

WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE

Consul General Lee is Recalled from Havana.

Representatives of Six European Powers Call on President McKinley and Express Hopes that War May be Averted—The President's Reply Gives No Sign of a Peaceful Solution.

Washington, April 8.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War in the opinion of the administration is inevitable, except in the unlikely event of a surrender on the part of Spain.

The president's message which he had intended to send to congress on Wednesday has not been changed in any particular and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet. Any movement to avert war must come from Madrid and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's domination in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of Thursday. The six great powers of Europe—Germany, England, Russia, France, Austria and Italy—through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty of this government to terminate insufferable conditions in Cuba.

Another and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island. Almost equally important was the ominous tone of advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his last note, the war utterance of Minister Correo and the turbulence at the Spanish capital left little hope that pacific councils would prevail. No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that Gen. Lee leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European powers presented to the president yesterday has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree.

The reply of this government, which had previously been approved by the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed that it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States should change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and without special significance. So far as known in administration circles no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power have been received and there is high authority for the statement that none would be accepted.

At the embassies the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. The ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history, that it was the only time the six great nations of Europe had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world.

The opinion in the senate and house is that war must come. Even the most optimistic of the conservative senators have given up hope of a peaceful settlement.

A great deal of consideration was given by senators and representatives to the form of action. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct propositions. One is the recognition of independence of the island—coupled with armed intervention to drive out the Spaniards—and the other armed intervention, with a declaration that Cuba should be free.

The desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan is to avoid recognizing the insurgents and their government or any government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the president, and efforts are being made to have it adopted so there will be no division between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Margaret Mather is Dead. Charleston, W. Va., April 8.—Margaret Mather, the actress, played her last death scene last night. While playing in this city Wednesday night she collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and never regained consciousness. She died at 5 p. m. Thursday of Bright's disease.

Programme for Lee's Departure. Tampa, Fla., April 8.—The programme for the departure of Gen. Lee from Havana is as follows: The Olivette will enter Havana harbor on Saturday morning and Gen. Lee will notify all Americans that it will be their last chance to leave the island under the American flag. After all are on board the steamer, including the United States consuls from the various ports of Cuba, Gen. Lee will pull down the American flag from the consulate, will turn over the archives to the British consul and go aboard the Olivette, which will sail for Key West.

WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

The Spanish Cabinet Gives a Defiant Reply to Minister Woodford's Latest Communication—The Populace are Eager for Hostilities to Begin.

Madrid, April 8.—The cabinet ministers at their meeting Wednesday evening decided to appoint a committee to organize and superintend the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

A semi-official note issued after the adjournment says: "The cabinet considered every aspect of the situation on the information of the foreign and colonial ministers, and especially in the light of the reports of the ministers of war and marine. The outcome of the deliberations was the adherence of the government to all its previous decisions, without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted."

It is explained that the decisions to which the Spanish government adheres as announced in the semi-official note refer to those outlined at the last conference between Gen. Woodford and the Spanish ministers.

After the cabinet meeting and the issue of the semi-official note, which was regarded as a serious announcement, there was much excitement and bellicose talk in the city. The cafes were crowded with people, all eagerly discussing the situation, and generally approving the attitude of the cabinet.

An extraordinary cabinet council was held last night. The session has created more pessimistic impressions. The ministers refuse to furnish any explanation.

Minister Woodford, in a note sent to the council, declared that when he sent the confidential note on Wednesday he had not received a dispatch from President McKinley announcing the postponement of the presentation of the message to congress, and "as that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous note."

The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet. All the steamship firms of Valencia have offered their vessels as privateers, and a number of ship captains have called upon the naval commander at Barcelona, asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France. The offers of money from the provinces toward the fund to increase the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging. It is said that Biscaya alone has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

Berlin, April 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says: "The papers of the American consulate have already been entrusted to the care of the British consulate. At midnight the pope made fresh representations to the Spanish government and a second cabinet council was held, but the reply was to the effect that the pope's intervention had come too late, as a decision had already been arrived at."

New York, April 8.—A dispatch from Madrid says: Distinguished Spanish generals and some members of the cabinet have called upon the queen to protest against the surrendering of Spanish rights in Cuba.

The ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited last night upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Senor Gullon, replying, declared that the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands of the United States."

MURDERED A BANKER.

Patent Medicine Maker Blows the Top of a Capitalist's Head Off.

Lancaster, Pa., April 8.—David B. Landis, president of the Conestoga national bank, and one of the leading citizens of this city, was killed yesterday by Ralph W. Wireback, who is known throughout the country as the maker of patent medicine.

