The Days of Dallying are Over.

The Story of the Many Exciting Incidents Attending the Passing of the Senate Resolution, the Concurrence of Senate and House, the Signing of the President and His Ultimatum to Spain. To-morrow, Then War. Minister Woodford Has Left Spain and Bernabe the United States. Every Detail Leading up to the

Climax That Threatens War is Told.

tion on the Cuban question last Wednes-day night by a vote of 322 to 19 the further drift toward war with Spain remained with the Senate and the eyes of the world was directed to that which completed its act in

the great war drama on Saturday.

After four days of talk the Senate acted Saturday night and acted quickly and decisively, though not with that approach to unanimity which was expected.

Sixty-seven Senators recorded themselves in favor of the strong Cuban resolutions reported by the majority of the foreign relations committee, with the amendment proposed by Senator Turpie, recognizing the independence of the present Cuban republic, while 21 Senators voted in the negative; among the latter there were but two Democrats, Caffrey, of Louisiana, and White, of California

Of the Senators who voted in the negative but about a half dozen were really opposed to decisive action on the Cuban question at this time. They opposed the resolutions on their final passage because of the action of the Senate earlier in the evening of amending them by inserting the paragraph proposed by Senator Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. Had this statement not been made even the strong and peremptory resoof the total membership of the Senate.

The resolutions as passed are of a character that will excite the bitterest comment and feeling in Spain and commit the United States to immediate action, and which will if the House accepts them, bring war before the end of the week.

The Senate having acted, all interest was strongly inclined to veto any resolutions which came to him containing a recognition of the Cuban republie.

But these representations as to the President's attitude should not be given too

much weight. All of the resources of the administration ing the House to stand out, first, for its own resolutions, and then, if the House cannot be brought to this, to resist to the last the Turpie amendment to the Senate resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba.

There was no Sunday rest for the adherents of the administration. They were more active than at any previous stage of the present crisis in arguing with, threaten-ing and cajoling the membership of the House into compliance with the wishes of

the President. What the outcome will be-what form

the House of Representatives now prefer the | There was a good deal of surprise, indeed passed by the House Thursday. They have detected the weakness and ambiguity of the latter, and confess they were buncoed by the foreign affairs committee when they passed them.

So it appears probable the House will yield without much difficulty to the Senate on the general resolutions. But on the Turple amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba the influence of the administration and of the speaker may be strong enough to hold the House to a stubborn resistance

It is suggested that if the Senate wins at all points and the resolutions as passed by it go to the President he will sign them but will take his own time about formally recognizing the independence of the present republic of Cuba on the ground that it is an executive function which no act of Congress can compel him to discharge except in his own way and time. It is the settled conviction that the President will not veto the resolutions, no matter in what form they come to him.

The resolutions passed by the Senate by a vote of 67 to 21 were as follows:

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11th, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited therefore,

vited therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-United States of America in

gress assembled:
First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.
Second—That it is the duty of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

waters.
Third—That the President of the United States third—that the Freshell of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to united States the militia of the several States, to

such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.
Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said issued, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Congress Takes Definite Action to Bring War.

Resolutions Were Agreed Upon by the Senate and House After a Long Contest .- Took two Conferences to Accomplish it.—The Hitch Was on the Recognition of the Cuban Republic and Even to Saying That the People are Free-The Latter Finally Retained.-Many Recesses Were Taken bu

At 1:14 o'clock Tuesday morning Senator Davis reported to the Senate that the conference committee had agreed upon a report on the Cuban question. This was to let the words "are and" remain in the

After the House had passed its resolu- | lie of Cuba. The Senate at once adopted the report by a vote of 42 ayes to 35 nays. The Senate then at 1:50 a.m. adjourned The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independ-Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuban patters.

Third,—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the Unites States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

When the House, reconvened, as soon as the conference report had been presented Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report upon that motion he demanded the

previous question.

