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FREELAND, PA., APRIL 21, 1898.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The President has signed the ultimatum and it was immediately cabled to Madrid. This is practically a declaration of war, and hostilities will undoubtedly commence on Saturday.

Should the worst come to the worst and the inevitable happen, we will at least have foemen worthy of our steel.

General Blanco's concern for the reconcentrados is one of those things that are inspired for publication only.

Give to the man who can put \$50 into a Government war bond the same chance that will come to the man with \$50,000,000.

The Americans going out of Cuba now will have this advantage over the Spaniards who will leave later: They may come back.

The Spanish authorities at Havana seem to have plenty of mines there even after having exploded one of them under the Maine.

If General Miles secured any practical information on the occasion of his European trip now is the time for him to make use of it.

In 1000 cases of the morphine habit, collected from all parts of the world, the medical profession constituted 40 per cent of the number.

It seems not unlikely that a trifle over four hundred years will be the entire span of Spain's proprietary interest in the Western Hemisphere.

Bonds of the Cuban Republic are quoted at about 50 cents on the dollar. Spanish fours are worth somewhat less. This shows the "market" estimate of the outlook.

Five million two hundred thousand dollars more of gold is coming to us from Europe! Manifestly there is no timidity in foreign money markets as to this country's ability to take care of itself in a "scrap" with Spain.

War, even for humanity's sake or to preserve the national honor, must involve the loss of lives and property, of course. As Prince Bismarck said: "You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs." But in a just cause the omelette is worth the eggs.

It is a very sordid thought, of course, but how quick France would stop meddling in our affairs just now if it were intimated that such a course would keep at home the American upon whose gold France hopes to fatten in 1900!

The special cables from Madrid make a brave showing of Spanish patriotism. The Castilian mind may not work in the same channels as ours, but the love of country, the rally to the flag, the pull all together sentiment, is there in unmistakable aspect.

Charles Emory Smith says of the President's policy that "it is the policy of peace if possible, but Free Cuba and final settlement anyway." In behalf of that policy the President will find the press and people of the country at his back.

Two hundred and twenty-six million dollars in cash in the Treasury, 77 per cent of it gold and the rest as good as gold. Such is the satisfactory report of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip. And this gives merely a faint and feeble hint of the up-piled wealth in the vast, inexhaustible treasury of our national resources.

The most humorous feature of an exceedingly serious situation undoubtedly is the attempt of Senor Polo y Bernabe to put before the world, as supplementary matter, the idea that the Cuban patriots blew up the Maine from outside. In connection with the report of the experts of the Spanish Court of Inquiry that the explosion was internal, this makes up the Spanish case.

RECOGNITION IS DENIED.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

CONFERRERS ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

Senate Declaration Adopted in a Modified Form—The Clause Recognizing the Independence of the Cuban Republic Stricken Out by the House—This Action Ratified by the Conference Committee.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—After one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses known in many years, Congress came to an agreement on the Cuban resolutions, which were passed and sent to the President. As finally adopted they read as follows:

"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, empowered and directed 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 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."

When the resolutions were sent to conference, the Senate conferees receded from their contention for recognition of the Cuban Republic, but insisted on inserting the words "are and" before "ought of right to be free and independent," in the first clause. This the House conferees would not concede, and a disagreement was reported. A further conference was ordered, and an agreement was reached as given above.

The report was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 35, and in the House by 310 to 6.

Cuban Refugees Receiving Relief.

New York, N. Y.—Chairman Barton, of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, has received word from Miss Clara Barton that J. K. Elwell and the committee at Tampa have begun the distribution of relief supplies to the Cuban refugees in that city and Key West. There are eight tons of supplies in Tampa and seventeen in Key West. Assistant Secretary Day, of the State Department, has written approving of the distribution.

Spain Realizes That Cuba is Lost.

Madrid.—Every one appears to realize that Spain's actual hold on Cuba is lost, but at the same time the people are united in a determination to cling to the sentimental bond that still exists between the mother country and the island. No one really hopes to keep that bond intact should war break out, but all are determined to make the victory of America a dearly purchased one.

Lew Wallace to Fight.

Indianapolis, Ind.—General Lew Wallace has notified his friends and supporters in his race for the United States Senate that he will not be a candidate for that office, and that he will enter the army and fight against Spain. He was a Major-General of volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and it is believed among his friends that he will have a high rank in the army now.

