



## SPAIN HAS HER ULTIMATUM

GIVEN UNTIL SATURDAY TO LEAVE CUBA.

Congress Passes a Resolution for Intervention and Spain, Warned.—She will Refuse and War is now Certain.—A Call for Volunteers.—Spanish Minister Leaves Washington.

The resolutions as agreed on by the conferees of both houses are as follows, and signed by the President:  
"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 a right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government 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 land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"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 active service of the 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 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."

The President yesterday noon signed the resolutions passed by Congress ordering Spain to get out of Cuba and that the island shall be an independent government.

A copy of the resolutions was telegraphed to the Spanish government. Along with it went the ultimatum of our government that Spain be allowed until Saturday noon for her answer. If by that time there is no reply, or Spain's answer is that she will not comply, then our battleships will be ordered to Havana and blockade that port and a part of the fleet go to Porto Rico and take possession. Our fleet can be at Havana by Saturday evening and carry out these instructions.

The Spanish minister asked for and received his passports and left Washington for Spain, via Canada.

In a very short time, after Saturday noon, the world will know whether it will be, War or Peace.

The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1.15 o'clock 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. It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately it reached the President and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately 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 solely 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. Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings.

The first session in anticipation of the reception of the resolution, was devoted largely to questions of finance and military policy, as well as the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered the important point at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

The speedy progress of military and naval preparations indicated the conviction on the part of the administration that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties is not probable.

As to the course of events in the immediate future the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According 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 unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passport 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 phase of the negotiations as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers, assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal declaration 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.

In this connection it may be stated that the army and naval 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 mentioned 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 very quiet at all legations and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution the President will demand that Spain shall evacuate the island. The demand for this will be flat footed and absolute and no tentative or half way reply will satisfy the President. Nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control or the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the administration.

Possibly the suggestion that the matter has been referred to the cortes which meets Wednesday for its consideration may be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the putting into effect 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 given.

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba promptly measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as is at present understood, be begun at once. There are 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."

### Condensed War News.

The Spanish Inquiry Commission's report, is framed to make it appear that the Maine was afire and exploded her magazines herself.

The Spaniards were exasperated by the Senate's action. The Madrid Government ordered extraordinary measures taken throughout Spain to protect our Minister, Consuls and citizens. Rioting was renewed in Malaga.

The European powers have abandoned their project of mediation. They concluded, from the way their first offer was rejected at Washington, that it would be useless to try again. Spain's Queen Regent continues to beg her kinsman, Austria's Emperor, to interfere in her behalf, but he is discouraged.

Berlin correspondent cables that England's refusal to participate again in joint European action at Washington rendered all the other powers impotent to accomplish anything there.

Europe recognizes, an official of Italy's Foreign Ministry said that "Spain has not the same rights over Cuba that God Almighty has. Spain forgot that her rights were subordinate to her duties and she must pay the penalty."

The Pope says he will labor day and night to stave off war as long as possible. He still has faith that Archbishop Ireland may prevail upon President McKinley to decide for peace.

The Spanish Minister chartered an American steamer to convey the Spanish residents of Tampa—408 in number—to Havana Monday.

Government plans for an attack on Spain are complete. The Key West squadron will attack Havana, the flying squadron Porto Rico and the Asiatic squadron the Philippines when war is declared.

The plan of attack by Sampson's fleet upon Havana's forts contemplates active bombardment by two battleships and four monitors, while the rest of the fleet lies off ready to give assistance or repel Spanish warships.

Senator Teller says the silver men will oppose a war bond issue until all other sources of revenue are exhausted. The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to favor a tax of \$1 a barrel on beer in the new bill for war revenue. A tax on railroad tickets is suggested.

Capt. Sampson's big fleet will hereafter devote its time to drilling and target practice.

The Government allowed the British steamship Hempstead to load with 3,000 tons of coal at Norfolk for St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands. Then a naval board examined the vessel, and she and her cargo were turned over to Uncle Sam.

The steamship St. Paul has gone to Philadelphia to get her armament and be altered into a cruiser.

Secretary Alger announced that his department will not make public any news concerning the movement of troops.

Citizens of Key West cheered the two colored regiments of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry as they marched through the town. The final destination of these regiments is Tortugas.

Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") offered his services to Gen. Miles in case of war, and pledged himself to lead 500 men to Cuba.

Thousands of persons in Richmond turned out to see and honor Gen. Lee. Major General Miles, commander of the army, said a few days ago, that considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the raising of troops in the event of war. He thought the people should understand this situation more thoroughly than appears to be the case at present.

"In the event of the passage of the resolution reported by the senate foreign relations committee," said General Miles, "the president would have authority to call into the service of the government militia to the number of 12,000,000 men."

"The third section of the resolution directs and empowers the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

### WHAT IT WOULD COST.

To Equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania on a War Basis.

To equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania on a war basis it would be necessary to add 45 men to each company.

To equip the 6,000 men to fill the N. G. P. the state would be required to expend at once almost \$200,000. A uniform costs about \$9. A gun will cost the state \$10 at wholesale rates. In addition to these items of outfit, the following articles would be needed by each new guardsman: A knapsack, a haversack, a canteen, a knife, a fork and a spoon, a meal ration can, side arms, and cartridge box, a rubber blanket and a woolen blanket. The sum total of equipment for each man would be about \$30. These figures were gleaned from guard officers, who talked quite freely on the outlook.

The boys are paid only when in service. Privates are paid \$1.50 per day for the first three years' enlistment. Should they re-enlist within thirty days, they receive \$1.75 when on duty during the next three years. A second re-enlistment brings their pay up to \$2, and there stops. A corporal draws \$1.75 per day; second sergeant, \$2; first sergeant, \$3; non-commissioned staff officers, \$2; second lieutenant, \$3.80; first lieutenant, \$4.17; captain, \$5; major, \$6.66; lieutenant colonel, \$7.25, and colonel, \$9. These are figures paid by the state, but should the boys go into the national service, they would be reduced to regular army pay.

### Forthcoming Farmers' Institutes.

Professor Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture and director of farmers' institutes, is sending out notices to local members of the state board of agriculture and members of each county agricultural, horticultural and kindred organizations of Pennsylvania asking them to meet on the second Tuesday of June next in the office of the county commissioners for the purpose of selecting the places for holding institutes for the ensuing season. The formation of an institute committee for each locality in which institutes are to be held is one of the requirements of the meetings. The state under recent legislation expends \$12,500 annually on farmers' institutes.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SENATE FOUR DAYS IN TALKING ON CUBA.

The House and Senate Differ and a Deadlock is Sure.—McKinley Claims He Wants to go Ahead as Soon as He Has Authority from Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Spanish "Manana" (to-morrow) has been entirely too conspicuous in Washington during the week just passed. It may not be true that the administration is scheming for further delay, but it is quite certain that it did nothing to try to prevent the waste of four precious days by Senators in talking without saying anything that had not been said before by themselves or by others. It is equally certain that the Senators who were most anxious for delaying the final vote upon the resolution authorizing the use of the army and navy and the militia of the several states to force the Spanish out of Cuba were those who have stuck the closest to Mr. McKinley since the Cuban business began, and the same crowd, now that the Senate has adopted a resolution differing from the House resolution in several particulars, notably the recognition of Cuban independence, are trying to secure more delay by bringing about a deadlock between the House and Senate. What could have been done in an hour has been dragged along an entire week. It is enough to make men suspect trickery somewhere, even if they can't exactly locate it.

Mr. McKinley claims that he is anxious to go right ahead and drive the Spaniards out of Cuba just as soon as Congress clothes him with the necessary authority, and it may be that he is, but the action of Hanna and his peace-at-any-price associates in the Senate in scheming in every manner to get delay will make the claim doubted by some until actual proof is given by orders to the fleet at Key West and the soldiers now being gathered at southern ports. Every way one turns he's confronted by an "if", just now. If Mr. McKinley acts upon that resolution he will please the country; if he should exercise his constitutional right to hold it ten days before signing it, he would rouse the country to a state of indignation.

Nothing manlier nor truer has been said during this session of Congress than the reply of Representative Bailey, of Texas, to the taunt that he had lost his head, when he hotly replied to what he characterized as ungentlemanly interruptions on the part of Representative Dalzell, of Pa. "That a man may lose his temper under very great provocation," said Mr. Bailey, "is a very natural thing; but men may lose their tempers and still not lose their heads. But if in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads. I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self respect by submitting to one."

