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THE ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN

To Get Out of Cuba or Be Driven Out.

WAR CLOUDS ARE GATHERING

Saturday Noon is the Time Fixed—Spanish and American Ministers Leaving—Spain Will Fight—State Militia Will Likely be Called in a Few Days.

It now looks as though hostilities between this country and Spain will begin the latter part of this week. The Spaniards have been ordered to leave Cuba and they refuse to go. Therefore war seems to be the inevitable solution of the trouble.

The news of the past twenty-four hours are condensed in the following telegrams.

The events of the past week in congress and other war news will be found on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Washington, April 20.—At eleven-thirty Wednesday morning it was announced that the ultimatum to Spain had been signed and forwarded to Madrid. The contents will not be made public until Thursday. When the Spanish minister received his copy of the ultimatum he made a reply and with it requested his passports.

It is his intention to go directly to Canada, instead of awaiting the sailing of a steamer from New York.

He will thus be enabled to shake the dust of the United States from his feet as quickly as a rail journey can take him out of the country, and will be enabled to make his arrangements at his leisure for sailing from Montreal. He may decide to remain for a time in Canada, when the facilities for obtaining information regarding the policy of the United States will be much greater than across the water.

Senor Polo, who succeeded Senor De Lome, has done everything in his power to prevent hostilities between the two countries, and came here clothed with authority from the Spanish Ministry to make every possible concession to the United States in regard to Cuba, short of the surrender of her sovereignty or the barter of the island for money.

It is thought here that the Minister has taken the long detour through Canada to try and make it appear in Europe that it would have been dangerous for him to try and go by way of New York, and the large guard of policemen he applied for was apparently for a similar spectacular effect.

ENTRUSTED TO FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The affairs of Spain in this country have been entrusted to the French and Austrian Ministers. It is learned by later advices that Spain is given until midnight Saturday to give her answer. Spanish Minister Senor Poloy Bernabe left at seven p.m. Wednesday night.

WILL PASS TO-DAY.

Unanimous consent has been given the house to consider the volunteer bill. It will pass the house to-day.

WAR BY SATURDAY.

The ultimatum announces that if a satisfactory reply is not received by Saturday, the President will immediately proceed to carry out the act of congress.

GIVEN THIS WEEK ONLY.

The ultimatum gives Spain until noon Saturday to answer.

MUST WAIT FOR SPAIN'S REPLY.

Until the Spanish Government makes reply on Saturday, providing any reply whatever is made, no new developments are expected on this question.

The bill to empower the President to call for volunteers passed the House to-day and will probably get through the Senate to-morrow. As soon as that is done the work of organizing a volunteer army will begin, but it will be some time before an army sufficient to invade Cuba can be organized.

It is probable that the first steps which will be taken will be in the direction of blockading Cuban ports, though the programme of first sending food to Cuba to feed the starving people there may be carried out at the same time.

LITTLE RESISTANCE.

General Fitzhugh Lee has assured the President that the army will have very little to do beyond superintending the distribution of supplies and keeping order in the island. He expects to see Havana capitulate under the blockade without making a bombardment necessary. Outside of Havana he looks practically for no resistance at all, but believes that the distribution of supplies will bring Spanish and Cubans alike to our standard.

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 coast, by its operations on Porto Rico. GLAD TO HAVE GOMEZ'S AID.

President McKinley desires, of course, the co-operation of General Gomez and the other insurgents, but it must be strictly in subordination to the military and naval forces of the United States.

The Administration contemplates sending a hundred thousand 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 hostilities cease.

THEY WILL NEVER RETURN.

Cadix, April 20.—Crews of the Spanish squadron before leaving hereto-day vowed before the Shrine of the Virgin, that they would never return unless victorious.

PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Madrid, April 20.—United States Minister Woodford commenced preparations this morning to leave Spain at once.

NO ORDERS TO WOODFORD.

