

DEWEY'S VICTORY.

Defeat of the Spanish Fleet at Philippine Islands.

TWO SPANISH SHIPS SUNK.

Our Commodore Has Sent in an Ultimatum,

AND SPAIN'S CABINET YIELDS.

Has Cabled the Captain General to Comply With the Victorious American's Demands. The Disturbed Spanish Capital Has Been Placed Under Martial Law—Commodore Dewey, Owing to Insufficient Forces, Will Probably Combine With the Philippine Insurgents to Have the Latter Garrison the Island.

London, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, describing Sunday's engagement at Manila, says: The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monocacy, entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Boca-chica channel. The forts of Corregidor Island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay, and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron.

Admiral Montejón, a few days before, went to Subic bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were



COMMODORE DEWEY.

vastly superior in force had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Uleua was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire, and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek, emptying into Baker bay, where presumably the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered.

Captain Cadarso, of the cruiser Reina Maria Christina, who was killed on the bridge of his vessel, was one of the most brilliant officers in the Spanish navy.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Madrid places the Spanish loss in the battle of Manila at 400 killed and a large number wounded. The American loss is not stated, though it is asserted that the American ships were badly damaged.

Little additional news has arrived from Manila, but the cardinal fact is that Commander Dewey is now in possession of Manila bay, and can certainly take possession of Corregidor Island, even if he finds difficulty in effectually capturing Manila itself, owing to the absence of a necessary landing force. Having thus secured a naval base, he will have no difficulty in securing supplies of coal. This is a mere question of money and organization. The belligerent who is strong in certain waters will generally in securing supplies of coal.

Commodore Dewey, according to a dispatch from Madrid, gave General August 24 hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made on Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled the captain general authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open.

The cabinet ministers admit that the naval battle off Cavite ended in utter rout, but they are resolved to spare no efforts in the defense of their country.

It is noticeable among all classes, especially among politicians, that there is a strong hope of an intervention by continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphing at midnight, says: "Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation, intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify their handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order.

NO REPORT FROM DEWEY.

Troops Will Promptly Be Sent on His Request.

Washington, May 4.—Yesterday passed without a single word from the American fleet in the Philippines, and in view of the long continued interruption in cable communication the officials are beginning to resign themselves to the belief that they must await for their official news until a boat arrives at Hong Kong.

If Admiral Dewey wants troops he will be sent as many as he needs directly from San Francisco, and it is very likely that state volunteers will make up the quota. The cabinet is only waiting to hear what Commodore Dewey wants. Meanwhile the plans of the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed, and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities, who are expected to land an expeditionary force in Cuba in a very short time.

Admiral Sampson is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three of his ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way to Cuba from Rio Janeiro. While the officials of the navy department naturally feel a warm interest in this race of the magnificent battleship around the continent, they profess to feel little anxiety as to the outcome. Even should the Spanish vessels fall in with her it is by no means certain, notwithstanding their numbers, that she would be defeated.

China issued her neutrality proclamation yesterday, so there is now no place left on the Asiatic coast open to the free use of the war vessels of either Spain or the United States. China has never before issued a neutrality proclamation, and the naval officers are duly grateful for the consideration shown by the Chinese government in withholding the issue of the decree until informed that the Americans had acquired a base in the Philippine Islands.

The nominations of major generals and brigadier generals will be sent to the senate today. It is understood to have been decided to name General Shafter, who has been designated to lead the army of invasion into Cuba, General Fitzhugh Lee and General Joe Wheeler, of confederate cavalry fame, as three of the major generals. The president may also nominate General Woodford, former minister to Spain, to be a major general.

CUBANS ENLISTING.

Many Americans Also Wish to Fight With General Gomez.

Tampa, Fla., May 4.—It is now almost certain that Brigadier General J. F. Wade will have a cover command of United States troops in the field in Cuba. Both Generals Wade and Shafter will, it is said, accompany the expedition when it sails, but the latter, although having command with headquarters, as he is ranking general, will not direct the movement of the troops in the field. Arrangements for the embarkation of the troops are being pushed with the utmost vigor. The Florida and Olivette are being put in shape for the reception of the soldiers, and the Mascotte, which came in yesterday, will be taken in hand today and prepared for service as a transport.

