

PERILOUS MISSION

Successfully Accomplished by Naval Lieutenant Blue.

CERVERA'S SHIPS LOCATED.

Officially Declared "Bottled Up" in Santiago Harbor.

THE MARINES' HARD STRUGGLE

To Maintain the Ground Gained and Keep Our Flag Flying Over Cuban Soil—Spaniards Sent Three Thousand Men by Train to Attack Them, But They Held Their Own Against Desperate Odds—Fighting Against Exhaustion While Bravely Awaiting the Arrival of the Invading Army.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 15.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed among the officers and men of the fleet off Santiago to a fear that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago harbor. Once for all Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and on Saturday last he sent Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the gunboat Swanee, to investigate. Lieutenant Blue landed on Saturday and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. He saw also three small cruisers or gunboats.

The results of his expedition he reported Monday morning to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieutenant Blue traveled about 72 miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the navy and army are falling to distribute to the citizens their portions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieutenant Blue's report has definitely exposed the fiction that any of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas, or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date.

Lieutenant Blue reported also that skirmishing continues in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and Spaniards. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

General Calixto Garcia had been expected to arrive near Santiago to report to Admiral Sampson Monday, but it turned out that the information upon which this expectation was based was incorrect. As yet the whereabouts of General Garcia is not definitely known.

For a wonder, it is believed that the marines at Guantanamo will be able to maintain their position until the long expected troops arrive. During the second night attack by the Spanish, which ended at daybreak on Saturday morning, they held their ground against desperate odds, and the discovery of the bodies of 15 Spanish, including a lieutenant, shows how deadly was the American defense. The Spanish sent 3,000 men by train from the city of Guantanamo to attack them, but, pressed close by the American fire, the Spanish were unable to reach the earthworks. The Marblehead shelled the woods, but could not locate the Spanish line with accuracy. She has since been reinforced by the Dolphin.

The Dolphin on Monday morning located the Spanish water station on the ocean side of the harbor entrance, which supplied the water for the attacking force. The well was situated in a blockhouse windmill, having a small garrison. It was shelled at 2,000 yards. Excellent practice was made, the station was wrecked and cannister followed the retreating Spaniards up the steep ravine. Each shell disclosed the spot where it alighted by raising a cloud of dust. They were all well placed.

On the American side two men were killed and four injured in the second attack. The dead are: Sergeant Major Henry Goode, of the marines, shot through the right breast; Private Tauman, wounded and fell off the cliff and was instantly killed. The injured are: Private Wallace, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg; Private Martin, shot through the left leg; Private Roxbury, shot through the arm; Private Burke, shot through the arm.

Lieutenant Neville, of Company D, was sent out on scout duty, and as on the day previous, he attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed, and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tauman fell over the cliff. Fifteen dead Spaniards, including one lieutenant, were found in the fort.

The fight was the first of the war in which the Cubans co-operated with the American forces, and their company operation was not a glittering success. At one time during the afternoon whenever the marines were firing on a small detachment of Spaniards that made their appearance a short distance from the camp the Cubans began firing without orders, and sent a volley right among the Americans. There were several very narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave, and they are exhausted with

repelling almost incessant attacks. They have little chance to rest or sleep, and the time of the arrival of the relieving troops is uncertain. Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet the gallant little band would be annihilated by the Spanish troops, in overpowering numbers, from Santiago de Cuba. As it is, they probably can hold their positions, but they cannot move forward until reinforced by troops.

AUGUSTI AND GERMANY. Has Spain's Philippines Governor Enlisted the Emperor's Aid? London, June 14.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times says: "Letters received here from Manila, dated May 26, say that the prolonged con-



GENERAL AUGUSTI.

ferences between the German consul and Captain General Augusti were exciting attention in Manila, and has left the belief that Germany had designs on the Sulu Archipelago.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai the German steamer Petrarck is about to leave there for Manila with secret orders. It is believed, from the German government. Prince Henry of Prussia, now at Kiao Chou, with the German squadron, is kept constantly informed, the dispatch says, as to the developments of the war.

THE MERRIMAC HEROES.

Promotions Awaiting Their Return From the Spanish Prison. Washington, June 15.—Substantial recognition has been given by the navy department to the members of the gallant crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago harbor and sunk her across the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns. Last evening official recognition was taken of their valor, when Secretary Long signed the orders to Admiral Sampson directing the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieutenant Hobson's reward will come later through congress. The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them.