Washington, April 20.—No instructions have been sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid to withdraw from Spain. In the view of the department, the action taken by Senor Bernabe is not regarded as an answer to the ultimatum.

Accordingly, Mr. Woodford will be continued at Madrid until the Spanish Government has had an opportunity to return such an answer as may be called for, or failing that, until Saturday, when he will withdraw.

TO MOBILIZE AT MT. GRETTA.

The National Guards Likely to be Called Out This Week.

Orders will, in all probability, be issued within the next forty-eight hours from division headquarters to mobilize the entire National Guard of the state at Mt. Gretna. It is possible that the great majority of them will spend the summer there. Rumors have found their way from Washington during the past two days to the effect that but a small quota of the guard would be sent to the front with the army of invasion, and that the major part of the guard would stay within the borders of the state and drill. General Snowdon, when questioned, would neither deny nor affirm any of the reports which are rife.

CALL MAY COME SOON.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 20.—There is no doubt that the entire National Guard will be moved at once to Mount Gretna. All of the arrangements have been made and an order was received by the rail road people to-night to have seventy passenger and freight cars in readiness for instant use.

REVENUE MEASURE.

Increase in Taxes on Beer and Tobacco—Popular Loan is Proposed.

Washington, April 20.—The members of the Ways and Means Committee have about completed their new revenue bill, and it will probably be reported to the House some time this week.

The bill contemplates raising \$100,000,000 of additional revenue from beer, tobacco, tea, coffee and from bonds, checks, drafts, promissory notes and the whole series of instruments of commerce which may be reached in taxation by requiring the use of adhesive stamps. The bill also includes a tonnage tax on shipping. This revives some inconveniences. The business world will regard with annoyance at first the requirement of stamps for every form of commercial paper, contract or obligation, but it will soon get used to it, and let us hope the necessity for the use of these stamps will not long continue. The tax on beer, tobacco, tea and coffee fall on objects that can well bear it.

Taxes are never agreeable, but war cannot be carried on without them, and many of them. They make for conservatism and peace, since they bring war and its cost home to those who are never called on to bear the shock of battle or hear the din of arms.

—Recent pensions granted are: Adam Maize, Aaronsburg, increase \$6 to \$8; Charles Bowes, Bellefonte, increase \$6 to \$8; Sarah Ann Turner, original widow, Julian, \$8.

—The members of Company B, N. G. P., expect to be called out any moment. Nothing definite is known, except that they feel sure of being pressed into duty. It may mean a long trip for the boys and some are seriously meditating.

—Col. W. Fred Reynolds is having the interior of his residence frescoed by several expert workmen from Philadelphia.

—THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT and weekly Pittsburg Post, one year for \$1.50.

WARFARE AGAINST SPAIN

How The Campaign Would Likely Be Conducted

HAVANA AN EASY MARK

To Prevent a Concentration of Spanish Navy—The Number of Men Each State Would Be Expected to Furnish—Other Interesting Data in Regard to Spain.

If Congress should declare war against Spain Captain Sampson, commander of the big fleet off Key West, would proceed to Havana and order General Blanco to evacuate Cuba. Probably 24 hours will be granted to the Spaniards. Meanwhile the fleet will be making a demonstration in force. If at the end of the allotted time the demand has not been complied with, Captain Sampson will begin the bombardment of Havana. The volunteers and regular soldiers will be shelled from their positions in the city, Morro Castle and Cuban Fortress will be leveled and the submarine mines in the harbor destroyed.

Having gained an entrance into Havana by means of the navy, troops will be brought across to hold the city and continue operations against the forces driven from the city. The fleet will then proceed to drive the Vizcaya and Oquendo from Porto Rico and the West Indies, if they are still loitering there.

Spain's attitude is puzzling. She has only two ships of any size near Cuba, the cruisers Alfonso XII and the Filipinas, both old vessels. In addition to these are some 30 odd Spanish gunboats and torpedo vessels of ancient pattern.

