

The Centre Democrat
and
N. Y. 3-WEEK WEEKLY
four papers a week
\$1.65 PER YEAR

The Centre Democrat.

During the year 1897, there were printed 102,617 complete copies of THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, or 262 each week, allowing for misprints, our actual average 26077 circulation was over 2,000 COPIES PER WEEK. Intelligent advertisers will appreciate this statement.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MAY 5, 1898.

VOL. 20, NO. 18.

Spanish Fleet Demolished

A Great Victory at Manila for Commodore Dewey's Fleet.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ARE OURS

One of the Most Brilliant Naval Feats of Modern Times--- The Stars and Stripes Floating Over Spanish Possessions--- The Situation Summed up in a Few Words ---The Latest News.

It is with tidings of great joy that this issue goes to its many anxious readers. The triumph of the American Navy and the surprising news that Uncle Sam's brave sailors have completely annihilated the Spanish fleet in the Pacific and firmly planted the Stars and Stripes on the Philippine Islands, is a message that has sent a thrill around the globe, aroused every true American heart with rejoicings and cast consternation, confusion and mad riot in the Spanish capital, until the throne itself is tottering and by this time may be no more.

Commodore Dewey and his men did noble work last Sunday at Manila. The large Spanish fleet has been sunk, burned, scuttled, blown up, crippled and the remnants scattered while our brave boys suffered little loss and hold possession of the islands.

During the past week the battle of Manila was the leading topic. In Cuban waters the same "peaceful-blockade" of the President prevails. A few vessels were captured and there was some firing on the forts at Cardinas and Mantanzas. Communication has been established with Gomez, the insurgent leader. Arms and food will be furnished and reinforcements will be sent there soon.

It is Spain's boast that before she will yield, her entire fleet will be sent to the Cuban waters for one desperate struggle. Our fleets are anxious for the fray.

As a result of the bitter defeat at Manila there is a great up rising in Madrid and throughout Spain. Violence is threatened and the lives of the Queen and her son, as well as leading officials are in great danger. Great is the distress of poor old Spain. Her glory is departed and her possessions are forever lost.

All the important events of the past week are briefly told on pages 2 and 3. The very latest dispatches of the past 24 hours are given below:

LATEST NEWS.

So alarming was the spread of riotous outbreaks in Spain yesterday that martial law had to be proclaimed in several provinces. Troops fired on the mobs in Gijon, and the artillery was ordered out. The Jesuits' religious house at Talavera was burned, as were also several private dwelling houses and railway cars. Madrid papers resumed their gloomy and anxious tone, and even Premier Sagasta's official organ, El Liberal, referred to the very ominous aspect of affairs throughout Spain. Talk of Sagasta's resignation was renewed, but after a hot debate in the Cortes the Conservatives unitedly promised to sustain the Government in carrying on the war.

Revolt in Spain.

London, May 4.—Reports from Madrid say that the Carlists are very active, and that mobs have possession of the streets of the city.

The assassinations of Minister of Colonies Moret and ex-Captain General Campos, of Cuba, have been reported. Prime Minister Sagasta and his Ministry had to flee for safety.

The Queen Regent, Maria Christiana, and her boy King are likely to seek refuge by fleeing to the country.

The end of the Regency is in sight.

Queen Regent May Get Out.

London, May 5.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the idea of the resignation of the Spanish Regency by Maria Christina is seriously considered there, in the hope that it may save the throne.

Monarchy will be Overthrown.

London, May 4.—It is certain that Spain is greatly stirred up and it is predicted that unless Spanish arms are soon successful, the government and perhaps the monarchy will be overthrown.

Sampson's Fleet Sails.

Key West, Fla., May 4, 1:12 p. m.—This morning activity was seen among the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet, and shortly after they sailed away from those waters. From the reports in circulation, the fleet goes to meet the Spanish ships. An important engagement is looked for at any time in the near future.

The fact that the big battleships and monitors coaled to the fullest capacity before steaming away is taken to indicate a plan occupying considerable time.

The vessels which came here were the flagship New York, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Cincinnati, the Detroit, the Mayflower and the Marblehead. The Puritan had been in Port for several days.

Famine Racking Havana.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—Havana is on the verge of a famine. Food is bringing fabulous prices and the people are consequently starving. The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and citizens are burying their food in yards and cellars.

Spanish Spy Captured.