Nearly every regiment in camp had a rigid inspection today, and instructions were given to have everything in shape for breaking camp on short notice. The entire Twenty-second regiment of infantry was vaccinated yesterday. It is hardly possible that the United States forces will be actually en route for Cuba before the first of next week.

The enlistment of Cubans for the regiments which are being formed here is assuming large proportions. Yesterday there were over 500 applications for service, most of which will be accepted, and work in several of the big tobacco factories was practically at a stand still. Besides the native Cubans, many young Americans are enlisting for service under Gomez.

Carlist Outbreak Feared.

London, May 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The governors of the various provinces have been authorized to resign their powers into the hands of the military authorities the moment they think it convenient, without waiting to consult the government. This precaution shows that some general movement is feared throughout Spain. Already symptoms of popular and political agitation begin to show themselves in the province of Valencia, the hot bed of the Carlists.

Greeks Want to Fight For Us.

Constantinople, May 4.—The porte has notified United States minister Angel that Turkey will maintain strict neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States. The American legation has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly of Greeks, some of whom declare themselves ready to pay their fares to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence.

Torpedo Boat Fired On.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—The torpedo boat Ericsson reports that while reconnoitering near the shore about three miles west of Havana she was fired on by a body of soldiers, both cavalry and infantry. She reported to the ships of the fleet and was promptly signaled to set out of the line of fire. The gunboat Wilmington then opened fire and sent in several shots, with what effect it is, of course, as yet unknown.

A Floating Hospital For Cuba.

Washington, May 4.—The war department has chartered the steel ship Vigilancia to be used for the purpose of a floating hospital to accompany the army when it undertakes the occupation of Cuba. The Vigilancia will also serve as a supply depot, from which requisitions for medicines for use of the troops in the field will be filled. She will also carry a large quantity of ice.

General Gregg Willing to Enlist.

Reading, Pa., May 4.—General D. McMillan Gregg, of this city, ex-auditor general, has offered his services to Governor Hastings or Secretary of War Alger at an hour's notice. General Gregg, as a cavalry leader of Gettysburg, is one of the country's most prominent surviving commanders of the late war.

UNREST IN MADRID.

A Cabinet Crisis Imminent in the Disturbed Monarchy.

LIVELY SCENES IN THE CONGRESS

Senor Salmeron Declares That "Whoever Will Destroy the Existing Regime Is a Patriot" — Millions for Monarchy, Nothing for Ironclads.

Madrid, May 4.—There is a general belief that a cabinet crisis is imminent, and that it will probably end in a considerable modification of the present government, possibly in the formation of a national ministry under the presidency of Marshal Martinez Campos. In any case parliament is certain to be closed shortly.

The events of the last few days have undoubtedly increased the popularity of General Weyler, who favors an out and out war policy. At the same time there is no real ground for anticipating that he will come to the head of affairs. General Weyler is notorious but not a prominent person in Spanish politics. The floors and galleries of the congress (lower house) were crowded at yesterday's sitting, and some lively scenes ensued. Senor Salmeron said that before questioning the government the house ought to pay its tribute of admiration to Spain's heroic sailors at Cavite, adding, "When it has been ascertained how much blood has been shed, and how much money expended, it will be necessary to establish the responsibility of attaching to the crown as well as to the least citizen."

Murmurs of protest followed this remark. The president of the chamber called Senor Salmeron to order and directed his attention to the article of the constitution declaring the inviolability of the crown. Senor Salmeron continued, demanding information as to the defenses in Manila bay, and insisting that this was the question which should be discussed. After the government had given its explanations he proceeded to criticize the monarchical governments of the last half century, notably that of the restoration, declaring that they were responsible for the present situation.

"We expend millions to maintain the monarchy," he said, "but have not money enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a great patriot." This declaration was received with loud Conservative protests.