Spain Pushing Preparations.

Madrid.—There is relief in this city at the tone of President McKinley's message, which is considered as opening the way for further negotiations. Notwithstanding the proclaimed cessation of hostilities in Cuba, Spain is pushing her preparations for war with greater vigor than before.

Yale Boys Getting Ready for War Work.

New Haven, Conn.—It has been decided at Yale to make a permanent organization of the military company which was first drilled all the winter by Captain Murray, United States Army. When war is declared a Yale battalion will be formed, with this company as a nucleus.

America Considered Very Strong.

New York, N. Y.—General Cluseret, a French officer who served in the Northern Army in the war of the Rebellion, says no European nation, not even Germany, can stand before America in war.

Sigsbee Likes the St. Paul.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Captain Sigsbee expresses himself as pleased with the steamship St. Paul beyond expectations. Nothing has been decided about the number of guns she is to carry as a cruiser.

To Guard the President.

Washington, D. C.—The guard at the White House has been trebled and other precautions have been taken to assure the personal safety of the President.

New Names for New Cruisers.

New York, N. Y.—The American lines Paris and New York, secured as auxiliary cruisers, have been renamed the Harvard and the Yale.

Turned Out of Cuba.

London, Eng.—The Havana correspondent of the Times has been requested by the authorities to leave Cuba. He will leave at once for Key West.

Carrying Coal to the Spanish Fleet.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.—A Spanish transport steamer has arrived here with a cargo of coal for the Spanish fleet.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

General Woodford Still Hopes That Hostilities May Be Averted.

Madrid, Spain.—The Bourne has had a rise, reflecting the popular sentiment which undoubtedly seems more peaceful. Such feeling is based upon a very sound foundation.

The Correo says on this point: "Private despatches have been received from Havana announcing the total cessation of hostilities on the Spanish side, and at several points, it is said, the insurgents have taken advantage of the armistice."

The Correspondencia says: "Even those who have little confidence in the result of the negotiations that Senores Doiz, Giberga and Viondi are conducting with the insurgents in the eastern



MINISTER WOODFORD.

provinces of the island must follow them with interest and sympathy, hoping they may result in permanent peace."

Everything, in fact, leads one to believe that Gen. Woodford was speaking prophetically in the autograph expression of sentiment extracted from him and given in fac-simile in the popular illustrated weekly, Revista Moderna, appearing this evening.

"I am working for peace," says the Minister, "and in spite of the pessimistic rumors of the last few days I still hope that peace will be maintained between Spain and the United States, and that very shortly it will also be established in Cuba on the basis of absolute justice, with the protection of the great American interests that exist in the island and with the maintenance of the honor of Spain."

Spain's Report on the Maine Disaster.

Madrid, Spain.—The report of the Spanish Commission of Inquiry into the Maine calamity will be printed in full in the official gazette.

A synopsis of it, furnished by the Ministry of Marine, is printed in the Herald.

This abstract indicates that the report is strongly drawn up to show that the explosion could not have been caused by a torpedo or by a mine of any kind, as none of the phenomena usually produced by such means was noticed in the port of Havana at the time of the disaster or immediately afterward, and that no trace of anything was found that could justify the theory of an outside explosion.

The report gives the testimony of a Spanish officer, Julio Perez, and of the senior pilot, Francisco Aldao, both eyewitnesses of the catastrophe. They swore that they noticed that the only explosions were in the interior of the Maine when she was on fire, and that there was absolutely no disturbance on the surface of the water in the harbor or around the Maine that could have been caused by any exterior cause.

Much stress is laid in the published extracts from the report upon the alleged fact that after the catastrophe no dead fish were found floating in the harbor, whereas, whenever wrecks have been removed with the help of explosives everybody has noticed the destruction of fish, which are abundant in the port of Havana.

Much stress is also laid upon the fact that the catastrophe did no damage to the quays, none of the vessels moored close to the Maine, whose officers and crew noticed nothing that could lead them to suppose that the disaster was caused otherwise than by an accident inside the American vessel.