The aggregation could not withstand for fifteen minutes an attack by the American fleet. The Spanish men-of-war about Cuba will be riddled, disabled and sunk as soon as overtaken. The larger ships are in Havana harbor. The lighter boats are patrolling the coast. Spain cannot now bring up transports to remove her troops should she want suddenly to abandon the island. The Spaniards in Cuba are like rats in a trap. Whether through incompetence or cold-blooded indifference, the army of occupation is seemingly left to its fate.

At San Juan de Porto Rico the situation is different. There are 30,000 Spanish troops on that island and a loyalist population of more than 50,000 fighting men. The shores are difficult of approach. They are fortified with 15 modern 10-inch guns. The Oquendo and Vizcaya, armored cruisers, are in the offing. While the American attack is being made on Cuba, the Cadiz fleet and that at the Cape Verde Islands may effect a junction with the Spanish ships at Porto Rico. This would give the American war vessels a worthy foe.

It will be the duty of the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads to proceed instantaneously upon the declaration of war and prevent Spanish naval concentration. Once well out to sea and beyond the reach of orders, the Americans will not stop until they find the foe. If the Spanish vessels are kept apart they can be destroyed separately. If they join with one another they must be fought in concert. Spain, notwithstanding her bankrupt condition, may put up a good fight if she concludes to resist.

FACTS ABOUT SPAIN AND CUBA.

Statistics in regard to Spain and Cuba will be read with great interest. To the average American citizen Spain is a comparatively unknown land.

We only propose to give a few isolated facts, which will enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the final outcome of the impending conflict.

The area of continental Spain is 197,570 square miles, or a small number of square miles more than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

The population of Spain proper, according to the last census (1887), numbered 16,645,345; viz., 8,253,591 males and 8,391,754 females. Madrid, the capital, had a population of 579,602. The colonial possessions of Spain in America are Cuba and Puerto Rico. The area of Cuba is 43,220 square miles, and of Puerto Rico 3,550 square miles.

Cuba is not quite as large as Pennsylvania. The population of Cuba in 1877 consisted of Spaniards, 977,993; foreign white, 10,632; Chinese, 44,811; negroes, 489,249. Slavery was abolished in 1886.

The Spaniards are a mixture of Celts, Latins, Goths, Vandals, Moors and Arabs. Cuba is divided into three provinces. The southeast and central are the richest and most populous, containing 23 cities and towns and 204 villages and hamlets. Havana, the capital, had a population in 1887 of 198,271.

The quantity of sugar exported from Cuba in 1887 was 623,453 tons. The yearly product of tobacco is 3,000,000 bales. In 1886 181,353 bales of tobacco were exported and 181,000,000 cigars.

The staple article of exports from Cuba to Great Britain is unrefined sugar.

Compulsory education was established in 1880 and in 1882 34,813 children attended school. The Spanish navy is by no means an insignificant affair. In 1888 14,000 sailors and 7,000 mariners were in active service, commanded by one Admiral, 25 Vice Admirals, 645 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy and army are recruited by conscription. The frontiers of Spain are guarded by about 60 fortified towns. Fortifications are worth very little in modern warfare.

The national debt of Spain in 1897 was \$492,860,770. France is the largest creditor of Spain. The public expenditure in 1897 was \$200,650,411. The national colors of Spain are red and yellow. The available war strength of Spain is 1,279,642 men. The national revenues of Spain are \$132,945,668. The Rothschilds have refused to advance money on Spanish bonds. The monetary unit is the peseta, about 19 cents of our money.

Alfonzo XIII., King of Spain, was born May 11, 1886, about six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. His mother, Maria Christina, an Austrian Princess, is Queen Regent.

About 50 per cent of the population can neither read nor write.

The Spanish King, Alfonso XIII., will be of age in 1902.

The Government of Spain consists of a King, a Senate and House of Representatives. The representative body, called a Cortes, is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The time was when Spain ruled Europe and America.