Senor Sagasta made a determined reply, which was loudly applauded by a large majority of the chamber. He deplored the fact that the Spaniards were not united "in the present circumstances when the country is involved in a war forced upon it." If it were ever criminal to attack the fatherland, he said, it was surely more so now.

The Republicans and Carlists greeted Senor Sagasta with angry denunciations, shaking their fists and giving other marks of disapproval, while the Republicans and Monarchists exchanged loud recriminations. But the debate itself fell short of expectations. Senor Sagasta reserving the desired explanations depriving it of interest.

The heads of all political sections promised not to oppose any measures the government required to conduct the war. The chief interest attached to the speech of Senor Jose Canalejas, who declared that he belonged to no political party and could speak with entire independence. The editor of El Heraldo severely criticized the unpreparedness of the government. He said he considered it preferable to give Cuba independence to engaging in a foreign war without proper preparations.

In the mob Monday night were many officers in mufti, who were foremost in inciting the people to attack the ministers' residences and were loudest in calling for cheers for Weyler. There is no doubt these men desired to provoke the government into firing upon the mob, and so to pave the way for its downfall. Some of them were arrested but were subsequently released, the government fearing to let it become known that officers of the army formed a part of the mob.

While the streets were thus occupied great unrest was manifested at the various barracks, and the soldiers were only prevented from joining the mob by the personal pleadings of the officers.

The republicans were even more busy than the officers in egging on the crowd and shouting "Down with the Queen Regent". More than once they led the mob towards the royal palace, but each time the police drove them back.

The proclamation of martial law has caused much dissatisfaction, it being declared unnecessary, unless the government has information of a secret conspiracy. Sunday's demonstration was trivial, even compared with the trifling disturbances upon the occasion of the proclamation of the Cuban armistice. The newspapers are particularly discontented with the state of affairs existing, as the mere mention of military operations is punishable severely. Groups of people which gather around the spots where the martial law proclamation is posted promptly disperse, laughing when they read the article prohibiting public gatherings.

Our Peerless Marksmen.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 4.—The interest and enthusiasm over the victory of Commodore Dewey in the Philippine Islands continues. It was a source of congratulation, based on the meager details received, that the American gunners had proved their superiority, and it is confidently expected they will win every naval battle of the war. It may have been because of this self congratulation that the ships of the squadron at gun practice yesterday showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small, bobbing targets. A noteworthy feature of the shooting was that every man at the guns acted as a sighting gunner, and this in no way deteriorated from the splendid marksmanship.

Despondency in Austria.

Vienna, May 4.—A very despondent view has been taken here since the Manila defeat. It is believed that the Spanish dynasty is nearing its end, and great sympathy is expressed for the queen regent in her dire trouble. The Deutsche Zeitung thinks it possible that Germany will secure the Philippines in return for renouncing her claims upon Samoa.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cable Cut and Commodore Dewey's Report Is Delayed.

Washington, May 4.—On Wednesday of last week the monitor Terror captured a rich prize off Key West and towed it into Key West. It is the little coasting schooner Ambrosio Bolivar. She was bound for Havana, and carried seven passengers and a crew of ten. She carried a valuable cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine, besides \$70,000 in silver specie.

In the national house on Wednesday there was vigorous opposition to the section of the war measure bill providing for a \$500,000,000 bond issue, Mr. Bailey and others advocating an income tax. In the senate a resolution was introduced asking for information as to the amount of an appropriation necessary to arm, equip and furnish with munitions of war the Cuban army now at war with Spain.

Another event of Wednesday last was the bombardment of the forts at Matanzas by the cruisers New York and Cincinnati and the monitor Puritan. The bombardment lasted only 15 minutes, but in that time the forts were practically annihilated. They made a feeble resistance, none of their shots striking the warships. The Spanish official account declares that only a mule was killed by the American guns.

