

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE TOO CONSERVATIVE FOR CONGRESS.

BOTH SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN ARE EAGER FOR WAR.

Speaker Reed Will Not Be Able to Hold Them in Check Much Longer.

Four Resolutions Were Introduced in the Senate Tuesday.—Galleries Were Crowded.—Of Course the Question of Cuba Was Uppermost.—There Was Much Applause.—The Measures Were Presented by Senators Allen, Foraker, Rawlins and Frye and Are Given Herewith.—Were Referred to Committee.

Ever since the President sent the Maine report to Congress, together with his message on the Cuban situation—both will be found in full on page 4 of this issue—there has been a tendency to break away from the conservative, do-nothing, sue-for-peace-at-any-dishonor course that he and speaker Reed have been pursuing. Both Congressmen and Senators are awake to the fact that nothing can be expected from the Executive and that if Cuba is to be saved they must do it. This conclusion solely arrived at has set all Washington on edge and the country looks on in eager hopefulness that something will be done to preserve the national honor and end Spanish oppression in Cuba.

The course of the President in not having made public the testimony presented by the Maine court and the nature of the overtures he has presented to Spain has aroused a just indignation throughout this country, that the President, in whom the people have manifested every confidence in this crisis, should withhold from them the confidence that they have vouchsafed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation—the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it—reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate to-day. As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question, thousands of people flocked to the capitol, only a few of whom, comparatively could gain admission to the galleries.

Within five minutes after the Senate convened, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, declaring war against the kingdom of Spain. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about the independence of the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye, of Maine, demanding that Cuba be made free.

SPECTATORS ALMOST DAZED.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators. The galleries were in a commotion and the people were prepared for anything.

This was the condition when the vice President recognized Mr. Mason, of Illinois, for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evidenced by the storm of applause which elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had real difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

After Mr. Mason's speech the Senate passed seventy-four pension bills and followed this order with engrossed bills and the Senator Earle, of South Carolina, one of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Dr. Tillman, a long time political opponent of General Earl.

The several resolutions introduced relating to Cuba were referred to the committee on foreign relations except that of Mr. Allen, which at his request, was laid on the table.

The resolutions referred to above are herewith given.

BY SENATOR ALLEN.

Following is Senator Allen's resolution: Whereas, The war which has been waged between the kingdom of Spain and the Cuban insurgents has fully demonstrated the total inability of the former to subdue the insurgents; and

Whereas, Said war has become one of extermination and starvation, and the dictates of humane civilization and common humanity alike demand the speedy cessation of hostilities and the immediate termination of the deliberately planned starvation now going on in the island of Cuba; and

Whereas, Under existing circumstances it is the bounden duty of the United States to intervene; and

Whereas, The assertion of the Monroe doctrine forbidding the presence of foreign powers in the affairs of any state or nation on the Western Hemisphere creates an obligation on the part of the United States to guarantee the people thereof against unusual cruelties and barbarities and extermination of any such foreign power; and

Whereas, The Cubans have, in the opinion of the American people and of Congress, by their valor and sacrifices during the four years of war won their independence from Spain and are entitled to political recognition by the United States; and

Whereas, It is apparent that Spain can no longer govern or control the people of Cuba; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the republic of Cuba, now and for some time maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now raging on the island of Cuba and shall secure and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination; and be it further

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Spaniards with the necessary food, raiment and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation the sum of \$500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

BY SENATOR RAWLINS.

Following is the resolution introduced by Senator Rawlins: Whereas, The war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue, and

Whereas, By the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells, and

Whereas, While our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana, within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the men on board in the service of their country because of the explosion of a submarine mine were wilfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed, and

AN ULTIMATUM SENT TO MADRID.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HAS TAKEN A DECISIVE STAND AT LAST.

To be Known To-Day Whether It Will be War or Peace.

McKinley Has Won Over the Committee.—Senate Foreign Relations Body Decides to Wait Until Friday.—Everything Lovely Again.—The President Brought Personal Persuasion to Bear Upon Them.—Promised a Settlement.—They Had First Plainly Told Him They Were Tired of Continual Delays.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Every fact bearing on the Spanish-American situation obtainable to-night tends to the conclusion that within 48 hours all uncertainty will be ended and the country will know whether it is to be war or peace.