The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand lutions which Senator Davis reported would have commanded within a few votes and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) both appealed for a few minutes'

This generation has not seen a day of such feverish and long-sustained excitement about the capitol as was Monday. There was no let up from early morning until the end came with adjournment. If there was an abatement of interest at one now centers in the probable course of the House and of the President, who that night fication of it at the other. The crowds of spectators surged from the Senate galleries to the House galleries and from the House galleries to the Senate galleries, as the interest shifted from one chamber to the other. The members of the House deserted their hall between votes and flocked to the Senate, where they stood up in the rear of and of the peace-at-any-price faction were turned on Monday to the task of influencwhich, as usual in the Senate, at times took a range covering all phases of the Cuban question, as well as the questions at issue between the two houses

When the Senate met after its dinner recess at 8 o'clock it quickly became apparent that the end was in sight. Before the announcement was made in the Senate by Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan, the conferees, that they stood ready to yield up the Turpie amendment if the House would allow the two words "are" "and" to remain in the first Senate resolution, it the fateful resolutions will have taken when they finally emerge from conference that announcement of the Senate conferees when they finally emerge from conference—cannot be predicted with any accuracy. But in the light of congressional history it that the final compromise between the two is probable the Senate will win at least house would be on these lines, for it was not thought the House could long hold There is no doubt that the great bulk of back from accepting the offer of the Senate. resolutions passed by the Senate over those at the readiness with which the Senate conferees had let the Turpie amendment go, and more surprise that the House conferees did not grab at the proposition. The House conferees would undoubtedly have accepted the Senate offer had they been strong men and free agents, instead of being the mere registers of the speaker' will, at least as far as the two Republicans were concerned.

That this was the situation Monday morning was shown by the feeling among the Pennsylvania delegation when it met in conference during the House recess before noon. Ten of the 21 members who attended the conference went in feeling ready to vote for the Senate resolutions en-They felt this way because they were impatient at delay and because Senator Quay had sent word to them to sustain his

course in the Senate. But the speech which Mr. Dalzell made had great effect. He urged that the Penn-sylvania delegation should not desert their Republican colleagues in the House at once; that they should stand with the other Republicaus for at least one vote; and that they would be putting the party in the House in a most anomalous situation if they went over to the Democratic position recognizing the Cuban republic without a show of resistance. But even after a thorough canvass of the situation by the Pennsylvania delegation, four of them went into the House when it met ready to vote to yield everything to the Senate. These four were Colonel William A. Stone, Davenport, Kulp and Young. But as the vote progressed, they discovered that the members of other delegations were standing pretty firm with the House leaders against accepting the recognition of Cuban independence. The Pennsylvanians did not think it politic to lead the break, and therefore as their names were called they

voted for the Dingley motion. The belief that Foraker was largely animated by personal and political motives in his fight for recognition of Cuban independence made many House Republicans lukewarm in their feelings on that ques-

All day long and until far beyond midnight the Senate and House wrangled, debated and conferred over the language of

their Cuban resolutions. The House began the day by accepting the Senate resolutions, with the exception of the Turpie amendment recognizing the independence of the present republic of Cuba, and with the two words "are and" stricken from the first Senate resolution, declaring "that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." Thus the contention of the day and night was altogether on the recognition of independence. It was a weary struggle, attended by scenes of the most

capitol.
On Wednesday last the recognition amendment was defeated in the House by 150 to 189-a majority of 39. The House resolution then passed by a vote of 324 to

19, and was sent to the Senate.

The Senate then rejected the House resolutions by a vote of 60 to 28 and adopted the resolutions reported by its own committee with the recognition amendment by a vote

The House met Monday morning with the Senate resolution before it as a substitute for its own. Mr. Dingley moved to adopt the Senate resolution with an amendment striking out the recognition provision. This was carried by a vote of 178 to 156. Sent to the Senate the House amendments were rejected by a vote of 32 yeas to

Back again to the House the resolutions were sent. A motion was made to concur in the Senate amendment involving the same question of recognition, and it was defeated by 173 to 148—a majority of 25. Then a committee of conference was ap-

pointed, which reported a disagreement. The Senate consented to drop the recognition amendment, but adhered to a verbal amendment. This was followed in the House by a motion that the House recede and concur, but it was defeated by 144 to 177. This left matters in a deadlock. The House asked another conference, which the Senate at first refused, but then agreed to. At an early hour Tuesday morning the econd conference reported an agreement, the Senate giving up the Turpie amendment recognizing the Cuban republic and the House yielding as to verbal amend-

The Situation in Washington on Tuesday.

people.

ment striking out two words in recogni-

tion of the independence of the Cuban

Spanish Minister Admits that it Means War and With His Legation Left Wednesday.-Only Anxious to have it Over at Once.-The Powers, too, Consider the Issue Joined and are Taking Steps to Enforce Neutrality, Especially in the West Indies.—Deed of Vandalism on the Washington Consulate.