The Powers Will Urge No Further.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of the exchange of notes between the European Powers in regard to the advisability of concerted action in the Hispano-American question, the indications tonight are that no further representations will be made to this government in the matter. As the matter rests upon so many circumstances, some of them trivial in character, it cannot be said with absolute positiveness at this time what the final result of the notes may be. It was pointed out to me tonight that Lord Salisbury is at Nice, and Mr. Balfour, who is acting as Premier, is absent from London, and that the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, not having a voice in the policy of government, cannot commit Great Britain one way or the other on the propositions made by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

The absence of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour is a regrettable circumstance, one which is already a big factor in the failure of the Powers to agree upon any further representation to the United States. It understands that France and Austria propose to continue their efforts until the last moment, but it is felt here that their labors will be of no avail and that war between the United States and Spain is absolutely unavoidable.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

GOMEZ PROMISES AID.

BILL PREPARED AUTHORIZING A CALL FOR FORTY THOUSAND MEN.

It Will Promptly Pass Congress, and the Call is Expected to Be Issued This Week—National Guardsmen Must Enlist, if at All, the Same as Civilians—Cuban Army Needs Arms and Ammunition.

Washington, April 20.—It is the confident expectation of the President and the Secretary of War that the Government will have the material promise of land forces aggregating at least 100,000 men for the occupation of the island of Cuba and the defence of the eastern and southern seaboard. The preparations to accomplish that end have been perfected in almost every detail. A bill will be introduced in Congress authorizing the President to call for volunteers, and if the same promptness is shown in passing this measure that has characterized the other war preparations, Mr. McKinley will be empowered to issue the call to arms before the middle of the week.

The Government has received assurances from a multitude of sources all over the country that the response to such a proclamation would be, if necessary, not less than 1,000,000 men. The bill will authorize the enlistment of troops to the maximum number of 40,000 if the measure is introduced in its present form. It designates the troops authorized by the bill as the "provisional army."

Each regiment is to consist of 1,000 men, and the President is authorized to appoint all commanders, from Lieutenants upward. The President is to issue a proclamation for enlistment of provisional troops in such numbers as in his judgment are deemed necessary, not to exceed 40,000.

It can be said upon good authority that the policy of the War Department is opposed to extending special consideration to State militia organizations in the forthcoming call for volunteers. It has for some time been settled in the opinion of the department that the constitutional objections in the way of calling out the militia in their present status as State troops cannot be overcome. One of the main objects of the conference held at the department with commanders of militia organizations was to reach an understanding in regard to the conditions of using State troops in the expected war with Spain.

The Cuban Junta at Jacksonville, Fla., has received a very important letter from General Gomez. While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent on to the New York Junta's office, it is ascertained that it brings news that Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana. Calixto Garcia has passed the trocha, and he and Gomez, with 18,000 troops, are now marching westward toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections, and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promises to have from 40,000 to 50,000 troops near Havana to aid the United States in reducing it. The insurgent army is suffering much from lack of arms and ammunition.

IN CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry Pitch Their Tents on the Former Battlefield.

Camp Boynton, Chickamauga Park.—The 26th Infantry pitched camp here on the Widow Glenn field, and named the camp Camp Boynton, in honor of General H. V. Boynton. They are in prime condition and will drill and manoeuvre every day. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, all the light batteries of artillery in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th regiments, and one or two more infantry regiments, have been ordered to Chickamauga, and are now on the way.

With the cavalry regiments will be about fifty-five hundred horses, and local dealers have been asked to bid on feed supplies. The Tennessee military officers are under secret orders and drilling nightly, expecting to be called out. The local commanding officer said that he had instructions to be prepared to go into camp on the Chickamauga Park mobilization grounds this week. General Boynton says there is little doubt that at least 10,000 troops will be concentrated at Chickamauga this week.

Secretary Alger has telegraphed that General Brooke, of the Department of the Lakes, will command at Chickamauga, and would be on the field at once.

The Stars and Stripes are floating as proudly over what was once the scene of bloodshed and carnage as they did over General Rosecrans's headquarters on the same spot more than a quarter of a century ago.

Our Consulate Wrecked by a Mob.

Malaga, Spain.—A large group of young people, who had met previously in another part of town to organize a demonstration, arrived in front of the American Consulate and began to cheer for Spain, but did not utter any cry against the United States. The Chief of Police tried to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the Consulate. Meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American Consulate. They carried a Spanish banner and after many patriotic cries began to stone the building. All the windows were smashed and a part of the furniture of the Consulate was seriously damaged.

Each Soldier to Wear a Tag.

Washington, D. C.—When the men of the regular and volunteer armies go into action they will wear around their necks little tags of aluminum, by which they may be identified if found later on the field of battle. In the last war it was often impossible to properly identify the dead soldiers, and thousands were buried in graves marked "unknown soldier."

