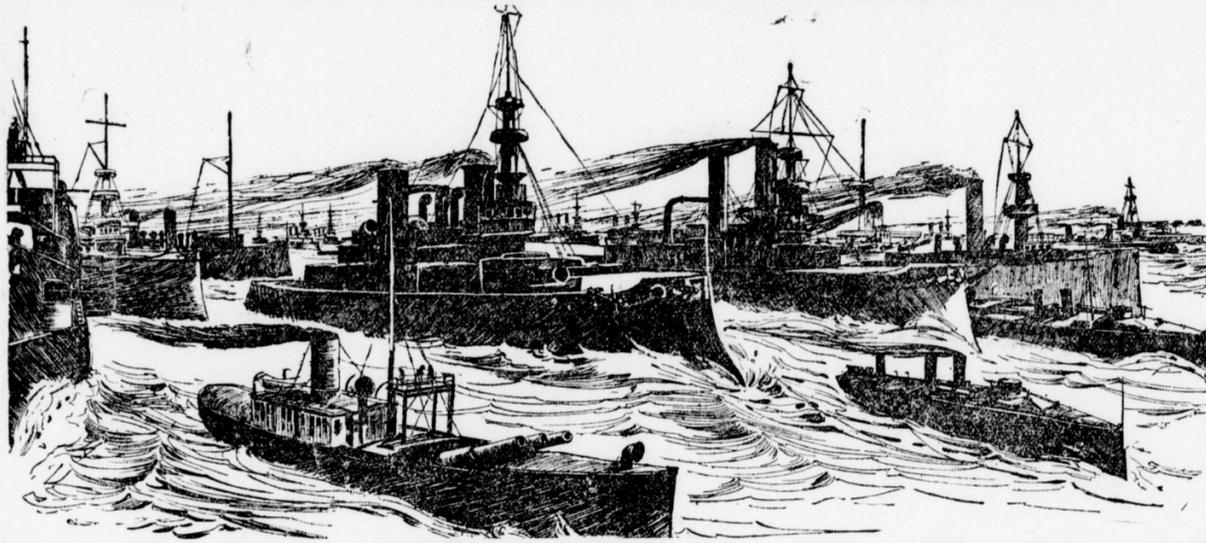


THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, NOW BLOCKADING CUBAN PORTS.



NEW YORK. DETROIT. CINCINNATI. VESUVIUS. INDIANA. IOWA. PURITAN. FOOTE. TERROR. DUPONT.

THE FIRST CALL.

President McKinley Asks for 125,000 Volunteers.

A New Army Corps is to be Established in the South Under Gen. Brooke, Preparatory to the Invasion of Cuba.

Washington, April 25.—The president on Saturday called upon the people of the United States to manifest their martial strength and battle with a foreign foe.

Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

A vast number of telegrams have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger, offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army.

The formation of a grand army corps in the Department of the South, under command of Gen. Brooke, divided into three divisions, with headquarters at the three gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army.

The following is the president's proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on April 20, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government of the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect;" and

Whereas, By an act of congress approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution: the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 122nd.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

Divided Into Two Squadrons.

Madrid, April 30.—Dispatches received here from Manila say the United States fleet is expected to arrive at Manila on Sunday. The Spanish fleet has been divided into two squadrons. Two cruisers remain at the front of Manila. The remaining Spanish warships under Admiral Montojo are patrolling the western coasts, awaiting the arrival of the American warships. The Spanish fleet has been reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser said to be capable of steaming 20 knots and armed as a warship.

The Cushing Disabled.

Washington, April 28.—The torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron of Admiral Sampson off Havana, in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result. It is said, of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge of her.

Wheat Goes Up to \$1.20.

Chicago, April 26.—Panic stricken bears on "change yesterday bid the price of May wheat up to \$1.20 per bushel, an advance of six cents from the closing price on Saturday, and five cents over the best previous figure on this delivery.

WAR REVENUES.

Mr. Dingley Talks of Proposed Taxation—The Necessity is Imperative, in Order to Meet the Extraordinary Expenses of the Hour.

