ME POINTS ABOUT THE NEW REV ENUE MEASURE.

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco and Telephone ong the Articles Selected to Con tribute to the Government-Will Go Linto Effect on July 1.

New York, June 15.—Many inquirers beset the internal revenue offices at No 114 Nassau street yesterday seeking in formation regarding the workings of the internal revenue office in collecting the internal revenue office in collecting the additional revenue tax made necessary by the war. As is well known, many of the increased rates c. taxation became operative yesterday. The tax on beer and ale, fixed at \$2 a barrel; tobacco, fixed at \$12 cents a pound; cigars, fixed at \$3.50 a thousand; cigarsties, at \$1.50 a thousand, went into effect yesterday. Only the stocks already in the hands of retailers, or salon keepers, escapes the tax, and the brewery that began operations yesterday without a barrel of beer, having loaded the cellars and store rooms of tis customers to their utmost capacity to effect this, will escape taxation on its manufactured product, and will only have to pay upen that yet to be produced.

Stamp Taxes.

Stamp Taxes.

Stamp Taxes.

The stamp taxes will go into effect on July 1, and it will be necessary to stamp each bank check, manifests of express packages, telegraph messages, indemnifying bond life insurance, lease, mortgage, passage to foreign countries, patent medicine, perfumery and wine. The internal revenue office has large quantities of beer and to-bacco stamps on hand, and they will be used before any call is made for new stamps. Over each of the new printed stamps will be stamped in red ink a distinguishing mark to show it has been bought under the increased price. After all that are now on hand have been used up a new series will be furnished by the treasury department, probably distinguished as "the series of 1893."

Cigar and tobacco dealers who called

Series of 1898."

Cigar and tobacco dealers who called at the revenue offices yesterday were informed that their stock on hand would be taxed at haif the rate fixed by law for eigars and tobacco. This, of course, is in accordance with the law.

Collecting Taxes.

Collecting Taxes.

The chief deputy, David S. Wendell, answered questions yesterday in the absence of the collector, John A. Mason. He said that he had no knowledge of what increased force would be necessary to collect the texes. No preparations had been made as yet, he said, and nothing would be done until a schedule of regulations was received from Washington. Copies of this will be placed in the hands of division superintendents, and they will notify the different persons and firms affected by the tax. It is presumed that dealers in articles upon which the tax goes into effect immediately will read of its provisions in the papers and that they will prepare an inventory of their stocks. As soon as the collector's force has been increased sufficiently to allow of his notifying the dealers, it will be done. This will be the official notification, but the tax will be reckoned from yesterday whether the taxpayer was officially notified yesterday or not. Upon receiving the dealer's inventory the deputy collector will investigate its correctness and affix the amount of tax.

Telephone Taxes.

Telephone Taxes.

Just how the telephone tax is to be collected puzzles the office, which has not gone very deeply into the subject anyway, as such details of administration will be settled by the schedule of tion will be settled by the schedule of regulations expected from Washington. It is presumed that the sworn statement of the telephone companies will be accepted, and that messages costing fifteen cents now, will, after July 1, cost sixteen cents, the company simply adding the one cent tax to be paid by thecustomer. Thus, it is thought, the companies will have no object in submitting other than a correct statement of its messages.

Bequests of Elijah A. Morse

Bequests of Elijah A. Morse.

Boston, June 15.—Ex-Representative Blijah A. Morse's will makeg a number of public bequests, amounting to \$10,000 in all. They were as follows: American Missionary Association, \$5,600; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$5,000; Mount Holyoke Fernate Seminary and College of South Hadley, the income to be used for the education of indigent, worthy, and deserving young women, \$5,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, \$5,000; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, \$5,000; Evangelical Concumptives' Home, founded by Dr. Chas. *Cullis, Boston, \$5,000; Evangelical Congregational church of Canton, the Income only to be used in the support of preaching, \$5,000; First Baptist church of Canton, income only to be used in support of church, \$5,000.

The rest of his property, real and personal, is left to his wife, his threesons, his brother and nieces and nephews.

Lieut. Co!, Rowan in New York.

New York, June 15.-Lleutenant Col-enel Andrew S. Rowan is at the Windsor hotel awaiting orders which will send him to the place in his regiment which his courage won him. It was only a month ago that Lieutenant Rowan, then a first lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, escaped from Culain an onen boat after conducting regottations with the insurgents which paved the way for the present preparations to occupy the Island. He risk-ed his life during every moment of his hazardous trip, and now he is enjoying the reward of his bravery.

The regiment to which Lieutenant sor hotel awaiting orders which will

The regiment to which Lieutenant Sixth United States volunteers and is now being raised in Tennessee and

Teas Purchased in Canada.

Montreal, June 15.—Practically the ught up by United States firms, and across the line, in order avoid the ten cents a pound war tax levied by the United States govern-ment Colonel Sewell, the United States consul at Toronto, during two or three days passed bills of lading showing 2,100 packages, valued at \$23,940.