On Thursday the monitor Terror and gunboat Machias made a big capture off Cardenas. The Spanish vessel taken was the steamer Guido, of 1,313 tons, with a crew of 35. Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot house of the Guido when a shell struck it, and he was fatally wounded by splinters penetrating his breast. Many regiments of the regular army have been ordered to Tampa, Fla., preparatory to being landed in Cuba. The Ogden Goetz estate refused to accept the \$500,000 offered by the government for the yacht Mayflower, now with Admiral Sampson's fleet, and gives the vessel as a free gift.

On Friday last the national house passed the war revenue measure, including the provision authorizing a \$500,000,000 bond issue. The Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands sailed away, being notified by the Portuguese government of that government's declaration of neutrality. It was announced that the American liners leased by the government will be used as prize seekers. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, was warned of a plot of Spanish spies to blow up bridges to destroy trains carrying our troops. A suspected Spanish spy was arrested at New Orleans and another at Vicksburg. On Friday evening Port Cabanas, on the north coast of Cuba, was fired upon by the cruiser New York. The Spanish guns were quickly silenced.

On Saturday morning the American line steamer Paris (rechristened the Yale) arrived at New York, and was received with wildest enthusiasm. There had been great fears that she would be captured by a Spanish warship, and her escape was made the occasion of a spontaneous patriotic demonstration.

Sunday night came the news of a signal victory for Admiral Dewey's fleet over the Spaniards at Manila. Two of the principal Spanish cruisers were destroyed by fire and others sunk to prevent their being captured. The news came from Madrid, where it was officially announced that the "American fleet retreated." Spanish officials extolled the valor of the Spanish fleet.

The dispatches of Monday added nothing to the news of Commodore Dewey's victory in Manila. It developed that the cable from Manila had been cut, and no news could be expected, beyond the Spanish admission of defeat, until the victorious American had sent a report via Hong Kong. In Washington it is feared that Commodore Dewey will be greatly embarrassed in garrisoning the islands in the event of their capture, owing to the fact that his forces are probably greatly decimated, though he will doubtless combine with the insurgents and delegate garrison duty to them.

On Monday Congressman Groat, who represents the district in Vermont where Commodore Dewey was born, introduced in congress a resolution of thanks to Commodore Dewey and his men "for the heroism and skill displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila." The cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, arrived at New York from Europe. The steamer Yale, formerly the Paris, left New York on sealed orders. More war measures were introduced in congress, including one permitting the enlistment of Cuban volunteers under our flag, to serve without pay and without being eligible for pensions.

All Ready For the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 4.—The announcement that the government would probably send Pacific coast troops to the Philippines as soon as possible after Commodore Dewey's report has been received creates considerable excitement in this city. The officials are fully prepared to dispatch the requisite number of men as soon as the demand is made for them. They will be ready and fully equipped for the journey to the Philippines or anywhere else within 48 hours after being so notified.

The Pope Prostrated.

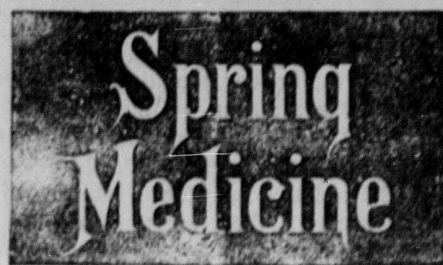
Rome, May 3.—His holiness is quite prostrated by the news from Manila. He has expressed his horror at the terrible loss of life, and repeatedly said that he could wish to have died before seeing such a war. Both the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, have refused to consider any interference, declaring that the attitude of the Vatican is one of strict neutrality.

Powers Will Not Intervene.

Vienna, May 3.—In well informed circles it is positively denied that the powers will intervene at the present juncture, nor has any agreement been arrived at for mediation at any future time. The disparity of views is considerable enough to render highly improbable the co-operation of all six powers in any diplomatic step, either at Madrid or Washington.

Three German Warships for Manila.

Berlin, May 3.—The German warship Kormoran (third class cruiser) left Kiao-Chau Sunday for Manila. This, with the Irene (second class cruiser), now en route to Manila from Nagasaki, Japan, will make three warships of Germany in the Philippines. According to the last official statistics there are only about 100 Germans in Manila.



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