Senor Polo Bernabe, the Spanish miniser, informed his government on Tuesday of the nature of the congressional resolutions, and after getting a reply from Madrid announced his purpose to leave Washington on Wednesday with all his legation for Canada, where he will remain for a time observing the progress of events in this country for the benefit of his government. This announcement by Senor Polo shows

that the Spanish reply to our ultimatum will be a total rejection of our demands. Senor Polo has made his final preparations for departure, and was calmly awaiting notification that the President had affixed his signature to the Cuban resolutions, at which time the minister will take his leave. He had expected this would come to-day, and every arrangement has been

with that in view. Whether the state departments will send Senor Polo his passports or he will ask for them is felt to be an immaterial detail. The state department will afford him the protection of passports and any further at-tentions usual in the enforced departure of minister on the breaking out of war.

The Spanish legation was the centre of great activity on Tuesday. The minister was up practically all of last night, retiring shortly before daylight, after having informed his government of the final passage of the Cuban resolution. He was again at his desk at 9 a. m. awaiting the final move. He showed signs of the intense strain. He saw a number of friends, mainly of the diplomatic corps, and to them expressed the view that all hope of a was whispered about the corridors that the peaceful settlement appeared to be at an end, and that Spain now left with the United States the responsibility of war. Being convinced that all hope of peace was that the remaining formalities might be dispatched as speedily as possible.

The representatives of the powers of Europe held no meeting during the day, nor is any meeting at present in prospe Those who have been most hopeful of bringing about European coalition now

concede that such a move is impossible. Already, it is said, Great Britain has taken steps not only to maintain a passive neutrality, but to enforce it with arms, if necessary. Two regiments of British soldiers now in the British West Indies are about to be argumented by another regi-ment en route from Halifax. They are concentrated in the belief that the Indies will be a centre of conflict, and that the stress of war may lead one or the other belligerents to occupy neutral British territory. If that occurs a British force will see that the territory is vacated. So far as is known the French government will observe the same neutrality. Its Indian possessions are considerable, and it has several ships in those waters. Germany and the other powers are expected to take the same neutral attitude.

Two cabinet meetings were held during the day, the first beginning at 11 and lasting nearly two hours, and the second lasting from 3 until 4:30 o'clock. At their close announcement that executive action was delayed until Wednesday was made. Both cabinet sessions were devoted principally to discussion of the ultimatum to be sent to Madrid.

At the morning session the President rather favored allowing the Madrid government two or three days in which to reply to our demand, but since that time he has changed his views somewhat, and later it was believed to be his purpose to require an answer within a very short time, probably within 24 hours. The reason for limiting the time to one day or even less is said to be entirely strategic, otherwise two or even three days would have been allowed.

"The ultimatum," said one member of the cabinet after the meeting Tuesday "had been agreed upon in substance, but has not yet been formally drawn up. Its preparations was entrusted to Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department. It was sent to Spain on Wednesday, and will reach Madrid in the evening, the difference in the time between this country and Spain

being about six hours. "Possibly it may be that the matter has been referred to the Cortes, which meets to-morrow for its consideration, may be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the putting into effect of the congressional resolution, but the President is disposed not to brook any further delay. It is only fair that in a great crisis like this reasonable time shall be

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are intense excitement at both ends of the an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month.

"Then steps taken with a view to ineasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers and furnishing them with sufficient hard In the Senate on Saturday the voting tack for food will enable him to harass the

evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molesta-

"No, the United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal reconstruction to the nor countenance privateering, but if the ately, according to the reports received Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare she will have to deal with the nations of Europe, with whose commerce she seeks to interfere."