The tragedy resulted from an effort of Landis to dispossess Wireback, who rented a house from Landis last year with the privilege of renewing the lease if the house was not sold. Landis, however, sold the house before January 1 and notified Wireback, who maintained that he had the privilege of re-renting and refused to vacate.

Proceedings were begun to dispossess Wireback, but he had prepared himself by sending his family away and nailing shut the doors and windows and otherwise barricading the entrances. Two constables attempted to eject him, but Wireback took refuge in the garret. He asked for a conference, and Landis came to the house and, accompanied by the two constables, started up stairs to see Wireback. He had not ascended more than two or three steps when a report was heard and Landis fell back into Constable Graef's arms, the whole top of his head having been blown off. Wireback gave himself up.

United States Consuls Leave Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—The agents of the steamer Brookline have advices from Santiago, Cuba, that the steamer sailed last evening with United States Consul Hyatt and others, and is due at Port Antonio to-day. The steamer Beverly arrived at Cienfuegos yesterday and is preparing to sail with United States Consul McFerr and other Americans for Boston, touching at Key West. The British consuls at Santiago and Cienfuegos will represent American interests during the absence of the United States consuls.

"Mine Torpedoes" in Havana Harbor.

New York, April 8.—The correspondent of the World in Havana telegraphs his paper that he has learned the kind and size of torpedoes and mines in the Spanish naval arsenal there. He also avers that he has learned the kind and size of torpedoes and mines in the Spanish navy. He also has learned that some were experimented with the week before the Maine arrived. Strings of torpedoes were run across the narrow harbor entrance recently. They are small floating boxes, two feet by one foot. They are called "mine torpedoes."

CALM BEFORE THE STORM

An Ominous Quiet Permeates Official Circles.

The Last Word that Could Avert War Has Been Spoken and the Time for Decision is Almost Here—Preparations for the Fray Continue.

Washington, April 9.—Good Friday passed in Washington with not a ripple on the surface to show that the United States is on the brink of war. Both houses of congress had adjourned until Monday and at the executive mansion there was no rush of excited public men, but a Sunday quiet. At only the war and navy departments were there signs of an impending conflict in the rush of immediate orders to a host of naval officers to report at once for duty on vessels to which they were assigned and in conferences among bureau chiefs on details of war preparations. And yet the resolve was firmer than ever that unless Spain yields to American Cuban demands the United States by force of arms would move on Havana.

There was still some discussion of Cuban affairs, but it only served to emphasize the fact that one forward step of immense importance had been taken, for the discussion concerned not intervention and freedom of Cuba, but the duties that might be imposed upon the United States after we had expelled Spain from the island. This discussion revolved around two propositions, namely, intervention without recognition of national independence of the Cuban insurgents, and intervention with concurrent recognition of the independence of the present insurgent government.

The cabinet held its usual Friday session, but its meeting brought no change in the Spanish situation. Indeed it was chiefly significant in establishing that no change had occurred, that none was expected, and that the programme of action on the part of the United States was already made up. The president's message remains unaltered and alterations are unlikely between now and Monday, barring altogether unexpected developments from Madrid. After the meeting cabinet officers stated that the message would be sent to congress on Monday, no change in that respect having been considered, and all cause for delay having been removed.

The feeling that an end had come to diplomatic talk and that action alone remained, was shared in all quarters, including the foreign embassies, where the ambassadors expressed the feeling that all has been done in the cause of peace. What is going on at Madrid gives slight hope of such concessions there as will alter the present situation. There are no negotiations in the sense of exchanges on pending propositions. Both parties apparently have said their last word.

Preparations for all eventualities are being hurried to completion. Mr. Lee will leave Havana to-day, probably on the Fern, now in Havana harbor, although it was said at the state department that he might take one of the Plant line of steamers. At that time also the other United States consuls and most of the American citizens residing in Cuba will be out of the island. Official reports received here Friday stated that large numbers of Americans were leaving on the several steamers from Havana and other ports. Entire quiet has prevailed there up to this time. The United States consul at Porto Rico is also preparing to leave.

No instructions have been sent to Mr. Woodford at Madrid concerning his withdrawal from that place, that being left to his discretion. The prospects of his withdrawal have been fully considered, however, and in the event of his retirement the British ambassador at Madrid will look after American interests and afford protection to such Americans as remain in Spain.

The Spanish minister at Washington has received no instructions as to his departure, nor has he made preparations to go, although his establishment is in such a condition that he could leave within a few hours after receiving orders from his government to depart. As an evidence of the complete cessation of negotiations, it can be cited that yesterday closed the seventh consecutive day since the Spanish minister called at the state department.