Senator Money apologized to the Senate for having been unparliamentary in calling Senator Wellington a liar when the latter charged that the former had gone to Cuba as agent for a newspaper, but he did not and has not apologized to Wellington. On the contrary, he took especial pains to emphasize his personal responsibility outside of the Senate chamber for the language. There is probably not a man in the Senate who is so absolutely friendless as Wellington, and it is all his own fault too. It seems impossible for him to let an opportunity go by to make a monkey of himself. He alone of all the Senators said in his speech that we have no reason or cause to fight Spain.

Although there have been all sorts of denials concerning an attempted European intervention by force at the last minute to prevent the U. S. taking Cuba away from Spain, it is a fact that members of the administration have been sounded by European diplomats for the purpose of ascertaining how a bluff at forcible intervention on the part of the so-called "concerted powers" of Europe would be received. To the credit of the men who were approached it can be stated that every one of them promptly replied that any bluff of that kind would be at once called—that it would be an infringement on the Monroe doctrine that would not, could not, be tolerated by any American administration. Archbishop Ireland took that view from the first, and informed the Pope that the U. S. would brook no European interference; that whatever could be accomplished by European influence would be in Spain. The Archbishop, who was in Washington for about ten days, has gone away thoroughly convinced that American occupation of Cuba is now absolutely sure to come. He has so informed the Pope, and it is believed has suggested that the Pope

endeavor to persuade Spain to peacefully surrender Cuba and not wait to be driven out.

Fitz Lee has not lost any of the hard horse sense for which his friends have so long admired him. He could not avoid the impromptu serenade given him when he first arrived in Washington, but when invited to a reception to be held in his honor by Union and Confederate he declined. Wise Fitz. He knows that the pressure that is being brought to bear in favor of his being put in command of the troops to be sent to Cuba has already aroused political jealousy, and he will not give them a chance to say that he is trying to push himself. He has been assigned a room in the Department of State, in order that the administration may avail itself of knowledge of Cuban affairs so long as it may be necessary.

### RAIDING THE TREASURY.

Wanamaker Tells How it is Done by the Quaysites.

John Wanamaker spoke to a large meeting of Republicans at Bryn Mawr, a few nights ago, dwelling almost entirely upon abuses and frauds that he charges are practiced by political leaders and certain members of the Legislature under cover of the measures known as the general appropriation bill. He charged that "it has become the instrument by which Senator Quay's political henchmen take large sums of money from the State treasury to reward their faithful followers. So notorious have become the abuses practiced by politicians under the cover of this bill, that it may truly be called 'Quay's Ammunition bill.'"

Mr. Wanamaker gave a long list of improper items that were smuggled into the last bill, including \$2,150 for clerk hire for an investigating committee in excess of the lawful amount; \$5,000 for expenses of a committee on utilizing convict labor; \$3,234 for the "fake investigation of the State Treasury and Auditor General's department; \$1000 to pay the expenses of delegates to the coast defense congress, notwithstanding they were notified that no compensation would be given, and the "remarkable item" of \$1,027 to pay funeral expenses of two ex-members of the Legislature.

Mr. Wanamaker told of the alleged padding of the House and Senate payroll to the extent of \$35,000 and the placing in the bill of "four items" providing for two extra and unlawful salaries each for the State Treasurer and Auditor General, aggregating \$4,800, which were stricken out after the chairman of the appropriation committee had admitted they were inserted without any authority of law, adding that another item was inserted giving to a superintendent of the bureau of railways \$4,000 not authorized by any act of Assembly.

### Wanamaker at Bellefonte.

John Wanamaker had an immense meeting in the court-house on Tuesday evening. The crowd was so large that hundreds could not get inside. His speech was a powerful arraignment of Quayism in our state—robbing by legislative enactment; robbing with no semblance of such enactment; robbing wholesale and retail. Centre Republicans had an opportunity to learn from a distinguished citizen, Republican and business man, how shamefully the state has been robbed by the Quay machine. It amounts to millions, and millions!

Honest men, won't you put a stop to this by your votes next November? The attendance was so large that meetings were held in the Garman opera house and court-house.

### All Clothiers.

Use the same prices, but all Clothiers do not sell the best clothing. OUR PRICES tell but half the real story of the actual Merits contained in every garment we sell.

