

A NAVAL BATTLE



Schley and Sampson Attack Cervera's Fleet.

FORTS RIDDLED WITH SHELLS

The Spanish Guns in Morro Castle Replied Vigorously.

CERVERA HAD TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Sent Out His Torpedo Boat Destroyers to Destroy or Put the American Fleet to Flight—They Were Discovered By Search Light and Driven Back—The Battle Followed a Few Hours Later—Our Naval Officials at Washington Discredit the Story of the Fight.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1.—Fourteen American warships and two torpedo boats began a terrible attack on the defenses of Santiago de Cuba harbor yesterday afternoon. Admiral Cervera's fleet taking part in the defense of the city.

Admiral Sampson is said to have joined Commodore Schley on blockade at noon, and the move was at once begun. Five American warships passed down through the Windward passage early in the morning, and these were probably Sampson's boats, the flagship New York being reported from Port au Prince, Hayti, as having been one of the second fleet.

The forts of Morro Castle, La Zocapa and Punta Gorda suffered nearly total destruction. The cable between Santiago de Cuba and Cape Haytien is working, but Santiago is panic-stricken and most of the populace is hiding in the hills back of the city. The cable operator at Santiago has only been at his post at intervals.

The attack of the Americans began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the shelling of the forts was kept up until 3:45, when the sound seemed to indicate a battle at sea.

The result is undoubtedly an American victory, but the details of the end of the fight have not come.

Admiral Cervera, short of provisions, and knowing that a fight was inevitable, Monday night determined to make a desperate effort to escape from the harbor. About midnight he sent out the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton to attack the American fleet, hoping that under the cover of night the destroyers, with their Whitehead torpedoes, could sink the flying squadron, or at least put it to flight. He moved his cruisers up toward the harbor's mouth, ready to flee if the mission of the destroyers was successful. The small boats were discovered by the searchlights of the American ships, which have played on the harbor's mouth every night, and, under a strong fire, were compelled to turn back. Admiral Cervera's effort to escape had failed completely, and his ships returned to their anchorage about daybreak.

About noon yesterday the American squadrons drew nearer the harbor in line of battle. On the flagship Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley, was Emilio Nunez, a Cuban pilot, who knew the harbor perfectly, and who had been brought over from Jamaica by the auxiliary cruiser Harvard.

What ships Sampson took down are not known, but with Schley were the Brooklyn, the first class battleships Massachusetts and Iowa, the second class battleship Texas, the protected cruiser Minneapolis, the unarmored cruiser Marblehead, the auxiliary cruisers Harvard, Yale and St. Paul and the gunboat Vixen. The weaker boats did not take part in the heavy fighting, the big battleships doing most of the work.

The squadron steamed slowly toward Morro Castle, that occupies the promontory at the right of the entrance, and taking up a position about two miles off shore began a bombardment. The big guns of the battleships started a terrific shelling, throwing a missile every minute with great precision. The shells fell short at first, but the range was soon found, and for 40 minutes nearly every shot fired tore great holes in Morro's stone walls. The Morro is on a high hill, but the American guns were elevated with seeming little difficulty.

The Spanish guns in the castle replied vigorously. The fortifications there are stronger than popularly supposed, and their strength showed. The Spanish gunners fought bravely, but their aim was poor.

Admiral Cervera's fleet heard the noise of battle and steamed down near the narrow entrance, and the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon began to reply to the fire of the American combined squadrons.

Half a mile past Morro, on the left side and at a bend in the channel, are the batteries of La Zocapa, and the Spanish guns thundered forth volley after volley on the American ships' decks, some of the shots taking effect

Farther in the harbor is the fort of Punta Gorda, and the guns here also entered into action. There are hills between these two forts and the sea, but with known elevation and distance, the Spanish gunners were enabled to reach the American ships.

The cable operator at Santiago wires that the bombardment of the forts ceased at 3:45.

Soon after there was terrific cannonading heard farther out, presumably at sea. This continued for some time, when about 5:30 the firing ceased completely. It is thought that Admiral Cervera sailed out to sea to give battle and that he has surrendered or his ships destroyed.