Goaded to decisive action by the clamor of Congress and of the country against further diplomatic delay, the President sent a practical ultimatum to Spain which requires an immediate answer. Vice President Hobart said to-night that the President has asked Spain whether she will consent to withdraw her troops from Cuba and acknowledge the independence of the island.

Premier Sagasta, according to Mr. Hobart, has been given till 10 o'clock to-morrow, Washington time, to answer this inquiry. If the answer is a negative, the President will at once send a message to Congress informing that body of the results of his negotiations with Spain and declaring his readiness to share with Congress the responsibility of any course of action it may think best to take to meet the emergency.

This utterance of the Vice-President is in line with the assurances given the rebellious Republicans of the House to-day by Speaker Reed privately before the House and again publicly when he announced his decision to advance the point of order against the Bailey-Cuban resolution.

It is also in the line with the declaration made at the meeting of House Republican Cuban sympathizers this afternoon by Representative Adams, of Philadelphia, who during the illness of chairman Hitt is acting chairman of the House foreign affairs committee. Mr. Adams solemnly assured the meeting the President told him to-day that the negotiations with Spain had almost reached a conclusion and within a very brief space of time Congress would be made cognizant of the outcome.

Mr. Adams gave his pledge that if they did not communicate with Congress before Monday, on that day the committee of foreign affairs would act by reporting to the House a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

PEACE OR WAR THIS WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The vital point on the Cuban situation—indeed, the entire situation—has shifted itself from Washington to Madrid, where the Spanish government is now giving grave and earnest consideration to propositions presented by the government of the United States. On the answer to these propositions probably depends the future course of the relations between Spain and the United States.

It is believed that it is now but a question of an exceedingly short time before the inevitable crisis must come. The Spanish ministry will hold a cabinet council to-morrow after the propositions have been submitted to the Queen Regent, and as a result of that conference it is expected by the administration that a definite answer to its proposals will be received.

The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentros to their usual avocations, and the independence of Cuba, which is to be secured probably on an indemnity basis. The island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule.

These propositions take a wide scope and there are many details in the alternative propositions, the purpose being to present every possible plan promising a solution of the Cuban problem so long as an end of the Cuban war and Cuban independence were embodied in the ultimate result. It has been made perfectly clear to Spain that nothing less than a close of the war and the independence of the island will suffice as an adequate settlement.

Such lesser methods as have been contemplated from time to time are now put aside for these more advanced and positive positions. It is now for Spain to accept or reject these tenders. There is no disposition to urge one rather than another, so long as the conclusion finally reached brings the termination of the war and Cuban independence.

Never before until now has the Spanish government even for a moment entertained such propositions. Now, in the stress of the present emergency, with declarations of war introduced in the American Congress Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them. This in itself has given lively hopes of a satisfactory result.

In the capital excitement was unabated. The meetings of the Senate and United States foreign relations occasioned a great deal of interest because of the many warlike resolutions which were introduced yesterday and referred to that committee.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the House side there was an intensity of feeling. After the vote on the Bailey resolution, many Republicans went to the White House to confer with the President and to express to him their hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation.

The assurance of the President was given to these members that by Friday night at the latest something definite could be expected.

The Senate committee held an afternoon session, at which Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy, presented his knowledge of the relative strength of the Spanish and United States navies. This proved only incidental to the main subject under discussion, which was the value of the island of St. Thomas or some other point in the West Indies for a naval station.

The situation at the capitol is one of waiting expectancy. Senators and Representatives are willing to give the President an opportunity to carry out his plans, but there is impatience to have some information regarding these plans and some assurance that they will not delay action too long.

The Spanish government has earnestly hoped within the last week that some of the European powers, and more likely Austria or France, would take the initiative without waiting to consult the desires of this government. This hope has proved vain, however, and it is stated to-day on high authority that recent negotiations in

Europe have disclosed positively that while the sympathy of some of the continental powers was toward Spain, not one of them stood ready to espouse her cause, by mediation or by arms.

Most had been expected of Austria owing to dynastic relations between Austria and Spain. The present queen regent of Spain, Maria Christina, is an Austrian princess, being the second child of Karl Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, and a cousin of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. The young king of Spain, through the same genealogy, is of Austrian blood. This creates a natural tie between Austria and Spain, and it has been most influential within recent days in inducing Austria to secure the cooperation of other continental powers in behalf of Spain.

