, said to be the Terror, but more likely the Furor, is reported to have been sunk Friday night by the American squadron off Santiago.

Ten Spanish ships, supposed by some to be the Cadiz fleet, were seen off Martinique steaming rapidly, fishermen report.

A steamer arriving at a Haytian port reported seeing a Spanish cruiser and

two or three torpedo boats at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, President McKinley's mouthpiece in the House of Representatives, publishes a letter in which Gen. Grosvenor declares that Mr. McKinley had "been rushed into war by political agitation," for which Grosvenor blames "newspapers and self-seeking politicians." He also declares that every interest threatened with extra taxation because of the expense of war seeks to escape by urging the taxation of some other interest.

The new War Revenue bill is expected to raise money enough to meet the increased expenses of the Government. In this event the proposed issue of bonds will be deferred or altogether abandoned.

Seven rich corporations, including the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts, have united to fight the gross-receipts and stamp-tax clauses of the War Revenue bill.

Spain's Foreign Minister read at a Cabinet Council a note to be sent to the European powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law." It was reported that the position of our squadron at Manila and of the insurgents there is "unsatisfactory, owing to disease," that Aguinaldo's mission has failed and that the native troops are favorable to Spain.

The St. Petersburg Novesti calls on Europe to end what it calls "a senseless and criminal war," declaring "America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers."

Bryan's appointment as colonel of the Nebraska Third was announced by Gov. Holcomb. Mr. Bryan said that a trip to the Philippines would have no terrors for him.

On the staff of Gen. Lee are Algeron Sartoris, grandson of President Grant; Russell B. Harrison, son of an ex-President; a son of Vice-President Hobart and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr.

The spying operations of Lieut. Carranza, as revealed by his published letter, have been laid before Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has cabled the facts to the British Foreign Office. It is expected that Carranza will be invited to leave Canada.

The Council of Secretaries of the Autonomist Government in Cuba has decided not to allow shipments of sugar to American ports, but will permit such shipments to be made on vessels which have run the blockade and brought in coal and provisions.

Madrid learns from Havana that a Spanish gunboat carrying 800 head of cattle has arrived there.

Captain-General Blanco has ordered foreign newspaper correspondents to leave Cuba on penalty of being treated as spies.

Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay, died in Japan.

Preparations for sending additional reinforcements to Admiral Dewey are proceeding rapidly at San Francisco.

SPAIN'S RUIN INEVITABLE.

The London weeklies dwell upon the difficulty of following the war operations through the maze of uncertainties. All agree that a prolongation of war spells America's ultimate but costly triumph and Spain's utter ruin.

The "Spectator" says: "The special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense."

The "Speaker" says: "It is clear that Spain is in a very bad way. The economic crisis passes the power of her statesmen to deal with, and the anxiety of the Continent is so great that any disaster to her arms would at once be taken as a fresh occasion for intervention, which could only take the form of convincing her public that honor is satisfied and that she may well dispense with Cuba at least, if not Porto Rico and the Philippines."

Honors for Bellefonte.

Bellefonte will have the honor of raising another company to help fill up the Fifth regiment to the three battalion limit under the second call for volunteers, this assurance being given by Governor Hastings to Captain E. H. Quigley, who returned from Harrisburg the other day. Orders for the organization of the companies will not be issued until late next week, but in the meantime a roll of applicants for enlistment is being made up.

Will be Stopped After July 1.

No woman who marries an old soldier after July 1 will be entitled to a pension when he dies. The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will all be changed next year, and the veteran who gets married after that time will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnishes all the attractions himself.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ORDERS FROM THE BOARD INTERFERING WITH NAVAL ACTION.

The Fleets Hampered by Orders from the Board at Washington.—The President Wants a Kindhearted War.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There are reasons for the statement that too many orders from Washington are seriously hampering and delaying our naval success in Cuban waters. The Spanish fleet would have been located several days earlier than it was had there been no orders from Washington. It was an order from Washington that sent Admiral Sampson to take command of the blockading squadron off Santiago de Cuba, after Commodore Schley had run the game down and was preparing to bag it. This may not affect the fighting of the squadron, but it certainly will not increase its efficiency. Without pretending to say which of the two men is the best to be in command, anyone can see that justice would have allowed Schley, who is in reality Sampson's senior officer—they are both Commodores, Schley the senior, but Sampson was made acting admiral when the war began—to have an opportunity to carry out his plans and get all the glory he could out of capturing or destroying the Spanish fleet. Sampson was ordered from Washington not to attack until the army, which ought to be here by this time, was landed to assist in taking Santiago. It was this order that caused Sampson to blockade the entrance to the harbor, and thereby bring about one of the most heroic deeds of the war—the sinking of the U. S. collier Merrimac in the channel at the harbor entrance by a volunteer crew under Lieut. Hobson. If he couldn't go in after the Spanish fleet, he wanted to make sure that the Spanish fleet could not get out if one of the sudden storms, frequent at this season in those waters, should compel a temporary withdrawal of his ships. Lieut. Hobson and his brave crew, whose daring deed is unsurpassed in naval history, were all captured, but steps are being taken to bring about their immediate exchange for Spanish prisoners held by this government. If the orders from Washington are not for a pacific seige, Gen. Shafter and his army and Admiral Sampson and his squadron ought to be in possession of the Spanish fleet, or so much of it as is aloft after the assault, and of Santiago before this week is ended. They cannot, of course, act contrary to their orders. It is about time for Secretary Long to repeat that fairy tale about Sampson and Schley not being hampered by orders from Washington.