Philadelphia, May 4, 3:16 p. m.—The report that a Spanish spy had been captured on board the liner St. Paul is confirmed today. He was caught acting suspiciously near the powder magazine.

The Oregon Leaves Rio.

Rio Janeiro, May 4.—The battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sailed this morning. The ex-Brazilian dynamite cruiser Nietheroy follows to-night. Her purchase by the United States greatly pleased the Brazilian Government. The diplomatic corps is surprised at the prestige of American interests secured through the act of the American Diplomatic and Consular representatives. The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario is still at Buenos Ayres.

Mobbed a Yacht.

Gibraltar, May 4, 2:26 p. m.—Spanish hatred against British interests exhibited itself today in an attack upon the British yacht, Lady of Clemei. The yacht was stormed by a mob. Stones and other missiles were hurled at the craft with such violence that it was compelled to leave the harbor at Malaga, Spain.

England Sends three Warships to Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4, 2:29 p. m.—Serious outbreak against the British has occurred in Santiago de Cuba. The reports are of such an alarming character that it has been deemed necessary to send three war ships to that place. The vessels have started on their journey.

The British consul at Santiago de Cuba was attacked by the mob. The consul in resisting killed a Spaniard. The mob seized the official, dragged him away and placed him in prison. The town is in an uproar and the natives are badly frightened.

It is reported that the Alert has orders to demand the release of British Consul J. W. Barnsden, and if the demand is not complied with Santiago is to be bombarded.

Flotilla Returned to Cadiz.

Lisbon, May 4.—It is rumored here that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has returned to Cadiz.

Manila Boat at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, May 4.—The revenue cutter McCulloch has arrived at Mirs Bay. She left Manila before the battle.

Was Formerly a Lineman.

The man Malia, who fired the first gun when the Buena Ventura was captured near Key West last week, was formerly an employe of the Telephone company. About two years ago, while unscrewing the bolt that fastened the cross arm to a pole one day, he sat astride the arm, and when he removed the bolt he fell with the stick to the sidewalk. He was severely injured. After he recovered he enlisted in the navy.

A Philippines Boy.

Lieutenant Henry W. Whitney of the Fourth United States artillery, who reached the camp of the Cuban insurgents on April 28, is a son of Rev. W. P. Whitney a former Philippines pastor and a brother of Miss Mary Whitney of the Philippines telephone exchange.

—Tell your neighbor that he can get The Centre Democrat and 3-times-a-week World (making four papers a week) for \$1.65 per year. Here is a bargain, if you only know it.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A Brief Description of Dewey's Big Prize

MANILA AND ITS PEOPLE

The Philippine Islands Under Spanish Control for Several Centuries—An Ignorant Class of People—Resources and Products—Will Be Held by Us.

Much has been written and printed about the Philippine islands, but the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey practically in the harbor of Manila adds renewed interest to these far-away islands. Never before has the United States conducted extended military and naval operations so far away from its own shores.

There are several hundred islands in the Philippine group, but only nine are of any considerable size. The island of Luzon is the principal, is about the size of Pennsylvania and has about the population of this State. The total area of the group is estimated at 114,326 square miles. They extend from four degrees above the equator to twenty north latitude. The population is put at from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000. The islands are separated from Asia by the China sea, and can be reached in two or three days' steaming from Hong Kong. This distance will have to be traversed to carry Commodore Dewey's official reports to a neutral telegraph station at Hong Kong. The cable from Manila to Hong Kong is under Spanish control, and all reports so far received have been supervised by Spanish censors. They establish the fact, however, of a great victory for the Americans and the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Manila, the capital of the islands and the centre of Spanish power, is on the southwestern side of the island of Luzon. It contains with its suburbs a population of 350,000, of whom 10,000 are European. These include the soldiery, clergy, officials and foreign business and professional men. The English-speaking residents do not exceed 600. The city proper is surrounded by a massive stone wall more than 200 years old, and it is sparsely mounted with obsolete cannon. The people living inside the wall do not number more than 75,000. It is however, for a tropical city an extremely busy place. It is the principal port of export, and the exports last year amounted to \$40,000,000. Manila bay, on which the city is situated, is a spacious land-locked harbor and has been well fortified, but with the exception of a few modern guns mostly in an antique way. It was in this bay Commodore Dewey fought his brilliant battle with the Spanish fleet and land defenses on Saturday last. The bay is about 120 miles in circumference.