Up to the present time, however, Austria has not felt ready to take the initiative alone. The reports from Vienna last night that the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, had instructed the Austrian representative at Washington to co-operate in the steps to be taken by France, are not borne out by any actual developments which have thus far occurred here. The Austrian minister has not been at the state department during the week, nor have any suggestions in this line been received by the state department from him. It is a passing coincidence that the French ambassador, the Austrian minister and the Spanish minister are more closely associated together than any other diplomats in the corps.

The greatest secrecy prevails in many of the bureaus of the war and navy departments in regard to the various projects of defense and naval movements now going on, and the officials in many cases positively refuse to make public steps that have been determined upon.

The most notable instance of this kind probably is in the navy department where Captain Crowninshield, of the bureau of navigation, has issued an order forbidding subordinates to make public any information except on permission from himself.

SAGASTA WONT AGREE.

MADRID, March 31.—At yesterday's conference Premier Sagasta, it is said, was not inclined to agree to the American demands.

NEW YORK'S WAR FUND.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Legislature this morning passed the bill appropriating a million dollars as a contingent war fund.

With the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By direction of General Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued to-day for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the war department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man. There are three other colored regiments in the army. The aggregate colored strength is 3,188. The Twenty-fifth regiment is now located at Forts Missoula, Assiniboine and Harris, Montana, where they have been for the past eight years. There are about 450 men in all, and the command of Colonel A. S. Baird. The movement will begin in about two weeks, and the troops, on arriving at Tortugas, will go into camp, there being no regular barracks accommodations at that place for them.

ER. KENO, O. T., March 29.—At noon to-day troops from Fort Reno began loading at this point on the Rock Island tracks, taking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and all the available field pieces at the fort. It is understood they are to be sent to eastern coast points and will go via Fort Worth, Texas.

Will Readvertise for Bids.

The Capitol Commission Decides to Adopt a Cheaper Plan for the New State House.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 29.—The new capitol building commission, to-night decided to readvertise for bids to new capitol on a modified plan which contemplates brick for marble in the surfacings, and rubble stone for brick in the foundations. Architects Cobb says such a building can be built within the appropriation. All outside ornamentation will be dispensed with and the structure will be exceedingly plain. No time will be lost.

—It will become Speaker REED to play the Czar over the Democratic minority in the House at a time when the latter are giving the most hearty and loyal support to every measure proposed for the national defence. REED put on his tyrannical airs when the naval appropriation bill was before the House last week, by choking off debate. The Democrats had a right to express their views on the measure, it not being their intention to oppose it, but the congressional tyrant wasted more time in attempting to suppress Democratic expression than if he had not interfered with free debate. But wait till next Congress. There is a nice rod in pickle for bully REED and the beggarly number of Republicans who will appear in the next House.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

MISS GRAHAM'S MILLINERY OPENING.—Miss Graham has announced that she will open her fine line of spring and summer millinery on Friday, April 8th. All are cordially invited to call at her store, corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets, on opening day and see the dainty creations in millinery she will display.

—Mrs. Mary Klepper, aged 84 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Carson, at Pleasant Gap, on Wednesday night. Her death was the result of a worn out constitution. She came over from her home in Penns valley last spring to visit her daughter and has been at Pleasant Gap ever since. Funeral services will be held at Pleasant Gap, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made at Snydertown.

THE POST OFFICE WILL PROBABLY STAY WHERE IT IS.—The talk of moving the post office from its present location received a quietus yesterday when inspector Hugh Gorman came here to look over the rooms offered. There was one other besides the present one, the room in the Alkensis block, that was offered and as the latter was beyond the limit to which the railroad is required to deliver the mails it was practically out of question.

Col. Reynolds very graciously declined to present his room as a possible home for the post-office and in this action has the commendation of many of our citizens.

WHY ISN'T IT DONE.—It is about time the village improvement society be resurrected if there is to be any tree planting or improving done this spring. We are paying enormous poor taxes and why don't council take some means to have a part of it worked out? While on the other hand, surely the able bodied men, who are receiving help from the borough, would sooner work for what they get than be made paupers. If the village improvement society secures the trees we are confident that council could find some way to start them, and plant them well, with out any additional expense to the taxpayer. The town needs improving and beautifying as much as any town we know of and some one is to blame for not doing it. Is it the women who organized a society for that purpose, or the taxpayers who do not see that the men they elect to council do their duty?

