

YIELD OR FIGHT.

That is President McKinley's Ultimatum to Spain.

ANSWER MUST BE PROMPT.

The Resolution Which Dictated the President's Action.

IT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE CUBA,

But Declares That "the People of the Island Are and of Right Ought to Be Free and Independent"—A Call For Eighty Thousand Volunteers Will Be Issued, and the Members of the National Guards of the Various States Will Be Given the First Opportunity to Defend the Flag—Speculators on Wall Street Believe War Will Yet Be Averted.

Washington, April 20.—Spain will be informed today that the Cuban resolutions passed by congress at an early hour yesterday morning are now a part of the laws of the United States, and an ultimatum has been sent demanding compliance with this law and an answer within a short time, probably 24 hours. Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

The congressional Cuban resolution was not signed until this morning. The ultimatum to Spain was signed at the same time. The president early decided to make the two practically one act by a simultaneous signature of each.

The resolution was passed by the senate at 1:27 Tuesday morning, after a night of weary waiting on the conference committee, interspersed with the singing of patriotic and popular airs. The senate vote was 43 yeas to 35 nays, the adherents of Cuban recognition voting nay to emphasize their objection to the expunging of the recognition clause. The house passed the resolution shortly before 3 o'clock by a vote of 310 to 6. Those voting nay were Boutelle of Maine, Brewer of Alabama, Gardner of New Jersey, Johnson of Indiana, Loud of California and McCall of Massachusetts. Brewer is the only Democrat voting against the resolution. The resolution, which is now the law of the land, is as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in 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.

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

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, First, That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and 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 its 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 actual 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 disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The adoption of the conference report brought to a close one of the most interesting and tumultuous sessions of the senate held in years. Such scenes of confusion and excitement have rarely been witnessed in the ordinarily staid and dignified body as characterized its proceedings from Monday morning until nearly 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. Interest in all other questions was dwarfed into insignificance by the one overwhelming question of war—war, which all now regard to be absolutely inevitable. Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the senate, but it was with utmost indifference that senators performed their work.

The scene in the senate, even up to the minute of adjournment, was one of wonderful beauty and impressiveness. Hundreds of brilliantly attired women and men in evening dress filled the galleries. On the floor were the makers of the country's history awaiting the verdict from the conference committee. When finally it came there was a hush in the great chamber, which a few seconds before had been thrilling with animation. When the verdict had been returned and accepted by the senate the great audience dispersed—dispersed quietly, almost solemnly. All realized that the verdict meant war, and the action taken was too momentous to inspire anything less than awe.

The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield the main contention in the war resolutions—the independence of the existing government in Cuba. With

that exception the house accepted the resolutions. The Republicans who joined with Democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments, and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled.

Two cabinet meetings were held yesterday, the first beginning at 11 and lasting nearly two hours, and the second lasting from 3 until 5:30 o'clock. At their close announcement that executive action was delayed until today was made. The ultimatum itself, it is believed, is short and to the point. It recites the main features of the resolutions passed by congress, and demands compliance therewith. The document which it is believed unquestionably will precipitate war probably will not be made public here until notice is received that it is in the hands of the Spanish government, diplomatic etiquette requiring this.

The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and Representative Overstreet, of Indiana.

The steady progress of military and naval preparations indicate 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 Spain's answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passports 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, and assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal 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 navy experts are beginning to take a less-hopeful view of an easy and quick campaign than they entertained a short time ago. Months are now 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 negotiations yesterday, and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

SPANISH MINISTER READY.

Final Preparations Made For His Departure From Washington.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, has made his final preparations for departure. He will not move precipitately, however, as the transfer of the legation archives and effects to the French embassy must first be accomplished, and, moreover, there is felt to be no disposition on the part of the authorities here to unduly hasten the movements of the minister. Whether the state department will send Senor Polo his passports or he will ask for them is felt to be an immaterial detail. He intends to go without reference to these formalities, and there is every reason to believe the state department will afford him the protection of passports and any further attentions usual in the enforced departure of a minister on the breaking out of war. The entire staff of the legation will accompany the minister. Their exact movements after leaving Washington are not made known, except that they will return to Spain at the earliest possible moment. It would be no surprise if the minister and his staff went by way of Canada instead of New York, taking one of the Atlantic liners from Halifax.

Early yesterday morning the large metal sign bearing the words "Office of the Spanish Legation" was wrenched from its place on the gate leading to the legation, and carried off by vandals. The minister made no complaint to the state department or to the police, as he has sought to minimize the petty depredations against the legation, although this was the most flagrant one committed.

VIEWS OF SPECULATORS.

Belief in Wall Street That There Will Be No War.