The Cuban resolution passed by Congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock, on Tuesday a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and vice President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on eurolled bills, and Representative Overstreet, of Indiana. It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately it reached the President, and this was Mr. reached the President, and this was Mr. Saturday noon next he will proceed at once McKinley's inclination, but for certain to carry the resolution of Congress into state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in di- United States army and navy on Cuba.

plomatic form. The fact that the resolution was not imnediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the President had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature, and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for sole-ly by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the joint resolution into a statute

As to the course of events in the imme diate future, the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. Ac-cording to these Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the government of the United States. and should the Spanish answer be unsatis factory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his pass-ports and leave Madrid. That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister

At this point it can be said that the state department officials are confident that the Spanish government will so shape every hase of the negotiations as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point. After the withdrawal of the ministers, and assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal dec-laration of war, which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers, or whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning cannot yet be predicted.

The army and navy experts are beginning to take a less hopeful view of an easy and quick campaign than they entertained a short time ago. Months are now men-tioned instead of weeks as the probable length of hostilities, and one eminent naval officer who had experience in the late war professes a belief that unless outside pressure is brought to bear a war may easily drag along for a year under the existing conditions.

Apparently the powers have abandoned open efforts in Washington to influence the course of our government. Matters were quiet at all the legations Tuesday and no nstructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

Unique Move Against Cuba in a Few Days.

President Will Help 100,000 Men to Break a Way for and the reservoir and pipe line ready for quest of the Island—Crash of the Flying Squadro With Spain's Powerful Fleet Navy Men all Expect.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- When Senor Polo Bernabe, the Spanish minister, attended by a retinue of legation attaches and servants, hurried through the gates of the Pennsylvania station at 7 o'clock tonight to take the train for Buffalo, on his way to Canada, those who watched him till he disappeared in the gloom of the train shed felt that at last all doubt of war with Spain had been removed.

With this certainty interest reverted to the means by which the delayed policy of this government, the pacification of Cuba and the relief of the destitute there are to be carried into effect. The President's plans for the campaign, as outlined to army and navy officers, caused the latter to smil at the strange character of the expedition, mixed military and philanthropic, which

they are about to undertake.

It will really be a case of bullets, bayonets and blood. For the Spanish soldiery there will be bullets and bayonets if they offer resistence to the entry of supplies for the starving reconcentrados.

Thus our expedition against Cuba will, the fighting men say, be absolutely unique in the history of warfare, such a mixture of force and philanthrophy as the world never saw before. Our battleships will have in convoy ships

loaded with supplies, and our warriors and soldiers will, if necessary, fight their way through the Spanish lines in order to get to the destitute to distribute the provisions. General Fitzhugh Lee, who as major general of volunteers is to command the volunteer forces and practically direct the military operations in Cuba, has assured the President that the army will have little to do beyond superintending the distribution of supplies and keeping order in the island, for he expects to see Havana capitulate un der the blockade of the ships without making a bombardment necessary.

Cuba is, in the view of the administra-

tion, already practically given up to the United States, but it is now felt that Spain means to strike at least one hard blow with her navy, and the flying squadron is to be sent forward to intercept such an attack either on the blockading squadron or on our coasts by its operations on Porto Rico. The ships will have to move before the

troops. For the ships are ready and the troops cannot be ready in sufficient numbers for a week, but the troops are to be sent in as soon as the navy makes landings for them, not only in connection with its food supply work, but at points of military advantage, and particularly at a certain town on the coast west of Havana and within easy striking distance of that city.

President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger and General Miles and Secretary Long, of the navy, with their assistants, spent much of the day on the details of these plans, with the feeling that the time for such action has come.

Senator Foraker made much in the Senate of a report that the administration had practically recognized the independence of the Cuban republic by seeking and adopting information in connection with military plans from representatives of the republic, but the President has now chang-Senate resolutions, and to eliminate the Turpie amendment recognizing the repub- Commenced, and the recognition reported commenced are considered as a commenced commenced.

The administration contemplates sending 100,000 men, regulars and volunteers, to Cuba, so as to be able to do without assistance, if necessary, the work laid out for it and to occupy the whole island and effectively preserve peace and order after hos-tilities cease. It could have I00,000 volunfrom Governors of States of the private canvasses made of the different commands under the request sent by the war depart-ment last week, but the President pro-

poses to take only 80,000 volunteers at The President in his ultimatum to the Spanish government transmits a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, which resolutions he states he has signed. He demands that Spain withdraw her army and navy forces from Cuban waters as required by the terms of the act of Congress no date for the withdrawal being mentioned), and then states that if a satisfactory answers is not received here before

The next step is Spain's answer, if she is

Postmaster General Resigns

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Postmaster Gen. Gary resigned to-day, Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, was nominated for the position.

