

FALL OF MANILA.



Dewey's Marvelous Victory Over the Spaniards.

SIX AMERICANS WOUNDED.

While the Spaniards Lost 300 Killed and Fourteen Ships.

A PROMOTION FOR THE VICTOR.

A One-Sided Battle, Where the Only Damage Done to Our Ships or Sailors Was Caused by an Explosion of Ammunition on Board the Cruiser Baltimore. Congress Passes a Vote of Thanks, Enacts a Law Which Will Make the Intrepid Naval Commander a Rear Admiral, and Orders Medals Cast for Every One of Our Heroes of Manila—A Large Army to Be Sent to Cuba in the Near Future.

Hong Kong, May 9.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila bay on May day.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality and in railroad timetable order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay, before Manila, and sent a message to the governor general, General Augusti, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

The American fleet entered Manila bay on Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay.

The early hours of the morning revealed the opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up and the smaller Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shells of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, but moved majestically onward. When nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and from the Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or going wide of the mark.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began.

The Americans then passed backwards and forwards six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon afterward their condition became worse and worse, until they were eventually burned to the water's edge.

The battle, which was started at

about 5:30 a. m. and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches of his glorious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by this time, and at 2 p. m. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain on shore.

Only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a dozen of the crew. The wounded sailors are: Lieutenant Frank Woodruff Kellogg, Ensign Noble Irwin, Coxswain John Buddinger, Landsman Robert L. Bartow, Coxswain Edward Snelgrove, Coxswain William O'Keefe and Seaman Richard P. Covert and Rosario Ricciardelli.

On the other hand, about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was destroyed also in due course of time. The Reina Christina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge.

Estimates place the number of Spanish dead and wounded during the engagement at over a thousand men.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wednesday, after they had capitulated.

THE MARCH ON CUBA.

Retreat of the Spanish Fleet to Cadiz Hastens Military Preparations.

Washington, May 11.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late yesterday afternoon, to both the navy and state departments, to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured, and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific, through the Suez canal, and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports.

Nothing was heard from Admiral Sampson yesterday, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next 12 hours. Whether this means any attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten even more the preparations already under full headway for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drilling and practice maneuvering. The regular army troops do not need these, and are to be thrown at once into the fray. Many of the regiments of the National Guard which are entering the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained to follow the regulars immediately, and the department has indicated its purpose of dispatching these volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast for shipment.

Now that Major General Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp at Falls Church, preparations are being rushed to put the grounds there into shape for the reception of the volunteers.

RUSHING THE REGULARS SOUTH.

Six Thousand of Uncle Sam's Troops Are Hastening Toward Cuba.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 11.—Major General Brooke, commanding the United States regular provisional army corps at Chickamauga Park, yesterday received orders from the war department directing him to send all the cavalry and infantry troops now in camp at Chickamauga Park, about 6,000 in all, to the southern coast without delay.

Two regiments of infantry left for Tampa this morning and two this afternoon for the same point. Two regiments of cavalry, also bound for Tampa, are marching from the park to Ringgold this afternoon, and will take the Western and Atlantic trains at that point. The second cavalry has been ordered to Mobile, and they are marching to Roseville to be loaded on the Southern at that point. The First and Tenth cavalry will go to New Orleans, marching to this city and taking the Alabama Great Southern here this afternoon.

Information was received at General Brooke's headquarters that the volunteer army will occupy the grounds now being vacated by the regulars, and that while there will not be so many of the volunteers here as was at first expected, a large number will be mobilized here to be held in reserve against the time they may be needed at the front.

In reply to a question Adjutant General Sheridan stated that before Friday night all the regular troops will have been moved south.

'GOOD ADVICE TO SPANIARDS.

European Governments May Urge a Surrender to Our Demands.