The orders sent to Admiral Sampson direct the promotions of the men as follows: Daniel Montague, master-at-arms, to be a boatswain, raised from \$50 a month to \$1,300 a year; George Charette, gunner's mate, to be a gunner, from \$50 a month to \$1,200 a year; Rudolph Clausen, Osborne Deligan and J. C. Murphy, coxswains, to be chief boatswain's mates, an increase of \$30 a month; George F. Philipps, machinist, to be chief machinist, from \$40 a month to \$70 a month; Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from \$37 a month to \$70 a month.

In addition to the promotions steps have already been taken towards the presentations of medals to Constructor Hobson and the members of his gallant crew. What new honors await Constructor Hobson, who planned and executed the brilliant coup, have not as yet been disclosed.

Second Manila Expedition.

San Francisco, June 15.—Thirty-five hundred soldiers left Camp Merritt yesterday, marched to the docks and boarded the transports which are to form the second expedition against the Philippines. Today has been set for sailing day, but it is doubtful if the fleet will be made up as follows: Steamer China—First Colorado infantry, two Utah batteries, light artillery and half of the Eighteenth United States infantry. Steamer Colon—Twenty-third United States infantry and half of the Eighteenth United States infantry. Steamer Zealandia—Tenth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. Steamer Senator—First Nebraska volunteer infantry. Brigadier General Greene is in command of the expedition. His adjutant general is Captain Bates, of the Seventy-first New York volunteers.

Probably For Porto Rico.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 15.—It is stated that orders were received yesterday from the department that 15 of the best equipped regiments in General Brooke's army be designated for movement to the front. It is understood that these regiments are to make up the expedition which will go to Porto Rico. No information would be given out at General Brooke's headquarters as to which regiments would be selected for the expedition, very few being sufficiently equipped at this time for actual service. It is said that rifles and other equipments needed are on the way to this point sufficient to fit out 22 regiments.

The Santiago Invaders Off.

Washington, June 14.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, 32 transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary cruisers, 16 in number, having sailed from Key West this morning. An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the war department, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way, or had landed last week.

Horses For Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mount Gretna, Pa., June 14.—By Thursday each of the three troops of cavalry expect to have their full quota of men in camp. Two carloads of horses were received yesterday afternoon, and another is on the way. It will take a week or two until 106 horses for each troop are received.

PORTO RICO INVASION.

War Department Preparing the Force For That Expedition.

THE SOLDIERS LACK EQUIPMENT.

This Will Doubtless Cause Delay in the Movement of the Second Expedition Southward—Reinforcements May Reach Dewey Within a Week.

Washington, June 15.—It may be safely said that before the end of the week General Shafter will have landed with his 15,000 United States troops on Cuban soil and that the investment of Santiago by land will have begun. There was some confusion in the official mind here yesterday on the time of departure of the transports, though assurance was given that they had all gotten away. The confusion on this point is easily accounted for by persons who know anything of the difficulties of moving simultaneously a numerous fleet composed of vessels of all sizes and classes. No less than three times, beginning Sunday, was a definite hour selected for the start and the war department notified. Yet in each case some untold obstacle was encountered that required notification to the department that a postponement had been forced.

The delay of a day or two in the start is not calculated to make any material difference in the plans, and it will be persons who will suffer from it will be Sampson's marines, camped on the tropical Bay of Guantanamo, and obliged to maintain the strictest vigilance in repelling the bushwhacking Spanish irregulars who swarm in the thickets. This foe gives no trouble during the daylight hours, owing to the presence of the Marblehead within easy range, but at night, when the warship is unable to distinguish their own men from the enemy, the lot of the marines is a very exciting one.

Having started the Santiago expedition, the war department has now concentrated all its energies on the preparation of the force to be sent to Porto Rico. Active movements in that line have been made on a scale so extensive as to lead to the supposition in some quarters that the attack is to be directed upon Havana, but if this is so there is no open indication of it. The volunteers collected at Chattanooga, 42,000 in number, are reaching a degree of excellence that would warrant the government in ordering them immediately into active service, but unfortunately there is still a considerable lack of equipment that will not permit of this.

General Merritt has brought the second instalment of his force into readiness, and sails for Manila today. It is believed the advance guard, the three transports which followed the Charleston to Honolulu, met the cruiser there and sailed in her company for the Philippines about the 12th of this month. In this case it is reasonable to expect them to arrive at Manila within a week. The only bulletin posted at the navy department yesterday from Admiral Sampson contained the satisfactory news that an American naval officer, Lieutenant Victor Blue, of South Carolina, at the risk of his life, had succeeded in encircling the Bay of Santiago and counting the Spanish vessels therein, with the result of establishing the fact that all of Cervera's fleet were bottled up.