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Government decided to purchase the greyhounds of the American line, the St. Paul and St. Louis. Captain Sigbee will take command of the St. Paul, and Captain Goodrich, President of the War College, of the St. Louis. Both vessels are expected to be ready for service within three weeks.

News reached Washington from Madrid that the Spanish warships Vizcaya and Oquendo have sailed from Porto Rico, eastward bound. Government officials believe the report is correct and assume that the vessels have been ordered to the Canaries or the Cape Verde Islands.

John Wannamaker has offered to raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians and accompany it to the front. He has also guaranteed full pay with retention of position and a life insurance of \$1,000 to any man in the employ of the firm who enlists.

Hiram Mazim, the famous gunmaker, thinks a war between the United States and Spain would be "terribly one-sided." America's navy being far superior to that of Spain in strength, equipment and speed, if not in number of ships.

The Pester Lloyd, a newspaper of Budapest, admits that Austria and Germany will be neutral in the war, but hints strongly that after America has triumphed they will keep it from imposing too harsh terms on Spain.

The Pope telegraphed again to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary begging him once more to use his influence with the other European sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

As Senator Foraker concluded an earnest plea for the recognition of the Cuban republic he was embraced by Senator Tillman. Senator Lodge demanded that action be taken to avenge the Maine.

General Lee is to be given command of the Virginia volunteers if any are called for, and return to Havana at their head. Congress may pass a law to make him Major-General of Volunteers.

Negotiations for the sale of the armored cruiser Garibaldi by Italy to Spain are off, a Rome dispatch reports, on account of the "international regard due to powers about to become belligerents."

Captain Sampson has accepted an offer of the Catholic Convent and two school-buildings at Key West for hospital uses in case of war, with the services of the nuns as nurses.

General Weyler has arrived in Madrid. There seems to be a feeling of uncertainty there whether he will support the Government loyally or head a revolution.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto advising his followers to fight for Spain against America, but to fight Spain if she gives up Cuba without a war.

The United States squadron at Hongkong has begun putting on war paint, landing all extra gear and otherwise preparing for active war service.

Samples of an explosive shell invented by a Chicago man are being made. It is said their explosion would sink a warship within a radius of 300 yards.

The New cruiser New Orleans's injuries will not compel docking. She is ready to fight now. The San Francisco will go into dry dock to be scraped.

Patrick Jerome Gleason, former Mayor of Long Island City, announces that in case of war he will enlist under General Fitzhugh Lee.

General Lee was quoted in the Senate as declaring that Spanish officers celebrated the destruction of the Maine by giving banquets.

John Jacob Astor, as President of the Findlay, Fort Worth and Western Railroad, offers to transport Indiana troops free.

Government contracts for the charter of the four crack liners, St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, are ready for signature.

A Berlin report says Spain is trying to negotiate a war loan in England, offering a tenure of the Philippine Islands as security.

The cruiser Topaka, formerly Diogenes, has left Falmouth, England, for the United States on hurry orders from Washington.

Cuban clubs at Key West will ask President McKinley to appoint General Lee first Territorial Governor of Cuba.

It has been decided to call out 80,000 of the 113,000 National Guard before volunteers are asked for.

General Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, says his country's conduct will be regulated by ours.

Efforts to buy the O'Higgins and other warships of Chili and of Argentina have been renewed.

Premier Spagsta says that Spain is "absolutely resolved not to provoke hostilities with America."

English naval authorities suggest that Spain's fleet will be next heard of in Cuban waters.

Colonel Fred D. Grant has asked for a commission in the army.

The men on the Key West fleet are impatient for action.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Madrid.—The warlike feeling prevailing in all circles has given way to a pacific impression. General Woodford and several members of the Cabinet share the general belief that a way satisfactory to both Governments will be found.

London.—The Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company have sold the Ravana, one of their vessels. It is believed that she has been purchased by the Spanish Government.

Madrid.—The Herald, in an article declaring war inevitable and even imminent, likens "the indifference of the mass of the people to Mussulman fatality."

London.—A report from Rome announcing that the European Powers would make a naval demonstration off Cuba has been denied.

London.—The Henley Regatta Committee has refused the entry of Ten Eyck, the American oarsman.

Madrid.—The first available Spanish squadron is still at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, under command of Admiral Cervera.

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Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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