YOU MUST SEE OUR GARMENTS to appreciate their true value. Examine the insides (the "Vitals.") The skilled workmanship on every detail stands out in bold relief—a touch here and there—and the uniform finish throughout the garments are features of the utmost importance to give the wearer lasting satisfaction.

You pay no more for reliable Clothing, why take chances on inferior?

OUR SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING are so complete that the most fastidious dresser can be gratified.

\$6. \$7. \$8. \$9. \$10. \$12. \$15.

MONTGOMERY & Co. Progressive Clothiers. Bellefonte.

### The C. E. Soc. Will Continue.

Arrangements have been made for securing a room in the Reformed and Presbyterian churches alternately, for holding the meetings of the Union Christian Endeavor Society. The meeting on Sunday evening will be held in the prayer-meeting room of the Reformed church.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Callings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

This patriotic postal card comes from a Georgia veteran:

Lost one leg at Manassas,  
Another at Bull Run;  
But thank the Lord, I'm livin' yet,  
With arms to hold a gun!

And still another from "A Tennessee veteran":

The old gray jacket's dusty;  
The canteen, battered, lies;  
An' the old war rifle's rusty,  
But ripe for exercise.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

Damp and chilly the last few days. There are big suckers on land as well as in the water.

Grain, grass and fruit are all right yet in this county.

David W. Miller, of Pinegrove, was granted a pension, \$12.

Amanda Weight, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, \$8.

Marshall Cox, of Milesburg, was granted a pension, \$8.

W. E. Irvin, of Phillipsburg, was granted a pension, \$12.

Adam Maize, Aaronsburg, increase pension, \$6 to \$8.

Charles Bowers, Bellefonte, increase pension, \$6 to \$8.

Sarah Ann Turner, Julian, original widow pension, \$8.

Willis Rishel, former landlord at Coburn, now runs the hotel at Montgomery, Pa.

Read the new Millinery ad. of the Misses Dinges & Christine in the supplement.

See ad. of Mrs. Lucy Henney's stock of latest styles new millinery, in another column.

Insurance on barns and stables where smoking is permitted, is forfeited in case of fire.

A Grand Opportunity.—See adv. of A. H. Herendeen & Co., Geneva, N. Y. Steady employment, good pay.

Enoch Sweeney received a severe rap on the wrist ball of his right arm by the nut on a rapidly revolving wheel in Boob's shops.

Over in Lycoming county James Casper was fined \$50 last week, for catching five trout out of season, \$10 for each fish. Right.

Jacob Harpster, now living in Montana, says trout fishing in here is no patching to what it is out there for size and numbers.

The Reporter editor and landlord Shawver of the Fort, put several thousand trout into the 77 mountain streams at Pat Garrity's, last week.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday, April 25: At Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley, at 7 p. m.

A party from Millfin county was traveling through this vicinity buying up hams at 10c per pound, alleging Penn's valley hams are better than in Millfin county.

Trout fishing season opened last Friday too rainy for sport, to the entire satisfaction of the speckled beauties who don't mind being in the wet all the time.

Rev. Rarick's congregation in this place has organized a Luther League, which will hold its meetings in the Sabbath school room every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

Recent Union county deaths: In Millfinburg, the widow of John Welrick, aged 70 years. In same place, the widow of Daniel Slear, aged 96 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Moses Fry, a horse doctor and farmer of Middleburg, committed suicide Saturday night, 9th, by hanging himself. He was about 64 years of age. He was an old soldier, and failure to secure a pension it is thought led him to take his life.

Captain Will Runkle, a boro' officer, in the discharge of his duties, is notifying all that streets and alleys must be cleaned up immediately. Some, he finds, take it kindly, while others prefer not to have their ox gored.

The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph is the first and only paper in that city to produce color work on its own machinery, and thereby has made a great hit. Its illustrations in colors score a grand success with the public. The reading public will find the columns of this enterprising daily reliable and replete with the latest news.

The Lewistown council passed a curfew ordinance prohibiting persons under 16 years of age from being on the streets after 9 o'clock from April 1 to August 31 and after 8 o'clock from September to the last day of March unless accompanied by parent or guardian. The penalty to be a fine of \$5 for each offender.

—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.