HON. ROBERT MCCAY FOSTER.—The late issue of the *Industrial School News*, published by the orphan boys at the Scotland soldier's orphan school, contains an excellent picture of Hon. Robt. M. Foster, of State College, who is a member of the soldier's orphans commission. It contains the following sketch of the life of our young Representative:

Hon. Robert M. Foster, of State College, Centre county, the youngest member of our soldier's orphan commission was born on November 14th, 1860, at the old Foster home in State College. After having completed his education he accepted a position as bookkeeper for Smith, Foster & Co., Philadelphia. At present he is engaged in mercantile and real estate business at State College, and was a Representative from Centre county in the last Legislature.

Mr. Foster was left an orphan when but three years of age, his father being killed in the battle of Gettysburg. He takes a great interest in our schools being a soldier's orphan himself. He was never in any way connected with the schools until appointed on the commission by the speaker of the last House of Representatives, but has given the system much study and attention and is now one of the most useful members of the commission.

A FIRE IN MILLHEIM.—About 2 o'clock last Sunday morning the sleeping populace of Millheim was awakened by a terrific din, caused by clanging all sorts of bells and the shooting of guns. It was the borough fire alarm in operation and when the town had been turned loose into the dark streets it was discovered that the large brick Gephart block was on fire.

The building is located on the corner of North and Main streets and is the property of Hon. John P. Gephart, of this place. It is occupied by J. C. Smith's large general merchandise store, W. W. Smith's photography and the offices and dwellings up stairs are occupied by W. W. Smith, J. H. Deiber and F. P. Musser.

The building took fire from an over heated flue. On Saturday afternoon the soot in the one flue, that serves for all the stoves in the place, took fire and burned 'till night, when it was exhausted. Though there was no fire apparent Harry and Ham Smith, Lot Walizer and O. P. Adams decided they would stay up and watch it. Shortly after mid-night they heard a crackling noise between the partitions and discovered there was a raging fire between the walls on the second floor. Then they spread the alarm and the bucket brigade appeared.

It took but a short time to subdue the flames and save the building with no more than a \$50 damage.

A WILD RIDE DOWN BRUSH MOUNTAIN.—A party of Madisonburg people had a thrilling experience while helping at Charles Brown's moving last Thursday. Thomas Wolfe was driving a spring wagon in which were seated Mrs. E. S. Shaffer, Alice Nestlerode and Annie and Myrtle Wolfe. They were descending Brush mountain when the horse shied while passing a stone mill that is located there. A single tree was broken, then the animal started to run away. Mr. Wolfe held on as desperately as he could, but the horse soon got beyond his control and as the wagon rattled and rocked over the rough road the shafts dropped out of the carriers.

The situation was frightful. The wagon was heading down the mountain at terrific speed and absolutely no way to guide it. Finally it ran up onto a bank and all were thrown out but Myrtle Wolfe. She clung to it until it toppled over and landed in a ravine fifteen feet below, when she was pulled out without more serious injury than a good shaking up.

Her companions fared worse, however. Mr. Wolfe had his left leg disjunctured at the knee, Mrs. Shaffer was hurt internally, Miss Nestlerode had her shoulder injured and Annie Wolfe got a sprained ankle. Mr. Wolfe was so bad that he could not be moved back to Madisonburg until Sunday.

Their escape from death was really remarkable.

THE KILLING OF VALENTINE HOY.—In the issue of March 11th the WATCHMAN published the exclusive news of the killing of V. S. Hoy, a wealthy ranchman of Lincoln, Neb. He was a native of Centre county and met death at the hands of outlaws, while going over his extensive ranches near Brown's Park, Utah. Since that time we have been able to get more detailed information through the following letter.

Ladore, Col. March 12th, 1898. DEAR WATCHMAN:—

Within the past ten days there has been great excitement here, even for this notorious place. V. S. Hoy, who has many relatives in Centre county, where he was born, was shot and killed while trying to capture three outlaws, who had been rustling cattle.