Insurgents Refused to Confer.

HAVANA, April 21 .- It is understood that the insurgents refused to confer with the delegation of the Colonial government.

Parisians Helping Spain. PARIS, April 21.—A national subscrip-

tion has been opened here on behalf of Spain. It is meeting with prompt and effective support. At Cape Verde Islands. London, April 21 .- A disparch this af-

ternoon states that the Spanish fleet arriv ed at Cape Verde islands at noon to-day. -The latest telegraphic news as we go to press is that the President and Congress have both declared war ex ists and the fleet has been ordered to leave Key West.

Where the State Troops Will Mobilize. The Mount Gretna Grounds in Fine Condition for

LEBANON, April 18.—The camp grounds at Mt. Gretna were visited to-day on a tour of inspection by division and brigade officers of the State Guard, that it is the intention to rendezvous the entire division there as soon as Governor Hastings is called upon by President McKinley for volunteers. The party was composed of Major General Snowden, Brigadier Generals J. P. S. Gobin and J. W. Schall, Colonel Elliot, adjutant general on General Snowden's staff ; Colonel Howell, Quartermaster Major Groome, of the division staff, and Colonel Cullinan, of Philadelphia. The party was escorted over the grounds by President B. D. Coleman and superintendent A. D. Smith, of the Cornwall and Lebanon railroad.

A careful examination of the grounds was made and division and brigade head quarter sites were chosen. The inspection was very satisfactory to all, as everything was found in readiness for immediate occupancy. The party found the Third brigade camp site in an excellent condition | ference of a cow against the wheel. The buggy Bread to Dying Reconcentrados.—Bombardment to immediate service. A site for the Second be Avoided if Possible.-Lee Predicts Easy Con- brigade was selected, it is said, near Colebrook, and for the First brigade near the

State rifle range. By the distribution of the division in this manner, it was considered that all the commands will have plenty of ground for all purposes. There is a large natural supply of water at the rifle range and the dams of mountain spring water at Colebrook. The railroad companies have arranged for the prompt transportation of the troops and baggage to and from the camp grounds.

Blockade of the Island.

Officers in the Key West Fleet Expect That Procedure, and All Are Ready for It.

KEY WEST, April 19.—The naval plan of action, it is understood, has been fully and definitely decided upon. It involves the blockade of Cuba. but not a bombardment of Havana. The blockade will involve no engagements, it is expected, except the accidental encounters which are bound to occur.

The senior naval officers of the fighting squadron believe that Spain is playing a clever game in concentrating her entire naval forces at a distance from the immediate scene of action.

Great satisfaction is felt among all the officers at the adoption of the resolution by Congress assuring the independence of Cuba. They regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war, and expect that the fleet will shortly be under orders to sail ing. for Cuban waters.

Captain Sampson, Captain Evans of the Iowa and Captain Taylor of the Indiana had a consultation this afternoon on the flagship New York.

Reduced Rates to Washington and Baltimore. Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two low-rate ten-day excursions ton via the Pennsylvania railroad will leave Pittsburg May 12th. Round trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on a special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington; returning, tickets will be good on any regular train except the Pennsylvania limited. These tickets will also be good to stop off at Baltimore within their limit. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following

schedule :--....8.00 a. m.8.1011.40 ... Clearfield..... Philipsburg... Tyrone...... Huntingdon.. ...12.03 p m. ...12.35 "."

sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the miles west of town a cat jumped out of a box

station, and all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, passenger agent western district, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburg. cat however managed to carry leading to the street, family back to town by evening.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

---Guy Walker left Tyrone two weeks ago and is now enlisted in the United States navv.

-The Central Pennsylvania base ball eague was organized at Milton, on Saturday, with representatives from Lock Haven, Williamsport, Sunbury and Milton present. It was decided to play five games a week, beginning May 21st. The league will be under national protection. The Lock Haven club will be known as the Normal school team until that institution closes, then it will become the regular Lock Haven club.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS TO PRESIDE AT THE DEBATE.—The intercollegiate debate between Dickinson and the Pennsylvania State College, in the College chapel tonight, will be made a far more ceremonious affair than was at first intended. Governor Hastings will preside at the debate and the judges will be Atty. Gen'l. Mc-Cormick, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Prof. Lee, of Cornell.