Washington, May 11.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportunity of a movement, prompted by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, towards urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of war indemnity and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid. It was stated by one of the most influential members of the diplomatic corps, an ambassador, that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing Spanish defeat, and that Spain herself should be the first to recognize it as a measure for her own self-protection and self-preservation. He did not know whether the men at the head of the government were strong enough and brave enough to save Spain by a heroic sacrifice of her pride, but unless they did, he said, the disaster of Manila would be repeated, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was grotesquely inadequate to cope with the forces of the United States, and Spanish pride would ultimately be humbled into peace on far more severe terms than she might be able to obtain now.

It was stated with positiveness at several of the embassies and legations that intervention, in the sense of staying the course of the United States, was no longer being discussed, and that only such intervention as would induce Spain to sue for peace was possible under the existing condition of affairs.

THE TROOPS AT TAMPA.

Fourteen Thousand Men Will Soon Be in the Florida Coast Town.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—By tomorrow six of the big government transports at Port Tampa will be in readiness for actual loading of the troops and horses. They have already been fully supplied with coal and water. The work of building the stalls for the horses and mules was practically completed yesterday, and long lines of freight cars filled with boxes of ammunition for the rifles for the soldiers and for the gatlings and Hotchkiss quick firing guns were backed up on the tracks along the wharves, and the work of loading them on ship was commenced. Today each transport will have mounted one or more of the Hotchkiss guns, while the gatlings which will be taken along will be placed on the lower decks.

The mobilization of the state troops at Tampa commenced yesterday, and by tomorrow nearly a thousand volunteers will be encamped here. The ordering to Tampa from Chickamauga of the Third and Sixth cavalry regiments and all the infantry regiments yet remaining there will swell the total number of regulars at this point to over 12,000 men, and, with the state troops and the Cuban volunteers, 14,000 soldiers will be encamped here.

DEWEY'S MODEST REPORTS.

Tells of His Great Achievement in Less Than 200 Words.

Washington, May 10.—The official reports of Commodore Dewey, modest in their brevity, were received by Secretary Long on Saturday. They are as follows: "Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Cristina, Castilla Ulioa, Isla de Cuba, General Lozo, the Duero, Correo, Yelasco, Mindanao, one transport and the water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured, and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him."

"Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite, on Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paralleling garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including captain of Reina Cristina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty-six wounded in hospitals within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents."

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Men Well Known in Civil Life Appointed to Staff Positions.

Washington, May 10.—A large number of nominations for army positions were made yesterday. Many civilians appointed to staff positions are quite well known. John Jacob Astor is one of the wealthiest men in the United States. Curtis Gould is editor of the Boston Commercial. Walter L. Bouve is captain of the First Corps Cadets, of Boston. Charles N. Miller is a son of the president's old time friend in Canton. Fred M. Alger is a son of the secretary of war. James G. Blaine is the only surviving son of the famous statesman. W. B. Allison is a nephew of the senator. Nicholas Senn is surgeon general of the Illinois militia. F. A. Hill is the son of Representative E. J. Hill. John A. Hull is the son of Representative J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa. A. C. Gray is the son of Senator Gray, of Delaware. C. H. Ribble is a West Point graduate, served in the army for the past 12 years. Charles L. Jewett is a lawyer living at New Albany, Ind.

Spanish Credulity.

Mobile, May 11.—Gustave de Cardenas, a prominent Cuban of this city, received the following letter from Havana yesterday, dated April 28: "The Spaniards are celebrating the victory of the capture of four American ports—Mobile, Boston, Charleston and Pensacola. Bianco has given a very large banquet to the army and navy. The city is gayly decorated, and thousands of people are in processions. The city is wild with enthusiasm."

Canonading Off Cape Lookout. Beaufort, S. C., May 11.—Captain Allen, of the schooner Alert, and many others of the ocean fleet, fishermen of this place, report hearing heavy canonading off Cape Lookout, N. C., at 10 o'clock yesterday, counting 47 distinct shots.

TRIED TO POISON OUR TROOPS.

Spanish Spies Place Arsenic in the Drinking Water at Mobile.