The city of Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571 and established as the capital. It was captured by the British in 1762 in the war of the Spanish succession, about the same time the British and the American colonists subdued Havana. The Spanish commander at Manila when the British captured it ransomed the town for \$4,000,000, besides delivering up all the military and naval stores. The British commanders accepted bills for the amount of the ransom drawn on the Spanish government, but when the bills were presented the ministry refused to pay them, and the victors lost their share of the spoils. The British fleet, however, did not return empty handed, as soon after the operations at the Philippines it captured two Spanish treasure ships valued with their cargoes at \$8,000,000. One of them, with \$5,000,000, was the richest prize ever brought into a British port. If the British commander nearly 150 years ago exacted \$5,000,000 as the ransom of Manila, Commodore Dewey may enforce a like business adjustment.

As to the eight or ten millions population of the Philippine islands the information is vague. They are mostly of Malay extraction, the exception being a race called the Negritos. The latter are dwarfish blacks and degraded to a degree that can hardly be imagined. The tribes of Malay origin vary in development from a state of absolute savagery to civilization. A measure of the intelligence of the lowest tribes is their knowledge of mathematics. Their numerals usually stop at three, but their teachers count up to twenty by making use of their fingers and toes. The more civilized natives are classed as adherents to the Catholic church, and are held in strict subjection by the friars and priests of that church. They are kept in extreme poverty by the heavy burden of Spanish taxation. If the islands were given a stable, enlightened government they would quickly become rich and prosperous. Spain however, has used the islands only as a source to draw a revenue from. The condition brought about is described by a high authority as follows: "While

the officials fatten the natives are left to die like cattle if epidemic disease breaks out among them, or to starve if their crops fail. There are as a rule no roads worthy of a name. There is no justice except for those able to pay liberally for it, and worst of all, there is no opportunity for education except in one or two of the largest cities, and even there the facilities are very poor." They have had 330 years of Spanish rule. The loss of the Philippines to Spain will be a grievous blow. She has exacted heavy tribute from them and had the benefit of a lucrative commerce. The resident Spanish population is comparatively small. The thrifty element is the Chinese, in whose hands are the chief industries of the country. The climate is enervating for the unacclimated. There is nothing in the Philippines to invite American occupation for any length of time. A temporary occupation may be necessary as a sequel to the success of the American fleet.

As to the insurrectionary movement on the part of the natives, of which there are cable reports, it is to be said the Philippines have been in a state of revolution for several years, brought about by the same Spanish policy of despotism and oppression that has driven the Cubans into insurrection. The Spanish government some time ago announced that the revolution had been suppressed, but all accounts seem to indicate that it was only smothered and has broken out afresh. It will co-operate with the Americans in driving Spanish power from the islands. The chief of the insurgents, with other leaders, is reported to have accompanied the American fleet to Manila and will organize a co-operating land force. If it should obtain control in Manila and other towns held by the Spanish there are grave apprehensions, according to the cables, it will go hard with the Spanish population, as the natives have a big reckoning to make.

WON'T FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

Spanish Soldiers Not Favorable to This Form of Warfare.

When the troops of the United States are landed in Cuba they will not find the Spanish regulars drawn up in battle array to receive them. Fighting in the open has never been Spain's strong point and the dons would stand poor show of success with the flower of the American army in front of them and the insurgents ambushed in the chapparal.

The Spanish tendency to irregular warfare is largely hereditary. For 800 years the Spaniards were in constant strife with the Moors, whom they conquered at last. During those eight centuries there were no regular campaigns, but both sides, as a rule, split up into separate bands, whose only object was to continually harass and eventually exterminate the other side.

One of the great disadvantages under which the Spaniards will fight will consist of the fact that they will meet their superiors in their favorite mode of warfare. Spaniards have invariably succeeded as guerrillas up to the present time. If they won no great battles they at least held their own ground or prevented the enemy from occupying it.

In Cuba, however, things have been different. The Spaniards met their equals, if not their superiors in the insurgents. They have uniformly been driven back, and in all the bush fighting have been regularly whipped.

The physical features of the country are in the highest degree favorable to the operations of guerrillas. The land is traversed by great mountain ranges, the slopes of which are covered with dense forests. Therein a whole army corps may securely conceal itself from an enemy only a few feet away. The roads are so rugged and universally bad that regular military operations can be carried on only with the utmost difficulty. The rough country roads generally follow tortuous mountain streams and are consequently so full of bends, turns and windings that the making of an ambushade is easy at almost any point, and in every mile many almost insurmountable obstacles to the marching of troops may be put up.