New York, April 20.—There are men in Wall street who still believe not a gun will be fired in war between the United States and Spain. It is difficult to find what they base this assumption on, but they hold it with sufficient tenacity to decline to sell out their holdings in securities, and they buy additional securities at any material decline. These buyers were in the market at the opening yesterday, and they sustained prices above the London parity, thus inviting sales for arbitrage account of many thousand shares of the international securities which had been bought in London at the lower prices ruling there.

The early declines in London seemed to indicate a practical abandonment of the hopes of peace, and Spanish fours, both in London and Paris, dropped 2 1/2 per cent. This weakness of Spanish securities was especially demoralizing on the Paris bourse. The support accorded to Americans in New York after the opening here wrought a change in sentiment in London, also in Berlin, and the later dealings there witnessed a recovering in Americans, though the Spanish bonds continued to drop.

This tendency continued in London even after the close of the exchange in the trading on the street. It was a ten-

dency that gave color to the confident belief in certain circles in Wall street that Spain is prepared to relinquish Cuba as a last resort.

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

State Militiamen Will Be Given First Opportunity to Enlist.

Washington, April 20.—The authoritative statement was made at the war department that on the first call for troops only the National Guard will be given an opportunity to volunteer for service in the war. This statement is in accordance with that made by Secretary Alger to the National Guardsmen who called upon him at the war department on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army in time of war was under consideration. Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for the organized militia have gone to great expense and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty. Any other course, he believes, would be destructive of the best interests of the guard.

As far as practicable the state organizations entering the volunteer service will remain intact, the governors of the various states being permitted, as they



GENERAL MILES.

were in 1861, to designate the regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The president will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers. Many applications have been made to the war department for permission to volunteer, and among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and integrity of the flag of the republic.

It was stated that the first call for troops would be for 80,000 men, which, it is believed, will exhaust the entire available strength of the National Guard at this time, after deducting those who are sick and otherwise incapacitated for immediate service. The total strength of the guard as reported to the war department, is 117,764 men.

General Miles made another addition to his staff yesterday. Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, now inspector general of the United States, will serve on General Miles' staff as chief of the inspection department. This makes four staff officers selected for assignment on General Miles' staff within the last few days, and it is the general's intention to have all the staff departments of the army represented, so that it will be necessary to add a signal officer and an ordnance officer.

Both military and naval preparations continued yesterday with unabated vigor. Seven fleet steam yachts suitable for navigation in Cuban waters were procured, and several bids for steam colliers were made. Arrangements are making to utilize a number of the powerful converted smooth bore guns, survivors of the late war, as armament for the auxiliary cruisers. Many agents for ship owners were at the navy department offering to sell craft to the government, but where the vessels are suitable the prices are said to be excessive, and no purchases were made.

All the troops of the regular army have been ordered to concentrate at southern points, and are now en route.

NAVAL PLAN OF ACTION.

To Blockade Cuba, But Not to Bombard Havana.

Key West, April 20.—The naval plan of action, it is understood, has been finally and definitely decided upon. It involves the blockade of Cuba, but not a bombardment of Havana. The blockade will involve no engagements, it is expected, except the accidental encounters which, more or less, are bound to occur.

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

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

Captain Sampson, Captain Evans, of the Iowa, and Captain Taylor, of the Indiana, had a consultation yesterday afternoon in the admiral's cabin on the flagship New York, and then came ashore.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House Announced a Determination to Defeat Cuban Recognition.

Washington, April 20.—On Wednesday of last week the foreign relations committees of both houses presented warlike resolutions. The senate resolutions demand that Spain withdraw her troops from Cuba at once and relinquish authority over the island, and the president is directed to use our army and navy to enforce the demand. In the house the resolution presented by the foreign relations committee was adopted by a vote of 223 to 19 after only 40 minutes' debate. It provided for immediate intervention, but without recognizing the insurgents.

Meantime the war preparations were rushed with increased activity. It was announced by the navy department that the American line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul had been purchased as auxiliary cruisers, and they will be speedily transferred into war vessels. Soon afterward came the announcement that the flying squadron had raised anchors at Hampton Roads and put to sea. This caused considerable excitement, but it has since been demonstrated that they were out on a practice cruise, which was eminently successful.

On Wednesday there was a disgraceful scene in the house. During a heated discussion Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, called Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, a liar. Quick as a flash the Georgian hurled a large bound copy of the Congressional Directory at the Pennsylvanian. It fell short, but for a time there was a perfect pandemonium on the floor of the house, while the speaker rapped vainly for order. One of the house employes was knocked down by Mr. Brumm while trying to pacify that member. After it was all over both members discovered that it was "all a mistake," and mutual apologies followed.

The principal news event of Thursday was an intimation that the European powers would endeavor to coerce our government into giving Spain further time in which to try the armistice recently proclaimed, but later events make the prospect of European action improbable. The navy department announced the purchase of another auxiliary cruiser—the Venezuela, of the Red D line. The Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry (colored) encamped at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., and the camp is known as Camp Boynton. The men are eager to face the Spaniards. The cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, arrived at New York. Testifying before the senate foreign relations committee, Consul General Lee expressed the belief that a Spanish officer touched the button that exploded the bomb which destroyed the Maine.