Santiago will not answer requests for the number of Spanish killed, which must have been very great.

NAVAL OFFICIALS SKEPTICAL.

They Point Out the Improbability of the Reported Battle.

Washington, June 1.—Naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced an entrance to Santiago way and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor. While no official advice has been received from Commodore Schley since the battle is reported to have occurred, the naval officials declare with positiveness that it is not only improbable, but in the circumstances almost impossible that an attempt should have been made by the American commodore to force an entrance to the bay.

The latest official advice received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cablegram which came late yesterday afternoon, and the commodore gives no indication of an intention to try to enter the harbor of Santiago. While the contents of the dispatch were not made public the bulletin issued upon it by the navy department indicates that Commodore Schley is still endeavoring to determine just what Spanish vessels are in the harbor. The bulletin follows:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Vizcaya class in Santiago harbor."

The naval officers declare that Schley would not endeavor to force his way into the harbor in view of the great difficulties of navigation which would have to be surmounted in the effort. The entrance to the harbor is a channel nearly three-quarters of a mile in length and at one point only about a hundred yards wide. While the channel has plenty of water to float the ships it is tortuous and at places dangerous. Shore batteries line both sides of the channel, and a vessel running it would afford a target that not even a Spanish gunner could fail to hit.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

The Movement of Volunteer Troops to the Front Has Begun.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 1.—Much to the disappointment of a number of the volunteer regiments here who think they are ready to go to the front no orders were received for the movement of any commands additional to those mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. The Southern and the Western and Atlantic railroads today moved four regiments, two each. They were the First District of Columbia, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Second New York and the First Ohio infantry, The Fifth Maryland, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Pennsylvania and the First Illinois will leave tomorrow morning.

Major McKee, of the Ninth Pennsylvania, was thrown from his horse yesterday and received serious injuries. Two ribs were broken and he suffered other painful bruises and contusions.

George Schwartz, private in Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania, of Allentown, died at the division hospital yesterday. The cause of death was pneumonia. Schwartz's brother was with him, and the remains were sent home last night for interment.

BRYAN STICKS TO NEBRASKA.

Expects to Fight With a Regiment From His Own State.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 1.—Governor Stephens yesterday sent a telegram to Hon. William J. Bryan saying: "Seeing that your state, under the second call for 75,000 volunteers, may not be required to furnish a full regiment, and knowing of your patriotism and anxiety to go to the front in the service of your country during the present war, I hereby tender you, if under the second call I am empowered by the secretary of war to make an appointment, the colonelcy of the Missouri regiment. Presuming to speak for my state, I say that our people will be as loyal to you personally as you to your country, and they will feel honored to fight under your leadership."

In response Mr. Bryan telegraphed: "I am deeply indebted to you for the great honor you do me. I should be pleased to be associated in any capacity with the Missouri volunteers, but it is quite certain that all or a considerable portion of my regiment will be accepted, and I feel that my first duty is to the Nebraska boys."

Brigadier Generals Confirmed.

Washington, June 1.—The senate in executive session yesterday confirmed a number of military nominations, among them the following brigadier generals: Fred D. Grant of New York, Henry M. Duffield of Michigan, Lucius F. Hubbard of Minnesota, George A. Garretson of Ohio, W. W. Gordon of Georgia, J. A. Wiley of Pennsylvania, W. A. Bancroft of Massachusetts, W. J. McKee of Indiana, F. V. Greene of New York, Charles Fitzsimmons of Illinois, J. K. Hudson of Kansas and James R. Lincoln of Iowa.

Encouraging Reports From Garcia.

Key West, June 1.—Couriers from Cuba today brought highly encouraging reports from General Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manati. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holquin and Manzanillo, and General Garcia still has his headquarters at Bayamo.

SAFE LANDING IN CUBA.

The Florida Expedition, With Arms and Ammunition.

JULIO SANGUILLY IN THE PARTY.

The Brave Cuban Will Humble Himself Before General Gomez, and Will Probably Be Ordered to Fight in the Ranks—Jose Lucret Is in Command.