AFTER THE BONDS

Crowd at the Sub-treasury To

New York, June 13.-Persons anxious New York, Juna 13.—Persons anxious to invest their savings in the new Issue of government bonds—clerks, store-keepers, small speculators, laborers and women even—crowded the office of Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhlman in the sub-treasury yesterday seeking information as to how they could loan money to this government blanks for applications were handed to hundreds of persons, and the clerks in the office were kept continually busy giving out information in the continually busy giving out information. continually busy giving out informa-

continually busy giving out information to an anxious public.

Though the application for blanks was so large that they had to be given out sparingly, few persons made an actual purchase, evidently wishing to go home and think the matter over first. Up to noon less than twenty bonds of denominations of \$500 or less were bought and paid for.

To guard against speculators and to give the public every possible chance to invest, no person is allowed to invest more than \$500, applicants at the subtreasury for bonds of larger denominations must be sent to the treasurer of the United States at Washington.

Circulars were distributed to the postoffice and its branches and to express offices, where persons anxious to subscribe may do so any day or evening up to eight o'clock, until the subscription closes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on July 14 next.

How They Are to Be Issued.

How They Are to Be Issued.

How They Are to Be Issued.

The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, 100, 500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable August 1, 1918. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

The law, authorizing this issue of

The law, authorizing this issue of honds provides that in alloting them take bonds provides that in alloting them tas several subscriptions of individua's shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts w.il be first allotted. All individual subscriptions for 500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

Allotments on subscriptions for more than \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscriptions, the to the size of the subscriptions, the smallest subscriptions being first allotted and so on. Persons subscribing for more than \$600 must send cash or certified checks to the amount of two per cent. of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to make full payment for his subscription. The allotment to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

MAY ATTACK SPAIN'S COAST.

A New Squadron to Be Formed Under

A New Squadron to Be Formed Under Commodore Schley.

Newport News, Va., June 15.—The most significant news here is the statement by a naval officer that one of the most daring movements in the history of naval warfare, with Commodore Schley to put it into effect, is a strong probability of the near future.

His venture is the sending of a new flying squadron to Spanish waters to locate Spain's reserve fleet.

Should the fleet remain in Cadiz harbor the plan of the navy department it is said contemplates the dispatch of a second or reinforcing squadron to Spanish waters and the capture or annihilation of the Cadiz fleet.

The second fleet would probably consist of two battleships, several cruisers and a number of coillers.

There is no doubt that a new squadron will be formed in Hampton Roads and all indications point to the fact that it will be sent across the Atlante if the Spanish reserve fleet does not make a quick move for Cuba or Porto Rico.

ake a quick move for Cuba or Porto

make a quick move for Cuba or Porto Rico.

This step may not be inaugurated, however, until Admiral Cervera's fleet is either captured or destroyed.

It is said that the new squadron will be composed of the cruisers Brooklyn (Commodore Schley's flagship), New York, Mineapolis, Columbia, St. Paul, Yale, St. Louis and Harvard. Three of these ships are now here or in Hampton Roads. All have a speed of more than twenty-one knots, and they would form as fleet and strong a flying squadron as could be organized from the American navv. Their coal carrying capacity ranges from 2,000 to 4,000 tons. The Cheinnatt and Newark, now at Norfolk, would hardly join the new squadron because of their small coal capacity.

The Harvard's gun mounts have been.

The Harvard's gun mounts have been placed in position and eight 5-inch guns were hoisted aboard yesterday.

Hobart Won Abroad

ampionship contest opened yesterday the Liverpool cricket grounds, Alg-urth. The entries were good, all the est English players being engaged ex-

oest English players being engaged ex-cept the brothers Badeley, whose ab-sence was due to the illness of Mr. Wilfred Baddeley.

In the preliminary round for the gentlemen's singles, Mr. Clarence Ho-bart of the United States beat Mr. Wolff of Liverpool. The other con-lests were uninteresting.

International Missionary Unio

Clifton Springs, June 13.—At the close of the meetings of the International Missionary Union the following candidates, accepted for the foreign field, were presented by Mrs. White Miss Grace Soper, Miss Glenck and Miss Matthews. The Misses Wyckoff, who have spent several years in China, spoke in Chinese. Saturday evening's meetings were devoted to the interests of higher education and the place of schools in the mission fields of a direct evangelical character. This has been a question which has called out a variety of opinions among the missionaries. A number spoke on the subject. Dr. C. W. P. Merritt of China presided.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EMPEROF OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S LIFE.

His Assurances of Auxlety for the Crown of Spain and the Cabled Rumors of His Ef forts to Raise Europe Against Us Makes His Majesty Interesting to Our People

The assurances of anxiety on the part of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the Crown of Spain and the cabled rumors of his efforts to raise Europe against the United States make the polyglot empire of his majesty a matter of direct interest to our people.