Washington, April 27.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, yesterday submitted to the house with the war revenue bill the following report:

The precipitation on the United States of war with Spain has rendered it necessary that the committee on ways and means provide for war expenses on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations. The destruction of the battleship Maine on February 15 caused congress to prepare for any exigency, and by joint resolution it appropriated \$50,000,000 for national defense.

The apparent cash balance in the treasury when the joint resolution appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense was passed was about \$22,000,000, including the \$10,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$12,000,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as \$12,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent, and minor coins, leaving only \$10,000,000. But of this amount \$11,000,000 consisted of receipts from sale of Pacific railroad bonds in the treasury for the payment of that amount of Pacific railroad bonds due January 1 next, and \$38,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, held for the payment of the notes of national banks failed, in liquidation or reducing circulation. Deducing these amounts and the actual available cash in the treasury at that time belonging to the government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund, was only \$5,000,000.

Inasmuch as a working balance of about \$40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the government, there remained only \$25,000,000 belonging to the government available for use in meeting the \$50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary, to meet all of the expenditures under the \$50,000,000 appropriation—all of which will have been expended within a few weeks—to use \$2,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

As the expenses of the preparations for defense that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month, or \$300,000,000 a year, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee is of the opinion that the necessities of the country as well as Spain with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that will make prolongation of hostilities useless.

It will be necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow on the credit of the government from time to time as the public necessities will require. We have therefore given authority to issue and sell not exceeding \$500,000,000 of ten-twenty 3 per cent. coin bonds, to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such a loan will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people.

A RAIN OF IRON HAIL.

Three of Admiral Sampson's Ships Throw 300 Shells Into the Forts at Matanzas.

Key West, April 28.—The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati bombarded the forts at Matanzas Wednesday afternoon. The engagement began at 12:57 and closed at 1:15. There were no casualties on the American side. Great damage is known to have been done to Matanzas and it is believed there was loss of life.

The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled. About 12 eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. Five or six light shells were fired from the half completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished.

In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 4,000 to 7,000 yards. The Spanish earthworks and battery were plowed up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

Synopsis of the President's Proclamation.

Washington, April 27.—The president by proclamation has allowed Spanish vessels in United States waters till May 21, inclusive, for loading and departing, and Spanish ships met at sea shall be permitted to continue their voyage if loaded before that time in the United States. Spanish vessels bound for the United States, which sailed prior to April 21, are exempt from capture and allowed to discharge cargo. The president's proclamation declares the right of search will be exercised with strict regard for rights of neutrals, and mail steamers will rarely be interfered with.

"ON TO MANILA."

Our Warships Sail for the Philippine Capital.

The Spanish Fleet Prepares for a Fight with Admiral Dewey's Squadron—Strength of the Respective Armadas—Believed that a Naval Combat Will Soon Take Place.

Hong Kong, April 28.—The vessels of the American squadron steamed away from Mirs bay for Manila yesterday afternoon. Many Spanish vessels are leaving Manila with passengers and treasure and the Americans are anticipating the capture of rich prizes.

The United States Asiatic squadron consists of the flagship Olympia, one of the best cruisers afloat, with Rear Admiral George Dewey as commander-in-chief of the squadron. There are also the cruisers Baltimore, Boston, Concord and Raleigh; the gunboat Petrel, dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, the steamer Nanshan, a store ship, and the steamer Zafiro, a collier.

The Spanish fleet at the Philippine islands may be able to resist the United States fleet for a short time with the assistance of the guns from the Spanish ports, but otherwise the American vessels would make very short work of the Spanish squadron, which consists of the following vessels: Cruisers Reina Cristina, Castilla, Velasco and Don Juan De Austria; the gunboats Paraguanay, Uloa, El Cano, General Lezo and Marquez Del Duero, together with three transports.

Madrid, April 28.—The minister of marine is in receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Montojo, commanding the fleet at Manila, announcing that he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he could await the coming of the American fleet supposed to be moving against Manila and Cavite.

London, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Mail says: United States Consul General Williams accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it, but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents.

The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels. On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival. His men are in the best spirits and excellent health. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for America. Her ships carry 122 guns, as against 96 or thereabouts in the Spanish fleet.

SHERMAN RESIGNS.

Judge Day Succeeds Him as Secretary of State—Governors of States are Asked to Fill Their Quotas for the Volunteer Army.