An unexpected complication has arisen as to the right of Admiral Sampson, at Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, at Manila, to use the cables which each has secured with a view to bringing them into direct telegraphic communication with the authorities here. It is understood by the officials here that Admiral Dewey secured the shore end of the cable leading from Manila to Hong Kong some time ago and buoyed it with a view of sending dispatches. The same condition is understood to exist at Santiago, where Admiral Sampson has buoyed the shore end of the cable with a view to repairing and using it. But no messages have been sent, and the question has arisen as to whether it is allowable, under the rules of neutrality, for the French and British companies owning these lines to permit them to be used for strictly military purposes. The companies control the points of exit, and are able to refuse to pass dispatches along, so that the holding of the shore end by Admirals Dewey and Sampson does not permit them to carry on communication except through the assent of the companies. It was stated today that negotiations were now progressing which gave promise of a satisfactory understanding with the companies and the forwarding of such messages as the American admirals send.

Manila Cannot Resist Bombardment.

London, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, forwarding advice he has received from Manila up to June 8, says: "On June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote river and captured Las Pinas and Paranaqui. Since then, up to the time my advice left Manila, the fighting had been continuous and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in. The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila is absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. Admiral Dewey is surprised at the rebel progress, but the Spaniards suspect that the insurgents are fighting under American guidance."

Dewey as a Promoter of Rebellion.

Madrid, June 15.—In the chamber of deputies discussion turned yesterday on the reported threats made by the insurgents in the Philippines before the outbreak of the war with the United States. General La Chambre declared that the insurrection would not have revived but for Admiral Dewey's appearance at Manila. The disaster at Cavite was due, he said, to the neglect of the authorities at Manila, "as a few torpedoes laid at the entrance to the channel would have frustrated the Americans." He urged the government to deal with the responsible parties.

Havana's Broad Supply.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of The Times at Kingston, Jamaica, cables that, according to advices brought there from Havana by the British cruiser Talbot, which left the Cuban capital June 8 with a number of refugees and newspaper correspondents on board, the bread supplies in Havana would probably give out by the middle of June, though meat, fruit and vegetables were plentiful.

The Cost of War.

Washington, June 15.—The secretary of war yesterday sent to congress estimates for appropriations for the army up to Jan. 1 next, amounting to \$2,200,000, as follows: Regular supplies, quartermaster's department, \$3,000,000; army transportation, \$10,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$100,000; secret service, \$100,000. The amount so far asked for on account of the war is approximately \$391,000,000.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Flag Floats Over Cuba—Five Marines Killed in a Night Battle.

Washington, June 15.—The principal war news on Wednesday of last week came in a dispatch from Cape Haytien, which told of the bombardment of Calmanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, by five ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town proper, where they were preparing for a final desperate struggle, the Spanish commander having issued orders to burn Calmanera before surrendering it into the hands of the Americans. The story of the bombardment, which was coming by cable from Santiago to Cape Haytien, was suddenly interrupted showing that the cable had been cut. In a report to the Spanish cabinet from Manila Captain General Augusti declared that it would be impossible for him "to hold the ground against two enemies." He confirmed the reports of insurgent successes.

On Thursday the dispatches from Madrid gave the impression that Spain was preparing to make an official plea for a cessation of hostilities, but thus far no move to that end has reached Washington. District Attorney Beck, at Philadelphia, is investigating charges that several prominent coal dealers in that section have been furnishing the Spanish with coal, and arrests are expected. General Greely, chief signal officer, has ordered that no news concerning the movements of American troops shall be sent to foreign countries. The president nominated ex-congressman J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, for major general and J. P. S. Goin, of Pennsylvania, for brigadier general.

An alarming report which came late Friday night was that four Spanish warships had been sighted off Cape Henry. As nothing further has been heard from them the later report that they were merchantmen is generally credited. The navy department received a report from Admiral Sampson that he holds Guantanamo bay.

On Sunday came the story of the landing of American marines on the shore of Guantanamo bay, near Calmanera, and the raising of the Stars and Stripes over a block house used as a cable terminus. On Sunday the dispatches told of an attack by Spanish guerrillas on the marines, the fight lasting from Saturday night at 11 o'clock until Sunday noon. Four of our men were killed during the night. They were Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, of New York, Sergeant Charles H. Smith, of Smallwood, Mass., Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColligan, of Stoneham, Mass. The Spaniards shot from the thick bushes, and the marines were forced to fire from whence the shots came, being unable to see the enemy. Finally the searchlights of the ships were thrown on the land, and by this aid the marines' fire became more effective. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw were missing, and it was feared they had perished. Later, however, they returned and reported the loss of only one man—Sergeant Smith, of Company K. Since May 14 the subsistence department of the army has loaded 12 solid miles of provisions on freight cars for shipment to the troops. Other supplies have been furnished in like proportions. Soldiers at Chickamauga raided an illicit whisky joint where one of their number was wounded, and demolished the gambling paraphernalia.