Senator Morgan, of Ala., indulged in some very plain talk, just after the Senate had by a vote of 45 to 31 decided to put the clause for the issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness back in the war revenue bill in place of the clause for the issue of greenbacks which was put in the bill by the Senate Finance committee. He declared that the national bank combination, which he believed to be far stronger in the matter of controlling the destiny of the country than the 150,000 soldiers now in the field for the U. S., was behind the conspiracy to force a bond issue upon the people, and that the government has ever been ridden by such an incubus as this, and no government ought to yield to such an imposition." No surprise was caused by the vote in the Senate, as it had been a foregone conclusion from the first. The Democrats who voted for bonds were, Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Murphy. The silver Republicans voted solidly against bonds; also the Populists.

The bill, to permit volunteer soldiers in the field to vote at Congressional elections wherever they are stationed, has been favorably reported to the House, from the Elections committee. The report says: "The justice and propriety of permitting our citizen soldiers in the field to exercise their civil rights as voters during their military service will be conceded by all. Our policy as a nation has been to call on a citizen to perform duty as a soldier at any time when his services may be needed. To deny him the right to vote while performing such duty would deprive many of the best of our citizens of all participation in civil government." Senator Wolcott lost his temper and said a number of things that might better have been left unsaid, just because Senator Allen remarked that the money spent by the Bimetall Commission in going to Europe was uselessly squandered—an opinion held by nearly everybody in Washington. Senator Allen replied without using language as open to criticism as Mr. Wolcott's, closing thusly: "While I do not have the collegiate education of this most distinguished star from Colorado, I have respect enough to refrain from epithets. Now, sir, I have said nothing to offend that

gentleman, and I have no apologies to make to him."

Czar Reed decided to eat that humble pie as privately as possible. In order to avoid caucus action that everybody would recognize as a slap in his face, he has promised to allow the House to vote upon the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii during the present week. It has been hinted, however, that this concession isn't as great as it appears to be, and that Reed held the House up until a combination had been arranged in the Senate that will be strong enough to prevent the Senate voting on the resolution before adjournment. Mr. McKinley's friends are saying that if the Senate doesn't act, he will, by seizing Hawaii as a war measure.

Embezzled \$12,000.

Samuel H. Tuck, clerk at Juniata shops and secretary of the Juniata Building and Loan Association, was arrested on Monday night of last week at his residence in Altoona, charged with the embezzlement of \$12,000 or more from the Juniata Building and Loan Association.

The embezzlement had been going on during the past several years.—Tribune.

Still another swindler. Orin Harvy, secretary and solicitor of the Delaware County Building Association, was arrested on a warrant sworn out, charging him with the misappropriation of \$7,000 of the association's funds. A large number of working people have lost all their savings for years.

Beware of wild-cat building and loan associations they are among the worst of swindlers.

Rise in Land.

We can notice a rise in real estate and farming lands having from five to ten dollars added to the acre. We are in hopes that a gradual increase in the price of land is certain. Farmers will breathe easier under the prospect of seeing their possessions increase in value. Many a farmer has had blue times under the slump in the prices of their real estate and farm products. We hope the future has a good thing in store for the deserving farmer.

CASSANOVA WITHDRAWS.

Hon. J. N. Cassanova, of Philadelphia, has withdrawn as a candidate for congress. This leaves Col. J. L. Spangler the only candidate in this county for congress and he will have the unanimous endorsement of the county Democracy, and a similar endorsement is due him from the district conference, having faced a landslide two years ago at great expense. His nomination will be generally satisfactory and election and redemption of the district sure. All Col. Spangler's energy and ability will be thrown into the pending campaign for a Democratic triumph in the state and district.

No Telegrams from Farmers.

It is claimed that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave; yet look at the conditions! The masses are industrial slaves and money is in the hands of the few. From my seat in the Senate during the tariff debate I saw the desks of chairmen of committees crowded with telegrams from corporations demanding—not requesting—that they be cared for. No telegrams came from the farmers or merchants—they are not represented in congress!—Senator Tillman.