Tyrone Bottle Works.

The Tyrone Herald says:—Friday morning the glass blowers for the Tyrone Glass works arrived, and immediately started to work. As a batch was in readiness to be blown, a good force was kept busy during most of the day and a large quantity of very good bottles was made. The equipment of the plant will be at once completed, and from present indications it will not be many days until another successful industry is in operation in Tyrone. This is very good news to many of our citizens who took a particular interest in the establishment of this plant.

We never thought a bottle factory could flourish in that place as one-half the population are professional cork snappers and empty flask are abundant.

CONCLUSION OF COURT

Rev. Erdman Convicted and Sent to Jail for 6 Months

MANY CIVIL CASES DISPOSED

The Second Week Was a Short Session—Sentences Imposed—Verdicts and Settlements—A Complete Resume Furnished Specially for Our Readers by W. Harrison Walker, Esq.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The case of Com. vs. Cyrus Shope, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Jno W. Mills, was first called. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and directed prosecutor, Jno. W. Mills, to pay one-third of the costs and defendant two-thirds.

Com. vs. Jno. W. Mills, indicted for assault and battery, and aggravated assault. Defendant plead guilty to an assault and was sentenced to pay all costs.

Com. vs. Philip Beezer, prosecutor Jno G. Dubbs. The defendant was indicted for keeping and maintaining a nuisance in Bush's Addition. It appeared from the evidence in the case that Mr. Beezer built a slaughter house in Bush's Addition about four years ago. The plaintiff alleged that the stench arising from the house was of such a character that it detracted from the pleasure, enjoyment and comfort of his home as well as of his neighbors. It was also alleged that by reason of this odor it affected the healthfulness of that section, which fact was testified to by quite a number of witnesses. On part of the defendant it was alleged that he kept his building in a cleanly condition and that he was careful not to allow anything to gather or remain on the premises that would have a tendency to become offensive. Several physicians were called who testified that the healthfulness of the nearby residents was in no way affected. The jury, on Friday morning, rendered a verdict of guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

Com. vs. Rev. J. H. Erdman, indicted for adultery; prosecutor John H. Stover. The Com. alleged and proved that the defendant registered and remained at the Bush House Jan. 14, 1898, as J. H. Erdman and wife. Little time was spent in the examination of witnesses, for the reason that the evidence clearly proved that the defendant was at the hotel, registered as "J. H. Erdman and wife," and remained there during the night of the 14th of January. The defendant was not placed upon the stand to testify. Miss Celia Noll, who was said to have been with him, was called and testified that she was in the Bush House parlor on the 14th, but denied having been with defendant during the night. She also testified that she was living in Williamsport and was known as "Mrs. Rossner," but that she was not married. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced on Friday afternoon by the Court, to pay a fine of \$1, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the jail of Centre county for a period of six months.

The next case of interest was that of the eight boys from State College charged with stealing chickens, turkeys and other produce from farmers in that vicinity and selling them to hucksters. Some evidence was heard which clearly established their guilt and then they all were allowed to enter pleas of guilty. The prosecutors were John Corrigan, Sr., and his son James. The latter was implicated in the stealing but turned state's evidence. William Johnstonbaugh plead guilty to stealing 25lbs of butter from the State College creamery. He was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. The rest plead guilty to stealing chickens, etc. Frank Gross and James Corrigan were sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. Willis Stevens, John Gillen, J. F. Sowers and John Corrigan were sentenced each to \$1 fine, cost of prosecution and 30 days in jail.

SECOND WEEK

Court called at 9 a. m. Monday morning with Hon. Jno. G. Love on the bench.

After the presentation of petitions by the attorneys, the court called over the trial list for the week and disposition was made of the following cases. David Rothrock, adm'r, vs. Henry Rothrock et al. This case is special and on account of the inability of securing a judge at this time, the case was continued.

Koller & Hawk vs. E. C. Tuten. Continued.

D. H. Bean vs. D. T. Cowher and G. W. Cowher. Continued.

Mrs. A. R. Long vs. Cyrus Gordon. Continued.

Frank P. Blair vs. George R. Boak. Continued.

Use of W. H. Black vs. A. M. McClain & Co. Continued.