We followed the trio and ran them over into Wyoming, where one of them dropped a cow boy. Two of his companions pinned them and they struck back into Colorado, where we took up their trail again and ran them into the Rockies. While in pursuit V. S. Hoy was leading our party when we came on the outlaws unexpectedly and they fired on us. Hoy's horse was shot from under him and a third shot laid him a corpse on the snow. We were so close to them that they had to abandon their horses and got out at night, traveling 80 miles in the deep snow, without anything to eat, except a horse that they killed on the range.

Before they were captured one of the gang, who got separated from the others, was caught and lynched. When we took the others they were turned over to the officers. It caused a great excitement here for a few days. While there were only a few of us here in the Park when the trouble broke, inside of forty-eight hours we had fifty men, inside of the teeth and ready for any combat that outlaws could put up. Some of them were from Utah, some from Colorado and some had crossed the range from California in three feet of snow, and you can just bet your dollar they meant business from the start.

V. S. Hoy was a man anywhere and everywhere. He was one of the first to trail cattle from Utah to the Missouri river, where he and his brother, J. S. Hoy, fed them in the Chicago market. They made their headquarters at Fremont, California, and were among the biggest stockmen in the West.

Brown's Park had been their rendezvous for years. After V. S. was shot his body laid in the room for two days before we dared venture to recover it, for we did not know but that the gang were still in hiding there. He was shot on March 2nd and leaves a widow with two children.

Yours truly
L. B. CURTIN.

The writer of this letter will be remembered as a native of Centre county. He was a dairyman here before going West to accept a position at the Oray Indian agency. He is now at Ladore, Colorado.

Beyond the Pale.

Just to show the Hon. Alfred Austin, "Col." Wm. T. MacIntyre and others that they aren't the only feathers with which the poetical muse has undertaken to tickle the world we publish the maiden effort of the young "poet" Harry Barnes, whose work "A Lady" was published, with illustrations, in a January number of *Truth*.

Beyond the pale,
The deep blue sea,
She is sweet to my memory
She will never forgive
Nay, I will never forget
When we were together.

Beyond the pale,
One winter night,
We were coasting down the hill,
The snow it fell
The ice it froze thick and fast,
The last time we were together.

Beyond the pale,
The ship did sail,
Which brings me nearer to mother,
How long it has been,
The last time I have seen,
My father and mother together.

Beyond the pale,
In a deep sad grave,
Where he sleep a peaceful sleep,
The angels were singing,
On his dead bed he lay,
The last time we sung together.

Beyond the pale
I am afraid I will fail
In this weary and lonely life
But if I fail I do
It will be said it is true
But again I will try to pull together.

Upper Bald Eagle Valley.

Bro. King has been returned to this place, for another year, much to the satisfaction of many.

Bro. Smith has been holding a "Holiness" meeting in the old Union church. He expects to be assisted by brethren from a distance.

Miss Henchy, of this place, is quite an expert when it comes to the teaching of music. All who are contemplating instruction would do well to consult her.

Our schools will soon close, and separation of friends and foes, will be next in order. We can truly say of the teachers, they have done what was their duty to do.

Rev. Henderson preached in the new Evangelical church recently. Every two weeks, on Sunday evening, he will preach. Service begins promptly at 7:30 p. m.

Some of our town boys, are under the weather, for fear of hanging to face a little boy in Spain. But should the time come, they would rush like martyrs to the defence of a down-trodden race, and over put their noble flag victorious over all of their foes. Come, my boy, just half way, and your Uncle Sam, will give you words of wisdom and discretion.

Martha Furnace.

Several of our farmers have been burning lime, and they have been quite successful.

We miss H. A. Stewart, who recently moved to Port Matilda. What is our loss is their gain.

Mrs. J. C. Nason, of Julian, has been very ill, but is much improved at this writing. May she speedily recover.

The schools are preparing for commencement exercises. So the plow, harrow and hoe shall next come in order.

Late rains, and muddy roads make our highways hard to travel. We trust that the general breaking up is about completed.

J. E. Schaffer will move to the Joseph Williams property. And Shadrack Williams will take up the old home. These changes are going on from day to day.

Our Bro. Minnigh goes to Allegheny charge, and Bro. Edmund Feight comes to us. Our Methodist brethren should be ready to welcome him. May much good result from his labors.