Washington, April 26.—Congress yesterday formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service; Secretary Sherman resigned his position as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the war department called on the several states for their quotas to the volunteer army of the United States.

Washington, April 27.—The president yesterday nominated William R. Day, of Ohio, to be secretary of state, vice John Sherman, resigned, and John B. Moore, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state, vice William R. Day. The senate confirmed Mr. Day's nomination.

Mines at Hampton Roads.

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—The entrance to Hampton Roads, the key to Washington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Richmond, Newport News and many other less important cities, has been mined and a state of pacific blockade declared. The harbor is now in control of the United States navy and no vessel is allowed to enter Hampton Roads between the hours of sunset and sunrise. A patrol fleet has been organized and all vessels are stopped and detained outside the capes until daybreak. The patrol fleet will act as guides through the mine field.

PROCLAIMED NEUTRALITY.

Four of the Six Great Powers of Europe Have Done So—Reasons Why Germany and Austria Hold Back—Portugal's Delay Helps Spain.

Washington, April 28.—Four out of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely: Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. There remain of the great powers Germany and Austria, neither of which have yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is not doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude sooner or later.

The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation. From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to British and German commerce.

It is understood that this matter of right of search is causing the hesitation on the part of Germany, and that if it is satisfactorily established that German merchant ships shall not be subject to harassment, Germany will adopt the same course as other nations.

The attitude of Portugal is felt to be more important just at present than that of any of the great powers of Europe, owing to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde islands, belonging to Portugal. Considerable apprehension was felt in official circles here, as it was felt that Portugal's vicinage to Spain might induce her to withhold neutrality for a time. She owns the Cape Verde group, the Azores and the Madieras, which would give the Spanish fleet three very important bases of operation. Portugal has done her neighbor a good turn in deferring the proclamation until the Spanish ships laid in stores and coal and got ready to sail.

TO HELP GOMEZ.

Cienfuegos and Sagua La Grande are Well Adapted for Bases of Supplies for the Insurgent Army in Cuba and Could Easily be Taken.

Washington, April 26.—The strategic boards of the army and navy are being urged to supplement the pacific blockade by taking one port on the north coast of Cuba and one on the south coast, for the purpose of establishing a junction with Gen. Gomez' insurgent troops at Sancti Spiritus, and with Gen. Garcia's insurgents in Santiago. It is felt that small ports could be taken practically without opposition, and that Cienfuegos on the south coast and Sagua la Grande on the north coast are best fitted as these bases of supplies.

Cienfuegos, on the south coast, is the point most accessible to the commands of both Gomez and Garcia, while Sagua is within easy reach of Gomez. By having two bases, one on the north and one on the south, the danger of interruption in the communication from one or the other would be avoided.

With two such bases of operation secured, the Cuban forces in the field could be speedily equipped with arms, ammunition and supplies. It is said that Gomez and Garcia have the men and the enthusiasm capable of striking an effective blow once they have arms in hand, and that the only reason for their present inaction is their failure to have adequate ammunition for a strong forward movement on the Spanish forces.

Do Not Anticipate a Bombardment.

Key West, April 26.—The British steamer Myrtledeane has arrived here from Havana. Her commander reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received at Havana just previous to the departure of the Myrtledeane. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat immediately jumped from 24 cents to 30 cents a pound. According to Capt. Milburn, Havana does not fear bombardment, because the Spaniards say that the United States began the war in the interest of humanity, and a bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose.

A Treasonable Letter.

Washington, April 29.—Another letter has been held up because it contained treasonable information. The postmaster at Santa Cruz, Cal., reported that a letter addressed to Premier Sagasta, Spain, had been mailed there and under direction of Assistant Attorney Tynes its contents were examined. It was mailed by a woman who gave an address where an answer would reach her, and contained information in regard to the fortifications of San Francisco. It also described points lower down the coast where Spanish vessels could land troops.

STRUGGLES OF CUBA.

The Beautiful and Proliferous Island Always Subjected to Spanish Misrule.