L. Olin Meek vs. John E. Murray, judgment confessed by defendant for

amount claimed by plaintiff.

John I. Thompson et al, ex'rs of Moses Thompson, dec'd, vs. John Zimmerman. Continued.

The Southern Car Line Co., vs. The Valentine Iron Co. Continued.

Chas. E. Patton vs. J. P. Stover, feigned issue, general issue. Case settled.

Clara Rupp vs. D. A. Grove, feigned issue and general issue. Some time ago D. A. Grove issued an execution on a judgment which he had against Jno. A. Rupp. Mrs. Clara Rupp, wife of John Rupp made claim to the property levied upon, by the sheriff, and the writ was accordingly returned under what is known as the "interpleader." The present action was brought to test the title to the personal property levied upon. The plaintiff was successful in proving that the title was in her, which was evidenced by a verdict in her favor. The attorneys for the defendant at once made a motion for a new trial, with reasons to be filed in ten days. This motion was granted and will be argued at June argument court.

Wm. Thomas vs. Thomas A. and Martha Ashcroft; assumpsit. Voluntary non-suit was entered.

A motion for a new trial was granted, with reasons to be filed within ten days, in the case of Com. vs. Philip Beezer.

Wm. M. Seigle vs. The Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Co.; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff was rendered in the sum of \$339.90.

John Q. Miles vs. Mrs. S. A. Butler. This was an action of replevin. Plea, non cepit and property. Case continued at cost of the plaintiff.

G. G. Snyder and Jas. Snyder, trading as Snyder Bros. vs. Thomas Collins; assumpsit. Case continued with a view to settlement.

Mary C. Weaver vs. Thomas B. Motz, adm'r of etc., of Noah Weaver, dec'd; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff, in sum of \$3152.72.

J. B. Ard and P. F. Bottorf vs. The Pine Grove Water Company; ejectment. Voluntary non-suit entered.

Kate M. Dale, use of A. Blanche Hoy vs. Clement Dale and A. Blanche Hoy, ex'rs of C. Dale, Jr., dec'd; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$2387.32.

Executors of etc., of Christian Dale, Sr., dec'd, vs. Clement Dale and A. Blanche Hoy, ex'rs of C. Dale, Jr., dec'd; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$124.

Mrs. R. E. Lose and N. W. Ream, adm'r of Wm. Lose, dec'd, vs. Daniel Loug and Daniel Homan; assumpsit. Voluntary non-suit entered.

Jno. P. Condo, use of F. P. Ingram vs. Jno. P. Stribing; assumpsit. Case settled.

Sarah Matilda Richards vs. Mattern Bros.; sci. fa., surjudg. Verdict for plaintiff for \$618.65.

Jno. A. Logue and W. A. Hartsock, adm'r of etc., of Josephine Williams, dec'd, vs. J. C. Henderson. Josephine Williams, now dec'd, entered a judgment against Wm. Kline, J. C. Henderson and Geo. Kline, in 1895 or 96. This note disappeared from the file in the notary's office, and when an attempt was made for its collection, one of the defendants, John C. Henderson, alleged that he never signed any note in favor of Mrs. Williams, and upon which were the names of Wm. and Geo. Kline. The case was tried at January court last, and a verdict, under the evidence, was found against J. C. Henderson and the two Klines' Attorneys for Mr. Henderson were granted a rule to show cause why the judgment before entered on the verdict should not be opened as to himself. This was argued at March argument court and judgment was accordingly opened as to J. C. Henderson. This case practically was tried on the same line of evidence that was the case at January court, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant signed the note in question, and the defendant denying to have ever signed such a note. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of \$340.20.

J. Edward Mastin vs. J. H. Eskridge; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of \$5187.42.

LANDED IN JAIL.

Two Woodsmen Who Were in a Fighting Humor.

The Lock Haven Democrat says: Friday evening Isaac David went to the station with relatives who were going away on the train. After the train left he met Albert Kuhns, of Eagleville, who wanted to meet a man named Smith, against whom he had a grudge. David informed acquaintances in the vicinity that if they saw Smith they should put him on his guard. This angered Kuhns and he pitched into David, blacking his eyes and bruising his nose. In the meantime Smith appeared and Kuhns turned on him, and Kuhns got the worst of it. His face was badly battered and he was kicked in his stomach. The police were summoned. Upon their arrival Smith skipped out, but Kuhns was lodged in jail.