GUARD APPORTIONMENT.

Number of Men Each State Would Have to Furnish.

In anticipation of the possibility of a call on the National Guard of the States and Territories to assist in defense, Adjutant General Corbin of the army has compiled a mass of interesting information in connection with the strength of the National Guard and the quota each State and Territory would be expected to furnish under calls for from 50,000 to 200,000 men: according, first, to the strength of the National Guard; and second, according to the population of the different States and Territories. These tables are complete and show precisely the number of men each State or Territory would be expected to furnish under the Constitution, regardless of the strength of the National Guard organizations.

In explanation of the tables given below it may be said that while the total strength of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, for instance, is 13,700, in case the National Guard of the country was called upon to supply 50,000 men, Pennsylvania's apportionment, according to its strength, would be 4,047, and according to its population 4,308.

The following is the official apportionment of the various States and Territories on a basis of a call for 50,000 men, the proportions being maintained according to the same ratio in the case of calls for 100,000, 150,000 and 200,000 men:

| States | Strength. | Guard Apportionment. | Population. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 4,300 | 1,061 | 1,049 |
| Arizona | 2,000 | 533 | 1,748 |
| California | 4,400 | 1,023 | 1,285 |
| Colorado | 1,800 | 455 | 530 |
| Connecticut | 3,800 | 1,200 | 613 |
| Delaware | 1,000 | 251 | 236 |
| Florida | 2,200 | 491 | 309 |
| Georgia | 3,800 | 1,200 | 1,270 |
| Idaho | 2,400 | 616 | 202 |
| Illinois | 9,300 | 2,255 | 2,219 |
| Indiana | 4,100 | 1,100 | 1,721 |
| Iowa | 4,400 | 1,075 | 1,519 |
| Kansas | 2,700 | 661 | 1,115 |
| Kentucky | 2,600 | 594 | 1,303 |
| Louisiana | 3,700 | 1,229 | 776 |
| Maine | 2,400 | 616 | 652 |
| Maryland | 3,300 | 830 | 777 |
| Massachusetts | 3,500 | 1,220 | 1,809 |
| Michigan | 4,000 | 1,044 | 1,149 |
| Minnesota | 3,000 | 760 | 863 |
| Mississippi | 3,500 | 1,104 | 2,164 |
| Montana | 1,100 | 277 | 239 |
| Nebraska | 2,500 | 540 | 595 |
| Nevada | 600 | 162 | 55 |
| New Hampshire | 2,600 | 703 | 301 |
| New Jersey | 3,300 | 1,807 | 1,185 |
| New York | 17,700 | 6,775 | 5,005 |
| North Carolina | 2,600 | 728 | 1,034 |
| North Dakota | 1,200 | 278 | 184 |
| Ohio | 9,500 | 2,444 | 2,899 |
| Oregon | 2,200 | 614 | 532 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,700 | 4,047 | 4,308 |
| Rhode Island | 1,000 | 251 | 294 |
| South Dakota | 1,100 | 278 | 740 |
| South Carolina | 3,400 | 1,092 | 239 |
| Tennessee | 2,700 | 694 | 1,224 |
| Texas | 5,800 | 1,244 | 1,692 |
| Utah | 1,400 | 354 | 170 |
| Vermont | 1,300 | 344 | 253 |
| Virginia | 4,000 | 1,044 | 1,115 |
| Washington | 1,700 | 421 | 172 |
| West Virginia | 1,700 | 421 | 256 |
| Wisconsin | 4,200 | 1,065 | 1,310 |
| Wyoming | 900 | 226 | 92 |
| Arizona | 1,000 | 251 | 72 |
| District of Columbia | 3,100 | 771 | 180 |
| New Mexico | 600 | 159 | 136 |
| Oklahoma | 1,300 | 280 | 96 |

It is said by Adjutant General Corbin that in case a call for troops becomes necessary, it will be based upon the population of the different States, and the above table shows that, with few exceptions, the National Guard of the various States and Territories is fully equal to a demand for a call for 200,000 men.