War and naval preparations are proceeding, but the larger details of preparation have been shaped and there is little more to do than to see these regularly executed. While there are many naval movements, there has not yet been any decisive order affecting the movement of the fleets. A report was current that the Spanish fleet of cruisers had sailed from Cadiz for American waters. There was no confirmation of this, though it would not be improbable.

Startling Disclosures Expected.

Washington, April 9.—Representative Lorrimer, of Illinois, says that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the senate committee on foreign relations when he arrives here, regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. Information Gen. Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine.

Can Make No Concessions.

Madrid, April 9.—A dispatch from Washington says no negotiations have been initiated there and that none will be undertaken abroad, except through Gen. Woodford, who is instructed to negotiate only on the basis of the note presented at the recent conference. Woodford has sent a message to Washington setting forth that the end is still very doubtful.

31 Men Killed by a Snowslide.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—The steamer Alki arrived last night with news that a snowslide occurred last Sunday on Chilkoot trail in which 31 men were killed and a large number injured.

WAR TAXES AND LOANS.

Congressmen are Drafting a Bill to Raise More Revenue When Hostilities Begin.

Washington, April 9.—The members of the ways and means committee of the house are busily engaged with treasury officials in drafting a war revenue measure to be introduced in congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other paper of this class, patent medicines and nostrums in all probability also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles will approximate \$100,000,000 a year. Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of \$35,000,000; manufactured tobacco an increase of \$25,000,000 or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines \$22,000,000. Another source of revenue which it is said is almost certain to be availed of its transactions in railroad and other listed stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the rebellion have been left out of the account.

An increase of from two cents to three cents on letter postage, and a tax on gas and electric light has also been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of one cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by \$50,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of \$100,000,000, and a permanent loan of \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 at 3 per cent, payable in coin, has been prepared by the ways and means committee and will be introduced in case of war.

FEW SOLD AT PAR.

Deputy Treasurer of the Cuban Republic Tells of Transactions in Cuban Bonds.

Washington, April 9.—The foreign affairs committee of the house met Friday and continued the hearing of Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Cuban republic. Mr. Quesada continued his statement as to the status of the government of the republic. The deputy treasurer of the Cuban republic appeared with his books and they were inspected by the committee. He explained that of the \$10,000,000 bonds authorized only \$122,000 had been actually disposed of. Some of these were in payment of provisions sent to Cuba. For some of the bonds par had been obtained. These were taken mainly by the friends of Cuba. The lowest price at which any were sold was 25 cents on the dollar, a batch of \$20,000 being sold for \$5,000 in a pressing emergency. One million of the bonds, he said, were locked up in the safe of Belmont & Co., of New York, to be sold when the price fixed—45 cents on the dollar—had been obtained.

The deputy treasurer was asked if he knew the story of the publication of the De Lome letter and he told the first authentic story of how it was obtained. He explained that it was abstracted by a clerk in the post office at Havana who was in sympathy with the Cuban cause and sent to New York. There its importance was at once realized and it was given out for publication. Significant action was taken when the hearing concluded. An adjournment until Monday at 11 o'clock was taken. The committee has no regular day of meeting now and is subject to the call of the chairman. In order to be in a position to act, the friends of independence and action adjourned until Monday, so that if necessary they could act on that day if the message was not to come in, and not depend upon a call from the chairman. This is regarded as showing the temper of the committee against any further delay.

A STRONG SPANISH FLEET.

It is Anchored at Cadiz and is Being Prepared for Service with All Speed.

Cadiz, April 9.—Admiral Cervas' fleet is anchored here, taking in stores and victuals. It consists of the fast cruisers Alfonso XII, Infanta Maria Theresa and Cristobal Colon, two second-class cruisers, four torpedo vessels and two destroyers fresh from England. The government expects the early arrival of the battleships Pelayo, Cardina Cisneros, Empeor Charles V., two destroyers from England and the torpedo cruiser Maria De Molina from Ferrol. The above vessels are not far advanced in their preparations, but those which have been in foreign yards have been withdrawn hurriedly, for fear war would begin before their repairs or outfits could be completed. The required work can be done in Spain with the assistance of foreign firms and foreign workmen brought down at great expense.

The minister of marine had no difficulty in getting men and officers without calling on the arsenal reserves, as thousands of sailors and officers ashore volunteered, in addition to the men returning from the Philippine islands and in the merchant service.

Several large trans-Atlantic steamers of Marquis Comilla's line are rapidly fitting with rapid-fire guns, Maxims, Nordenfelters and strong crews. They will be commanded by royal naval officers.

Lord's Sentence.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—J. G. Courtney and D. A. Campbell, of this city, arrived here from Dawson City on the steamer Victorian. They made the trip in 22 days. They report that Judge McGuire had reached Dawson and had opened court. Ed Lord, the man who stole \$20,000 from a saloon last fall, was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

Strike Ended.