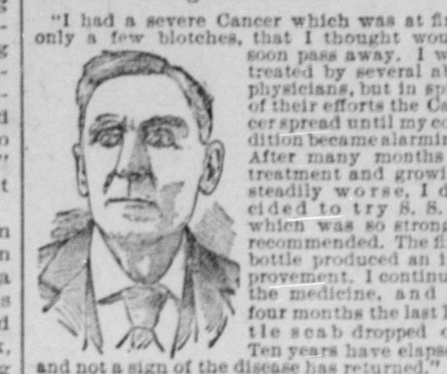
Monday's dispatches brought further details of the fights of our marines with Spanish guerrillas at Guantanamo bay, together with the news of other attacks by the guerrillas on Sunday night. The Spanish losses are believed to be heavy. It is known that, while our warships are landing food and ammunition for the insurgents near Santiago, the people in Santiago are in a state of semi-starvation. All the soldiers but four of a volunteer company from Butte, Mont., now at San Francisco, refused to go out on drill, declaring they had not been given sufficient food to maintain their strength. As they were excused from drill duty, and were not disciplined, it would seem that their complaint was well founded.

Filling in the Regiments.

Washington, June 15.—Recruits are pouring into Camp Alger to fill the regiments to their full strength. The work of recruiting has been much easier than was expected. Those who arrived yesterday including 80 men for the Sixty-fifth New York, 60 for the Seventh and Eighth Ohio and a number for the Third Virginia. It is expected that all recruits from nearby states will have reported by tonight. There is still some anxiety manifested by the troops who have not yet been supplied with arms and ammunition, as they fear they will not be forthcoming for some time.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.



"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S., which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned." R. F. WILLIAMS, Gillsburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potent and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

A Fine Display

That is the object of this announcement, to call the attention of the public to the large, complete, select assortment of New Furniture just received and awaiting your inspection at my store, recently opened in the room formerly occupied by McKee's Hardware store, Allegheny street, Bellefonte.

Can't enumerate all the choice goods in stock

You are respectfully invited to pay a visit and see the elegant goods.

Should you want to make any purchases, interesting inducements will be made.

Anything and Everything

in the line of furniture from a cheap chair to gorgeous parlor suits or elaborate bed chamber furniture, at the Spring Opening of

Naginey's Furniture Store,

F. E. Naginey, Prop.,

Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

How to Make Money!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from \$50 to \$100 monthly clear above expenses by working regular, or if you want to increase your present income \$20 to \$50 weekly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, stating age, married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you ever made before in your life.

WALL PAPER.

Do you expect to do any papering? We will send you free a large selection of samples from 3 cents per roll up, all new colorings and novelties up to date. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. We want an agent in every town to sell on commission from large sample books. No capital required. For samples or particulars, address

S. WOLF,

77-79 Ninth Ave., N. Y. City.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES

In effect on and after May 17, 1897

Table with columns for stations and times for various routes including Tyone, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD

In effect May 17, 1897

Table with columns for stations and times for Lewisburg and Tyone routes.

HALE EAGLE VALLEY

Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897

Table with columns for stations and times for Hale Eagle Valley routes.

BELEFONTE & SNOW SHOES BRANCH

Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897

Table with columns for stations and times for Bellefonte and Snow Shoes routes.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective May 16, 1898

Table with columns for stations and times for Central Railroad of Pennsylvania routes.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD

To take effect Feb. 7, 1898

Table with columns for stations and times for Bellefonte Central Railroad routes.

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR ATTACHED TO EAST BOUND TRAIN FROM WILKESBARRE AT 11:30 P.M.

and west bound from Philadelphia at 12:30 A.M.

J. W. GEPHART, General Supt.

DAILY & WEEK DAYS

10:50 a. m. Sunday

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m. and west bound from Philadelphia at 12:30 a. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Supt.

MORNING TRAINS FROM MONTEAND, LEWISBURG, WILKESBARRE, LOCK HAVEN AND TYONE, CONNECT WITH TRAIN NO. 3 FOR STATE COLLEGE.

Afternoon trains from Montand, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyone connect with train No. 3 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn'a. Railroad at Bellefonte for points east and west.

"P" Monday on flag. "S" daily except Sunday. "M" Monday only. "S" Saturday only.

F. L. THOMAS, Supt.

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