A Big Run.

During the month of March there were 3,649 trains passed Lewistown on the Pennsylvania railroad. Counting forty cars as an average train, this shows a grand total of 146,960 cars over the middle division during the month.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT and the Cincinnati Inquirer for \$1.50 a year.

WANAMAKER MEETING

Large Gathering In Bellefonte on Tuesday Evening

HE SEVERELY SCORES QUAY

What is the Meaning of This Rumpus in the Republican Party—Corruption and Rotten Politics—A Few Comments on the Famous "Holy John"—A Pretentious Politician.

The Wanamaker meeting is over and republicans are more or less stirred up over the same. On Tuesday evening "Holy John" and his caravan arrived in Bellefonte and aroused considerable excitement. By way of information, it is in order to explain the situation. John Wanamaker pretends to represent the honest, upright, patriotic element in the republican state politics. He recently was a candidate for the U. S. Senate, against Boise Penrose and got badly beaten. His crowd of seventy-six republican followers, senators and members of assembly, formed a combination during the last session of the legislature to oppose Quay's boss rule in the state and for the purification of legislation and politics—that is their pretention. This same element recently held a meeting in Philadelphia and nominated Mr. Wanamaker for governor, as an independent reform candidate. John accepted the offer with a ringing letter in which he made a severe attack on the corrupt methods of Quay and his followers, and the infamous work of the last legislature and said his mission would be to try and reclaim the republican party in Pennsylvania from the dictations of the infamous boss rule.

He has been making an active canvass over the state, and has succeeded in annoying Quay considerably, but the "Old Man" has been securing most of the instructions in the various counties for Wm. A. Stone, his choice for governor, in opposition to "Honest John", the Sunday School Teacher, who seems to be trying to bunco the people on the claim that he does not want office, but he has been called to fill an important mission, the salvation of the "Grand Old Party."

This movement has attracted wide attention and may result again in the disruption of that party and the selection of a clean democratic governor this year. For that reason it was natural that a large audience should assemble in the opera house to hear Mr. Wanamaker. A special train from State College brought two bands and many people, so that the opera house was crowded beyond its capacity.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Aikens. On the stage were seated many of Bellefonte's leading republican citizens, and some few democrats. From them one could easily see that the Wanamaker movement had the approval of the Hastings people, and that an effort would be made to keep this county in sympathy with the administration. It even was announced that Mrs. Hastings and other ladies would attend this meeting. So that it is definitely settled that Gov. Hastings is again trying to unhorse Boss Quay and will expect the republicans in Centre county to stand by Wanamaker for the nomination for governor.

To do this they will be expected to select delegates to the State Republican Convention who will vote and work against both Quay rule and the nomination of Stone.

The above detailed information is thrown out so that our republican friends about Centre county can size up the situation and know exactly where they are at in this contest.

The first speaker of the evening was Maj. Merrick. Mr. Wanamaker was the man the audience wanted to hear. When he stepped forward, a round of applause greeted him. He is a tall man, of strong build, smoothly shaven face, sharp features and of commanding presence. He is not an orator and his movements are rather stiff and awkward, while his voice is wanting in clearness and tone for popular campaign purposes. But he enlisted the attention of the audience from the start. It was after 9 p. m. when he began to talk and of course was unable to go into detail on the issues of his campaign. He dwelt particularly on the gross corruption that prevails in this state under the republican rule of Boss Quay, and his followers. He explained how vast sums of money were used for illegitimate purposes, and that legislation in turn was bargained and sold at Harrisburg as a commodity. The legislature was a bargain counter and politicians demanded a goodly sum before anything would be sanctioned by them.