A special train will leave Bellefonte at 7 o'clock this evening to carry passengers to the College and will return after the debate. The round trip fare from this place will be 50 cts., with corresponding rates from all points along the line.

The debate will begin at 8 o'clock and admission will be free.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION. - The first meeting of the University Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on Friday evening, at 7:30. All those who have joined the association or are interested in a systematic course of reading are earnestly invited to be present. For some days Miss Maud Stephens and Miss Edmunson, of Chicago, have been here seeing the people in the interest of the association, which is an out-growth of the famous congresses of the World's Fair. The object is to interest people in a practical and systematic course of study and to give them the advantage of co-operating with the best Universities and schools of the country. The plan of work is somewhat similar to the Chautauqua course, except that only one subject is studied at a time.

Madisonburg.

Mrs. Mary Shaffer is slowly improving after being very ill for the past week.

Master Blaine L. Noll is at present suffering with yellow jaundice which renders him unable to attend to his studies.

Rev. W. W. Sholl, of McElhattan. preached a very interesting sermon in the Lutheran church. His theme was taken from St. Matthew. 6:12.

Mrs. John Bailey is in a bad condition at present. She has had two strokes of apoplexy. She is unconscious and has not been able to eat or drink since last week.

E. H. Zeigler had an exciting adventure last week while driving along the pike east of Aaronsburg; his steed being in a lively notion was suddenly retarded by the interstopped so suddenly that its contents was emptied into the road.

Rebersburg

Mrs. Henry Wolfe, of near Wolfe's Store, is seriously ill with cancer of the stomach. Genial squire Garthoff, wife and daughter, of Coburn, visited here over Sunday. Al-

O. C. Stover's, Charles Gramley, George Kreamer's, Charles Smull's, Charles Bierly's and Willie Bierly's new houses are up and waiting for the plasterers.

ways glad to see you squire. Call again.

Herbert Stover, one of our estimable young men, will leave shortly for Smethport, Mc-Kean county, where he will enter a creamery to learn butter making.

Claud Haines, one of Rebersburg's most intelligent young men, is home again from Clinton county, where he taught school. Claude's friends are glad to see him back. The spring weather has an agreeable effect

on the Sabbath schools of this place, all of

them reporting an increase of attendance and membership. The Lutheran Sunday school numbers 167. Harry Kreamer, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and his sister, Mrs. Ada Brown, of Colchester, Ill., were called east on account of the sickness of their mother Mrs. Joseph Krea-

mer. Mrs. Kreamer died last Sunday even-County Sup't. Gramley has informed the writer that he has secured General Gordon. Ex-Senator from Georgia, to deliver an evening lecture at next winter teacher's institute. We think a better selection could

not have been made. On Sabbath evening another of Brush valley's boys preached in the United Evangelical church. Rev. Ira E. Spangler, son of Jonathan Spangler, who is at present from Western Pennsylvania to Washing- in company with his wife here visiting parents and friends. His sermon while not highly eloquent was rich in thought and left a very good impression. The Rev. and wife left for their home in

Sullivan county last Monday evening. Rev. William Sholl, of the M. E. church, at present serving his first charge at Mc-Elhattan, occupied Rev. Mumma's pulpit in the Lutheran church Sunday morning. Having been raised in our midst it was hard to believe that the boy of but a few years ago had developed into the eloquent preacher of the present. Rev. Sholl is a young man of exceptional ability and we predict for him a brilliant career in the work to which he has been called.

One of our cream gathers for the Spring Mills creamery had quite an interesting ex-Should the number of passengers not be perience last Monday morning. He started on his trip as usual and when about two right to carry participants in this excur- which he kept on his wagon. Imagine his sion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at union surprise when looking into the box he beheld a family of newly born kittens in it. surprise when looking into the box he beticket office, 360 Fifth avenue, and union The cat and kittens were at once deposited by the road side and left to make the best out of the situation they could. The mother cat however managed to carry her helpless