We have paid but little attention to the beer garden scenes lately in the Austrian Reichstag, and neither the discontent of the Magyars nor the po-litical demands of the young Czechs, have much concerned the people of the United States, since the exile and death of Louis Kossuth. When the great Hungarian patriot came to this country the people of the United States gave him funds, a warm welcome in the name of freedom and the privileges usually accorded to a distinguished stranger in Washington. Mr. Soward and the late "Sunset" Cox and many others made warm speeches appealing to Magyars and to all American patriots alike to stand by the Hungarian cause. There is not any apology due Francis Joseph for our action in 1870. Though one portion of the dual Empire would probably reciprocate by now discountenancing acts of hostility against the United States on the part of the head of the state, it is nevertheless a fact that beyond wishing well to others made warm speeches appealing less a fact that beyond wishing well to freedom everywhere we have not as a people taken any particular interest in Austro-Hungarian affairs for many years. We may do so again because it is almost impossible to doubt that the head of the House of Hapsburg has dis-played both in his own person and in the case of his Majesty's Premier, Golu-chowski, a tone of bitter unfriendlichowski, a tone of bitter unfriendilness to the people and institutions of
the United States. Count Goluchowski has gone so far as to publicly urge
upon Europe the necessity of combining against us commercially, and his
august master has followed up this
step by repeated invitations to European Courts to intervene in our contest with Spain in the common interest
of the lame, crippled, humpbacked, bewigged and wrinkled monarchies of
Europe. With the affairs of that con-Europe. With the affairs of that continent we have no concern. It is not the intention of the United States to interfere in the domestic affairs of any foreign people. But our espousal of the case of Kossuth helped to create the autonomy of Hungary and as we have in this country many of the for-mer subjects of the Austrian kaiser, the political condition of the people of central Europe can hardly be a matter

The people of the United States may herefore be compelled to renew their former interest in the Emperor Francis roseph and his affairs, apart entirely from the fact that he may at any time spring into notice as the author of a European concert against the new for ward policy of this country. Of course we have no fear of any such concert. And if all Europe would be so mad as to regard these United States as all Europe once regarded the First Napoteon, this country has enough of the former subjects of these European countries to stand between us and an American Waterloo, even if all the na tive Americans kept saying nothing but sawing wood. We need not raise a hand should such an issue be thrust upon us. Indeed the somewhat rickety throne of Austria would hardly bear such a strain just now as participation in a European concert would put upon it. And the opinion prevails in more centres than America that it is the tact and urbunity of the Emperor alone which makes the House of Haps burg a factor at all in Europe; and that when Francis Joseph dies as many lines of cleavage are likely to set in through his mosaic empire as manifested themselves in the once proud Empire of Charlemagne, of which there

of indifference to Americans.

is now no trace.

The present Emperor was hardly seated on the throne in 1848 when he saw the expulsion of Louis Philippe engender a revolution among his subjects, and it is not unlikely that to the jects, and it is not unlikely that to the fear of seeing the throne of the Bourhons fall in Spain, and thus the contagion spread from Madrid to Vienna, is due much of that solicitious interest in us now shown by the Emperor of Austro-Hungary. It is not our fault but Spain's misfortune that the proud and pedigreed race over which his majesty's niece is Queen Regent, should so conduct itself in Cuba as to make American intervention a humane nocessity as was that of Austria in Bosnia sity as was that of Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovnia in 1870.

It may therefore so happen that Francis Joseph would court the fates and that the close of his reign would see the renewal of those aspiration for liberty which in 1848 drove Prince Metternich from the Austrian Capital, and gave a free constitution to the Austrian people. The present Emperor ought not to forget that it was the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand which kept the Hapsburg dynasty from fall-ing in 1848. In order to qualify him for reigning in this crisis, Francis Joseph, then a minor, was declared of age so as to give his ascent of the throne the legal sanction of the con-stitution in the eyes of the people. It was only through the assistance of wiser councils that those who now surround him, that the young Emperor was proclaimed, and it was through the military aid of Russia and by rather clever manipulation of the popular forces that a peace was maintained which secured the succession. Nor can we forget that the practice