This was nothing new to most people. These things have been related time and time again, in the columns of this paper. But it was quite amusing to sit in a republican meeting and hear prominent republicans, like Wanamaker and Mer-

rick, denounce and uncover the rottenness in the republican party of Pennsylvania; and hear republicans shout and applaud. Yet these very same chaps, from the chairman of the meeting down to the small fry, will next fall go to the polls like "dumb driven cattle," and vote for Quay's nominee for governor, and a continuance of Quay methods in this state. They would take it as an affront should anyone point out their weaknesses, their inconsistencies—they imagine they are freemen, but like truckling serfs and slaves submit to the odious yoke of an infamous boss and most pernicious system of politics that is degrading and degenerating public morals. They will vote for anything that Quay puts up. They have done it and will do it again.

There was a noticeable lukewarmness of active republican lawyers and politicians. These chaps are "between the devil and the deep sea." They are in the profession of selling out postoffices to country storekeepers and politicians for fixed considerations. To take an active interest in Wanamaker's cause would offend Arnold and Quay. Not to do so, they may incur Gov. Hastings' ill will, which leaves them in a serious plight.

The candidates for the Bellefonte post-office are in the same box. All of them are bending like suppliants before the Quay power, and even Gov. Hastings once close friends have denied him thrice and sworn fealty to the Quay syndicate to capture the coveted prize. All these three cold water on the gathering, and are denouncing "Honest John." They, too, would "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage."

WHAT OF WANAMAKER.

We can tell it in a few words. He is a sly, cunning, foxy old duck. His stock in trade, when he goes before the public, is his record as a Sunday school teacher. He is always banking on his piety and his Christian record. In his discourse he was constantly alluding to the Deity and professing pure motives. The Pharisee in the temple did the same thing—showed undue familiarity with the Lord. One almost imagines that "Honest John" had exclusive long-distance telephone connections with the Ruler of the Universe. He is just like some of the loud-mouthed hypocrites who parade themselves in our churches to bolster a shabby character and cover up many a shady transaction. We always like to see a man stand on his actual merit and not on his religious pretensions. That is why we dislike John Wanamaker.

This is the same man who in 1892 raised a corruption fund of about a million dollars and turned it over to Quay to purchase Ben Harrison's election as president. For this shady transaction he was made Post Master General. Yes, this is the man, "Honest John—the Sunday School Teacher." Ambitious to become a U. S. Senator, he could not endure the bitterness of defeat and now he is a deserter, a traitor, seeking personal revenge because he was worsted.

There has been a falling out among the thieves and "Honest John" is telling tales out of school. That it about the situation. Disappointment and defeat render him a disgruntled politician. Yes, he is telling the truth, the bare truth, revolting truths, shameful truths, disgraceful truths!

Republican rule in Pennsylvania, like Spanish rule in Cuba, is a long tale of infamy, oppression, and plunder. The republicans, like the Spaniards, are not to be trusted. The people should serve notice on them now to leave Harrisburg. Tear 'em up root and stump—drive 'em out bodily! That is what is needed. Weyer the butcher and Quay the boss boodler are a parallel.

RAILROADS IN WAR.

Every Southern railroad is ready to move troops and supplies toward Havana at a minute's notice. For two weeks the traffic managers, general managers, superintendents of motive power and master car builders of all railroads which operate south of Mason and Dixon's line have held daily conferences. Fast-time schedules for trains following each other as closely as safety and State laws will permit have been made out. Several conferences of managing officials of half a dozen roads have been held, and all roads which lead to Florida and the other Gulf States are ready for the word.

Long Walk for One Legged Man.

Reuben Lane, the one legged tramp from Barnesboro, Cambria county, who "hoofed" it to Kansas to marry a rich widow, but got left on account of not being built according to specifications furnished, promises to leave a Topeka hospital on Friday for his Cambria county home. He expects to walk the entire distance.

Catching Big Fish.

It is reported that a salmon weighing 15 pounds was caught in the river at Lock Haven Tuesday. The fisherman had some difficulty in landing the big fish.