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

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: John Reynolds, of Huntingdon, and Margaret B. Seibert, of Bellefonte. Fred Taggert and Jennie Wann, of Bellefonte. Irving L. Foster and Nellie O. Patterson, of State College.

A Card.

BELLEFRONTE, Pa., June 8, 1898. I beg to announce that I am no longer a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary at the Convention of the 14th. Just, I have, however the interests of the party just as much at heart, and therefore ask those who would have given me their support to give careful thought to the selection of a candidate this fall. In explanation of my withdrawal it may be due my friends to say that I entered the field with the expressed determination to spend but one month, the month of May, in canvassing. On April 28th the State Troops were called out and I dropped my campaign and went with them where I spent a portion of the month of May until the Headquarters to which I was attached was broken up by the disorganization of the National Guard; on my return home more time was consumed by sickness and other matters over which I had no control so that it has left me with no time in which to make a semi-month of a campaign, and while I have had the most cordial assurances of support from many loyal Democrats, I feel that I should not enter under the circumstances, that I should not enter any further into the contest. The voluntary assurance of good will and loyalty from many great friends over the county has been a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to me and to those I extend my sincere thanks. Yours truly, ROBERT F. HUNTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Callings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

When Gladys got her garden dug, And all the seeds were in, The place appeared, as all agreed, As neat as a new pin. With cloanepins to mark the spots Where sprouts should soon appear, The buds looked nice and orderly, As they do every year.

But oh! Alas! Eheu! Ah, me! The neighbors keep some hens That cost so much they can't afford Such luxuries as pens. And ere a single day had passed, That garden—Gladys' pride— Was scratched, and scratched, and scratched!— And Gladys simply cried.

Burgess Samuel Shoop has moved into his new house.

Rev. I. P. Neff has located at Knoxdale, Jefferson county, Pa.

Warm weather set in last Thursday and signs are for continuation.

There was a heavy hail shower on last Thursday evening in some parts of the county.

Harvest and haymaking are likely to set in a week to ten days earlier than usual.

Mrs. Annie Bowman, of Woodward twp., Clinton county, is enjoying good health at 93 years of age.

The Juniata Valley Campmeeting will begin at Newton Hamilton on August 9, and continue ten days.

Druggist Murray has had his residence down street treated to a coat of paint, which adds greatly to the appearance.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, June 12: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

Capt. Hugh S. Taylor, of Co. B, 5th Reg., of Bellefonte, has been appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the First brigade, Third division, First army corps.

William Horner, the young man who sustained concussion of the brain in getting off a train at Altoona, on evening of 1st inst., was much improved next day.—Tribune.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Bellefonte Chapter, will be at Old Fort this afternoon, to place the stone marker for Potter's Fort with appropriate ceremony.

From the present indications there will be a dry Fourth in this town next month. One or two towns in the county are trying to get up a celebration and the success will depend largely on the efforts of the next couple weeks.

The Ladies of Progress Grange held a festival in the auditorium on the picnic ground Saturday evening. It was well patronized, and a nice neat sum was realized. The proceeds will be devoted to the new grange hall.

Monday last the Potter township school board met in town to settle up the accounts for the last year. The auditors found the accounts in satisfactory shape. Jacob R. Bible, of near Potter Mills, is the secretary of the board, and he has made most efficient official.

Wm. Mitterling, the cattle dealer of near Tusseyville, shipped a car load on Monday morning from this station that were considered the best and finest lot of stock that have been sent out of this valley for many a day. Billy is quite a good judge, and about every two weeks has a fine load of stock shipped to eastern markets.

E. M. Huyett has plumbers at work putting in bath, closets, etc., in his residence down street. He has had improvements made at the rear, and also expects to make some marked changes at the front. The interior has been remodeled, and when he is through he will have the coziest neatest property in town.

There should not be an idle man in the town if a fellow has the least hankering for a job and to earn a dollar a day. The new water works employ from twenty to fifty, while the new buildings in course of erection give employ to all other mechanics in the community. This is certainly a boom period for the town and all only hope for a continuance.

D. F. Luse intends erecting a building down street for the manufacture of his hydrant. His trade is constantly growing larger, and the hydrant has been adopted in several towns. He was recently granted a patent for it. With additional machinery recently purchased he intends to manufacture and complete all the parts in his own shops. For power he will set up a water motor.

Mulchli Crotzer, of Sugar Run, Clinton county, found one of his cows tearing around through the pasture field as if she was mad. When he finally got near the cow he found a land turtle had nipped the animal's nose and refused to let go. After running thro' the field bellowing for some time 'tho' the cow by a quick toss of her head shook the turtle off and resumed feeding.