During the debate in the senate on the Cuban resolutions last Friday Senators Money of Mississippi and Wellington of Maryland indulged in a personal controversy, during which Mr. Money called Wellington a liar. There was considerable excitement, but no violence. Mr. Money afterward apologized to the senate for using unparliamentary language. The navy department announced the lease of the American line steamers Paris and New York, in addition to the St. Louis and St. Paul, already secured, and the purchase of the Old Dominion liner Yorktown and the Ward liner Kumuri.

The war department ordered the concentration at four southern points—New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa and Chickamauga—of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. The officers who will command will be General Shafter at New Orleans, General Coppinger at Mobile, General Wade at Tampa and General Brooke at Chickamauga. General Miles will probably soon establish headquarters at Atlanta. Dispatches from abroad plainly intimated that the efforts of Austria and France to induce foreign intervention to prevent war had failed.

The great event of Saturday was the passage by the senate of resolutions which included recognition by this government of the Cuban republic. The house majority at once announced a determination to defeat recognition.

It was announced at the war department Monday that Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, had been selected as aide to Secretary of War Alger. Mr. Thomson will take charge of the transportation of troops. A dispatch from England stated that the torpedo boat Somers, recently purchased in Germany, has met with another accident and was again laid up for repairs. In an interview at Rome Marquis Rudini, Italy's premier, announced that Italy would remain neutral.

The Cuban Junta Gratified.

New York, April 20.—The Cuban junta displayed the American and Cuban flags side by side today in celebration of the adoption by congress of the resolutions declaring the island free and independent. T. Estrada Palma said: "My first duty, in the name of the brave Cubans, is to thank the stalwart, liberty loving American people for the staunch and unwavering sympathy and support they have given us. Just as soon as the Spaniards are driven from the island the Cubans will call a new assembly and draft a constitution and elect a government, just as done in the United States. If Spain goes to war, and I doubt very much if she will, I think it will be a question of not more than four or five weeks when she will be forced ignominiously to relinquish her hold of Cuba."

The Question of Privateering.

Paris, April 20.—The Temps says the question of privateering is receiving "the closest attention in proper quarters." It says that it has been suggested that the powers should address notes to Washington and Madrid, expressing the hope that they will not employ privateers. The Temps continues: "This, however, might be resisted, especially in America, and it is pointed out that indirect pressure could be exercised by the maritime powers in making their favors, such as coaling, dependent upon non-recourse to privateering."

To Feed Refugees at Key West.

New York, April 20.—J. K. Elwell, agent of the central Cuban relief committee, has appointed a relief committee at Key West consisting of Mayor Maloney, United States Consul Hyatt formerly of Santiago, and Dr. O'Farrell. They have been notified by telegraph of their appointment, with instructions to dispose of 17 tons of miscellaneous supplies now there among the 800 Cuban refugees at Key West.

Lee to Lead the Virginians.

Charleston, W. Va., April 20.—Governor Atkinson yesterday sent the following telegram to Governor Tyler, of Virginia: "I suggest, if possible to accomplish it, that the volunteers of the two Virginias be consolidated into a brigade, and that we ask the president to appoint Fitzhugh Lee as the brigade commander." Governor Tyler promptly replied, endorsing the plan.

Our Warships in Japan Preparing.

Hong Kong, April 20.—The warships of the United States squadron are painting their hulls, upper works, smokestacks, etc., a dark gray, landing their spare gear and otherwise generally preparing for active service. The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, now belonging to the auxiliary fleet, has arrived here from the United States.

Italy Will Remain Neutral.

Rome, April 19.—Marquis Rudini, president of Italy's council of ministers, said in an interview: "Italy, in conjunction with other powers, will make every effort to prevent war; but if, unfortunately, war should break out, Italy will preserve an attitude of absolute neutrality."

Springtime is Sick Time

It is impossible for the system to withstand the demands made upon it just at this season, without the assistance of a good purifying and strengthening tonic. The changes which Nature decrees shall take place each spring are so severe that a breakdown is almost sure to come. It is wise that all possible assistance be given during this period, as upon this purifying process depends the health for the entire summer. Everybody just now should take a thorough course of Swift's Specific

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which thoroughly cleanses the blood of all the accumulated impurities, tones up and strengthens the entire system, and aids Nature in renovating and renewing the body so as to render it healthy and strong. Those who purify their blood with S. S. S. at this season are well fortified against the many forms of disease so prevalent during the dreaded heated term, for it has been demonstrated that the system that is thoroughly purified in the spring is well prepared to resist disease all summer.

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