Cuba is the richest little nation in the world in proportion to its size, and to be on friendly terms with her is worth millions to Uncle Sam. Years ago, when the old encyclopedias were written, Cuba was set down as a "little island and surpassingly rich in all tropical products." In those days there was little communication between the ports and the interior of the island, and the great, rich, fertile center was left to natives, who cultivated the ground year after year, ate the fruits, died and were buried in the midst of tropical plenty. They had no idea of the riches that lay in the great groves, which it was their pride to cultivate. Their only idea of wealth was that of possession, and as they planted trees and raised cattle their wealth began and ended. They knew nothing of the immense value of the copper, coal and bitumen mines there, and the valuable stones so freely unearthed in Cuba were to them only ornaments to be worn by their women. The marvelous exports of sugar cane and tobacco were things of myth and fancy, meant only for the brain of a few ambitious ones, who suggested their possibilities.

Now and then in the old days of Cuba some explorer would penetrate the interior and, with a promoter following on his heels, would suggest that the island be thrown open to cultivation and export. But at this the poor down-trodden natives only smiled and shook their heads, for they knew well that it would bring nothing to them.

For Cuba in those days lay under a pall. A great black mantle, as dark as death and as cruel as the grave, was spread over it. In the city of Havana—that lovely, palace-like town by the sea-coast—there dwelt a governor-general, a stern man sent from Spain, who demanded of the natives a yearly return; and to him must be paid money, money and nothing but money every day in the year.

Well-educated Cubans knew that in 1492 a Spaniard named Columbus had come over in the name of Queen Isabella and had touched the island of Cuba with his sword. "In the name of the queen of Spain I take possession," he said as he smote the fertile land with his sharp blade. And for 400 years they had felt the sting of the blow and had smarted under it.

Without representation in Spain, without even a Cuban in Madrid, the stern city over the sea, without one counselor in the queen's cabinet to tell of their struggles, they were compelled to work year after year, to dig the soil, to plant the seed, to raise the crops, to gather the fruits, to ship to market and to pay tribute in whatever and every form they could, without anything in return to compensate them.

Down from Key West and from St. Augustine and Tampa, Punta Gorda, Jacksonville and other happy cities of Florida there came seamen on vessels who stopped over in the ports and visited with the Cubans. These told grand stories of the United States' rule.

The Cubans listened in silence for many years, until in 1850, after a hard year, they began to get very discontented, and in the years of 1850-51 they got the American seamen to help them fight for their independence. They wanted to have one little corner of the island which they could rule and where they could grow rich, but the Spanish crown laughed at them and sent over great ships to fire upon them until those who wanted to be free were killed and the rest were subdued and ready to work on in silence for another generation.

In September, 1868, the whole island broke out in revolt and the people declared their independence. They formed a national junta and appointed Don Manuel Cespedes their commander in chief. For two years they waged a guerrilla warfare, hoping to drive out from the island the wicked Spanish rulers, but they could not do it. Spain sent new men faster than they could kill off the old ones, and again Cuba settled down to oppression.

In 1895 Cuba broke out again. This time with the most vigorous effort of her history. She organized a national junta, with its headquarters in the most powerful city in the world, and from New York the Cuban warfare was carried on. Within three years Cuba showed that she could govern herself wisely and well.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Chinese Viceroy.

The vicerey of Hankow is a nice man, but he didn't ask us to lunch. He is a great scholar. He is a student of John Stuart Mill and Metropolitan time tables. He is what you call an advanced man. He wrote such a splendid article on the advantages of steam engines two years ago that the emperor wrote: "Dear Sir: I entirely agree with you; please build a railway between Peking and Hankow." And already a few hundred feet of embankment have been built—there is a temporary cessation of work, owing to lack of funds—but it is confidently expected that in about four centuries the line will be completed. Meanwhile he is running an iron works and a cotton mill on strictly European lines, but with a difference—he has the most expensive English machinery, and he has English workmen, but he won't allow an Englishman to have any voice in the management. Knowing Confucius off by heart and half Mencius, he himself is, of course, the best person to manage a cotton mill and an iron works. He can't understand why both ventures are dead losses.—Providence Journal.

Breathing Solid Dust.

An aeronaut says that there is the same difference in the air at the earth's surface and at an altitude of half a mile that there is between water in a muddy puddle and the purest spring water. He states that for a time one feels, after coming down from an ascent, as if one were breathing "solid dust."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

\$500 Reward. The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891. HENRY AUGUR, President.

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