of petty intrigues such as is now attributed to him well becomes the Emperor

and his family. For a thousand years
the House of Hapsburg has maintained
itself by crimes that call for the condemnation of the decalogue. It was by
these arts that the dukes of Austria
pushed that insignificant state into the
proportions of an Empire. It was a
duke of Austria that betrayed Richard
Plantaganet to the Sarceens. It was a Plantaganet to the Saracens. It was a duke of Austria that held Richard Coeur de Leon for twelve years in a Danublan castle; and another of the race that did all manner of hideous things in order to incorporate the crowns of Bohemia, Transylvania and Austria. The character of his ancestors also well befits the present Emperor. In the dispute between England and France in 1854 the aim of the Emperor of Astria was to trim between the contending powers. Calling himself an ally of the Western powers he came out of the scramble protector of Moldavia and Wallachia, and so became one of the contracting parties of the peace of Paris in 1856. He thus vastly solidified himself in the seat into which adventitious circumstances had thrust him. He was also successful in the attempt to maintain for a long time the predominance of Austria over Prussia in the Germanic Diet; and no one will deny that the ill-starred at-tept of his brother Maximilian to sub-vert the Monroe Doctrine had the full and unconditional approval of whole Austrian Court. He was then the enemy of America as he is to-day. Therefore there are many probabilities Therefore there are many probabilities as well as some powerful dynastic reasons why the cables from Paris which speak of the perpicious activity of Austria do no injustice to the Austrian Emperor, whose family masked in piety have ever been the unscrupulous fees of liberty, and of whom a caustic writer has well said that "they gave idiots to Spain in the guise of Kings, harlots to France in the guise of Queens, tyrants to the Netherlands Kings, harlots to France in the guise of Queens, tyrants to the Netherlands in the guise of regents, monsters to the new world in the guise of warriors and empty-headed bigots to lord it over the brave people of the Holy Roman Empire." This is a crushing indictment and it is perhaps one of the retributions of avenging time that the man who is now conspiring against us has who is now conspiring against us no direct heir for the throne his fathers had stolen and is likely to be succeeded by a madman who is never likely to reign and who is one of the wickedest men on earth.

THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER.

Private Ship of War Bent on Doing Its Best to Help the Country.

When the American privateer came to the front in the war of 1812 it did come as a pirate.

It came as a private ship of war bent n doing its best to help the country,

on doing its best to help the country, which had only a small naval force.

These vessels and their services to the Republic were admirably illustrated in the case of the General Armstrong, a small ship mounting only seven guns and carrying ninety men.

The General Armstrong sailed from the Market and carrying ninety men.

New York and captured many British prizes in the first two years of the In September, 1814, she was lying in

the harbor of Fayal, Azores Islands, when a British squadron of several ships sailed in. This squadron was on its way to Jamaica, where a great fleet was being assembled by the English to capture

On seeing the General Armstrong which was under command of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the British prepared to attack her. The principal English vessels in the squadron were the ship Plantagenet, of 74 guns, the frigate-Roia, 44, and the brig Carnation, of 18.

Commodore Lloyd gave orders to capture the Yankee so that she could be used in the expedition against New Orleans. All were sailing ships in those days, and the first attack on the "Yankee" was made by a boat party of 150 men.

These were repulsed with terrible loss, and a second attack was made with 500 men, which met with a similar fate.

Amazed at the fighting qualities of the American privateer Commodore Lleyd then ordered one of the big ships to be "worn" into position so that she could get her big guns to bear on the General Armstrong.

Before this could be done Capt. Reld cuttied his ship and landed with his The little company took refuge in an old stone convent on a high hill and defied the enemy. The official report of the British Con-

sul shows that the losses on that side in killed and wounded was 300 men. while the American had only 2 killed and 7 wounded.

By this gallant fight of Capt. Reid and his men New Orlean The British squadron did not reach Jamaica in time to co-operate in the ttack, and when they finally reached here Gen. Jackson had the city in a ondition to repel their attack

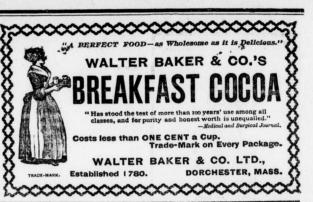
This wonderful exploit of the General Armstrong is not referred to in any of the regular histories of American Navy, though it certainly de serves a place there.

The privateers of those days, so far as this country was concerned, were the volunteer navy of the Republic. They struck out boldly for the enemy's country and were ready for a fight at a moment's notice.

The volunteer navy of to-day would do the same thing if given the opportunity.

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and on payment of 50 cents the return limit may be extended to Au-gust 31. Tickets for side trips from Washington to Gettysburg, Richmond,

Old Point Comfort, and Southern bat-

Convention National Educational Association, Washington, D. C.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad

For the National Educational Asociation Convention to be held at tlefields will be on sale at the ticket Washington, D. C., July 7 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Washington and return at rate of single fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 membership fee. These tickets will be sold on, and good going, July 4 to 7, and good to return leaving Washington July 8 to 15, when stamped by Joint Agent at Washington. By depositing ticket

Bears the Bignature Chart Hitchiri.

office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Washington during the continuance of the Convention.

Something new in the annals of war is a matron for a regiment, in which capacity Mrs. Susan A. Glenn, of Washington, a soldiers' widow and mother of a soldier in the present war, goes to the front.

Bears the Signature Charff Flutchers,