Key West, June 1.—The steamer Florida returned here yesterday, after having successfully landed a most important expedition in Cuba. The Florida sailed on the night of May 21 with nearly 400 men. These men and the equipment constitute an expedition able to operate independently and to defend itself against any body of Spanish troops which might oppose it.

The expedition was under the command of Colonel Jose Lucret, formerly insurgent commander in Matanzas province. He assumed the direction of affairs immediately on the landing of the expedition. Until then General Joaquin Castillo was in control.

In the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Dorst and Tomas Estrada Palma was represented by J. E. Cartaya, who has been the landing agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya and Dorst will return to Key West. General Julio SangUILLY, on the way to report to General Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat. This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About 200 of the men are Cubans, the others are Americans. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States government, and the commissary department had rations enough to last 15 days after the landing. The pack train consisted of 75 mules and 25 horses. The expedition carried 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for General Calixto Garcia.

General SangUILLY's return to Cuba is a remarkable incident in his extraordinary career. His gallant services in the ten years' war, his arrest in Havana at the beginning of the present insurrection, his sentence to death and his release at the intercession of Secretary Sherman on a promise to remain outside of Cuba, have made him a conspicuous man. About six months ago General Gomez ordered him to report for duty, and he did not obey. Now he is going to humble himself before "the old man," and Cubans say that General Gomez is likely to receive him gruffly, take away his sword and order him to fight in the ranks.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday morning, May 26. When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing she sent scouts to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Generals Ferris and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were waiting for the party had a brass band, and welcomed the new comers with national airs. While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity, looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place.

Probably Sampson's Squadron. London, June 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kingston, dated Tuesday, says: "A large American squadron, supposed to be Rear Admiral Sampson's, was seen today off Port Antonio, on the north coast of Jamaica, 25 miles northwest of Morant Point, the eastern extremity of the island, steaming westward."

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Marquis di Rudini has finally succeeded in forming a new cabinet for Italy.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha will be opened Sunday from 1 to 10 p. m.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-governor of Iowa, died at Fort Dodge Saturday evening, aged 6.

Mrs. George Pullman, of Chicago, has renounced her husband's will and chosen her dower right.

The United States court at Milwaukee declared Milwaukee's four cent street car fare ordinance illegal.

Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, widow of the great admiral, died in Washington Saturday night, aged 63.

Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, civil service reformer and parliamentarian, died in London, aged 73.

Among pensions granted by the house Friday night was one of \$25 monthly for General Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

The President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beautiful bouquet to New York Saturday to be placed on the tomb of General Grant.

Mrs. Mary McGill and Miss Clara Hazlett, of Philadelphia, were drowned while boating with two unknown men at Riverton, N. J.

Miss Emma Hartzell was outraged and her throat cut near Concord, N. C. Two suspected negroes were taken from jail and lynched. They protested innocence.

Congressman Sullivan has been appointed to succeed the late Edward C. Walthall as United States senator from Mississippi. Mr. Sullivan is only 40 years old.

President McKinley issued a proclamation announcing reciprocal trade relations with France, giving that nation the benefit of the favored nation clause of the tariff bill.

Pennsylvania's Socialist-Labor party, in convention at Pittsburg, nominated J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, for governor and W. H. Thomas, of Buena Vista, for lieutenant governor.

At Kasha William colliery, near Middletown, Pa., six Slav miners were drowned like rats in a trap by the sudden breaking in upon them of a body of water from an old "working."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The President Issues a Call For 75,000 More Volunteers.

Washington, June 1.—Wednesday of last week brought dispatches confirming the reports that Commodore Schley had Cervera's fleet securely bottled up in Santiago harbor. In a sham battle between the volunteers at Chickamauga Lieutenant Batt, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, was seriously injured by being shot with a blank cartridge. Mrs. Elsie A. Montfort, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is the first prisoner of the present war, her son having been killed on the Maine. Owing to the shooting of two sailors at Key West, a gang of sailors and marines surrounded the jail, and a lynching was narrowly averted.

The chief event Wednesday was the issuance by the president of another call for 75,000 volunteers. This, with the previous call and the regular army, will make a fighting force of 278,000 men. It is not believed that this 75,000 will be called upon for active service.