Mobile, May 11.—A second dastardly attempt to poison the infantry regiments at Camp Mobile has been made. Several days ago some soldiers found in the creek which runs alongside the grounds a sack filled with absorbent cotton, which had been saturated with arsenic and tied down beneath a rock which juts out into the stream at a point just above the place where the soldiers get their drinking water. By accident a trooper discovered the deadly trap, removed the sack, and, upon the contents being revealed, reported his find to the commanding officer. Strict orders were given not to mention the incident, and so the matter was hushed up.

Since that day, however, the creek has been closely watched, and vigilance was rewarded when Corporal John Sullivan, of Company A, Fifth Infantry, found a poison bag loaded with arsenic and anchored down just as in the first instance. The correspondent by chance overheard two soldiers talking about the plot to poison them, and instituted an investigation. The officers preferred not to discuss the matter, but among the privates feeling is running high, and they do not fail to express themselves.

Spanish spies are known to be lurking in the neighborhood, where a number of Spaniards reside. They are all under strict scrutiny, and sensational disclosures are looked for. No one doubts the agents of Spain are responsible.

DON CARLOS BITTER.

The Pretender Vigorously Assails the Spanish Government Leaders.

Brussels, May 10.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of a long interview, said: "When I left Venice about the middle of April I had in contemplation a desperate and unquestionably hazardous enterprise, unlikely perhaps to further my own dynastic interests, but sure to force the hands of the cowardly officials who are shrinking from the responsibility of upholding vi et armis the integrity of the Spanish dominions. The declaration of war made me pause. I found myself imperatively constrained to await events. Up to the present these have proved disastrous. The incidents in Cuba and Manila have revealed neglected defenses, venal administration, a prevalent substitution of personal for national interests, corruption fostered by party government, generously voted millions diverted from the fulfillment of their patriotic purpose to the pockets of fraudulent contractors and dishonest state employes, and disorder, peculation, mendacity in every department in the public service.

"The queen regent has been a mere puppet in the hands of incompetent and self-seeking ministers. She has prided herself a fond mother, but a feeble queen. Being a foreigner she failed to understand the Spanish character, and sounded the wrong note. She should have exhorted the Spaniards to rally round Spain, and not round Alfonso."

A GRATEFUL NATION.

Will Honor Dewey and the Other Heroes of Manila.

Washington, May 10.—Fitting tribute was paid by the senate yesterday to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay. A message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went farther even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

The house speedily passed the above measures without debate, as well as the senate bill authorizing our army to distribute food in Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TROOPS.

Artillerymen Off For Newport News. Infantry Awaiting Orders.

Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11.—By sunset yesterday 27 companies of infantry were transferred from state militia men to Pennsylvania volunteers. Of this number, 16 represented two complete regiments of eight companies each. Total enlisted men, 2,521; regimental and company officers, 191. Tomorrow night will probably see all the troops in the volunteer army. Seventy companies are ready for mustering. Nearly all the recruits have arrived, and it is only here and there that gaps remain to be filled.

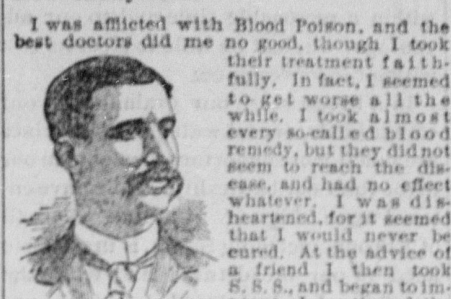
Battery A, Captain Warburton, and Battery C, Captain Waters, pulled out of camp at 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Newport News. Cheers greeted the artillerymen as they moved away. While directing the final movement of the batteries, Inspector General Morrell was thrown from his horse by the animal stepping into a hole. Colonel Morrell landed heavily on his head, and blood gushed from his nose and mouth. His injuries are not thought to be very serious.

The Civilian Major Generals.

Washington, May 11.—Major General Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp near Falls Church, Va. This is taken as an indication that the general has concluded to accept his military commission, risking his tenure of office as a senator thereby. The three civilian major generals are assigned to divisions. General Lee, Wilson and Wheeler go to Chattanooga for duty under General Brooke, who will undoubtedly command one of the army corps.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.



I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

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