On Thursday the volunteers at Chickamauga Park, Ga., were furnished with the first fresh meat they had received since entering the service, and were jubilant thereat. The government accepted the offer of John Jacob Astor, of New York, to arm, equip and support a mountain battery of artillery. The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, in camp at Camp Alger, near Washington, celebrated the 85th anniversary of its organization. Private Campbell, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, now at San Francisco, may be sent to Dry Tortugas for two years for cutting the uniform of a negro volunteer and then grossly defying orders.

Friday's reports told of Commodore Schley's departure from Key West in search of Cervera's fleet. The commodore expected to find the Spaniards at Cienfuegos, and was greatly disappointed when after guarding the entrance to the harbor for two days, he received information from Cuban insurgents that Cervera was not there. Then Schley's squadron at once set sail for Santiago. In the Spanish senate Marshal Rivera, former governor of the Philippines, declared that "the American rag shall never float over Manila," asserting that the majority of the natives will fight to maintain Spanish sovereignty. Two big balloons were landed at New York from France, and it is said that the distinguished French aeronaut, M. Mallet, will enter the service of our government. Natives of Hawaii are preparing a monster reception for our troops when they arrive at Honolulu en route for Manila. The captive American newspaper correspondents, Jones and Thrall, were landed at Key West, having been exchanged for two Spanish officers and their two servants captured on the Argonauta. In the national house a bill was introduced to pension Mrs. Bagley, mother of the young ensign killed at Cardenas, at \$40 a month.

Saturday's dispatches added to the conflicting rumors regarding Cervera's fleet, some of them asserting that he had escaped the vigilance of Schley's fleet and had sailed toward Havana. Of the 445 persons captured on various prizes of war, 444 attached to the Spanish navy in various capacities will be held as prisoners of war. Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico declare they will burn the city rather than surrender to the Americans should an attempt be made to capture the place. A determined effort is being made to secure the release of Captain Hart, imprisoned at Philadelphia for Cuban filibustering.

On Sunday a story was published in Madrid to the effect that a naval battle had been fought near Jamaica in which two American warships were destroyed and the remaining vessels of the fleet forced to take refuge in Haytien waters. Later reports, however, show that this alleged Spanish victory was merely a Spanish romance. The authorities at Key West are looking for three Spanish spies who attempted to blow up a mortar battery near Fort Taylor. United States Consul Williams declared at Hong Kong his disbelief of the report that Montojo, the Spanish admiral who fought so bravely against Dewey at Manila, will be court martialed. President Faure, of France, declared in a speech that France was determined to maintain the strictest neutrality in the Hispano-American war. The Washington correspondent of the London Telegraph sends a detailed story to the effect that arrangements are already proceeding toward the formation of a strong offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

The great news of the week came soon after midnight Monday morning. It was a direct report from Commodore Schley saying that Admiral Cervera's fleet was securely bottled up in Santiago harbor, that he (Schley) had seen a portion of the fleet, and that escape was impossible. This report caused the dispatch of orders to our troops on Florida's coast to be prepared to move at once on Cuba. It is believed that the work of transporting the troops has already begun, but the strictest censorship is exercised over the press reports from Florida, and not a line will be permitted to be sent out.

Another event of Monday showed that the movement of troops to Cuba is to proceed rapidly, though no news on the subject escapes the censors on the coast. But eight regiments of volunteers were ordered to proceed to Tampa from Chickamauga Park, Ga. These are the First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, Second and Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Maryland and First District of Columbia.

The British steamer Restormel was captured while trying to enter the port of Santiago de Cuba with coal for Cervera's fleet. The vessel was taken to Key West, having been captured by the cruiser St. Paul. It was announced that 20,000 troops will go with General Merritt to the aid of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines.

Another Prize Captured. Key West, Fla., June 1.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish bark Maria Dolores, of Bilboa. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Porto Rico. She was bound from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Porto Rico with coal. Some cases, supposed to contain ammunition, were found under the coal. A prize crew was put on board and the vessel was sent to Charleston. The report of the capture was brought by a cruiser which arrived here yesterday.

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