Lewiston, Me., April 9.—All but 20 of the strikers at the Androscoggin cotton mill have agreed to return to work and the strike which has prevailed for 11 weeks is at an end.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

She—"There are people who use religion as a cloak." He—"I know it." "What will they do in the next world, do you think?" "Oh, they won't need any cloak there."—Yonkers Statesman. Mrs. Skinfint—"Here is a ha'penny for you, my man, and pray tell how you came to be so miserably poor?" Mendicant—"Ah, mum! I was like you—too fond of giving large sums of money to the poor!"—Tit-Bits.

Incurable.—Bing—"Yes, that's old Spriggings. Half a dozen doctors have given him up at various times during his life." Wing—"What was the trouble with him?" Bing—"He wouldn't pay his bills."—Boston Traveller.

Knew His Business.—Old Farmer—"That's a fine lot of pigs over there. What do you feed them?" Amateur—"Why, corn, of course." Old Farmer—"In the ear?" Amateur—"Certainly not; in the mouth."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Jaggs—"If I got as intoxicated as you do I'd go off somewhere and shoot myself." Jaggs—"No you (hie) wouldn't, m' dear. If you wash (hie) bafsh as 'tox'icated as I am you couldn't (hie) hit shade of barn."—Chicago News.

Cruel.—"Yes," said Miss Passeigh, "I enjoy the society of Mr. Airylad. He keeps me interested. He is always saying something that one never hears from anybody else." "Really!" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Has he been proposing to you, too?"—Washington Star.

Lady Bicyclist (hysterically)—"Oh, Mr. Officer, Mr. Officer, somebody has stolen my bicycle." Officer—"What kind of a bicycle was it?" Lady Bicyclist—"Why, it was a high-geared, hollow-axle, self-oiling, detachable tires, movable spoke-studs, double ball-bearings, and—oh, yes, now I come to think of it—my baby was attached to the handle-bars."—Tit-Bits.

OFFICE-HOLDING TAX-EATERS.

Numbers of Persons Included in the Civil Service Lists of Various Countries.

The statement was published recently that the number of persons in the classified civil service of Great Britain, exclusive, of course, of the army, navy, constabulary and elected officers, amounted to 50,000, with annual pay of \$7,000,000 or \$35,000,000. An official statement made in Washington on March 1 showed that the total number of officeholders in this country was 178,717. The aggregate salaries amounted to \$90,589,927. The classified list of officeholders numbers 87,108, leaving in the unclassified list 91,609, of whom about 80,000 are fourth-class postmasters.

In Great Britain the post office and telegraph office employes are not included in the civil service. Figuring the population of the United States as now about double that of Great Britain, it is seen that the number of persons in the civil service of Great Britain is relatively greater than it is here. In France, by a recent computation, there were in the civil service of that country 350,000 persons, or about one per cent. of the population—300,000 men and 50,000 women, a total, however, which included the instructors in and employes of the government schools, which in England and the United States are local, not national concerns. No one seems to know even approximately how many persons in Germany are in the direct employ of the government exclusive of the army and navy.

In Austria-Hungary, where the conditions of government are not much dissimilar from those which prevail in Germany, the civil service includes 200,000 persons, 120,000 in Austria and 80,000 in Hungary. The Austrian method of computation, however, is not one which would be likely to gain much favor here, especially when there was a legislature in session at a state capital. The Austrian division of inhabitants is as follows: Farmers, those engaged in manufacture, those engaged in commerce, capitalists, those in the civil service, those in domestic service, and "various persons." The designation of "capitalist" would never do in the United States. It would prove too elastic—too large when there were no taxes to be paid, too small, perhaps, when there were taxes to be collected—and a subdivision of the population as "capitalists" would be awkward for another reason, because it would be difficult to ascertain what was the dividing line between the penury of the majority and the affluence of the few, and no such subdivision would be permanently popular here. In Spain a considerable number of the population are returned as "vagrants and smugglers," but Spain is the only country which preserves this sinister subdivision of its people, and there is no separate subdivision for those in the public service, though the colonial, maritime and customs interests of Spain require a very considerable number of persons on the national payroll. Italy has a large civil list, but no stated class of "vagrants and smugglers."—Chicago Tribune.

Every Day a Month.

The gradual change in the day and the month now taking place proceeds continuously until the duration of a rotation of the earth is prolonged to 55 of our present days. At the same time the month, or the time of a revolution of the moon round the earth, will also occupy 55 of our days. Since the month here means the period of the return of the moon to the same place amongst the stars, and since the day is to be estimated the same way, the moon must then always face the same part of the earth's surface, and the two bodies must move as though they were fastened together by a bar. The outcome of the lunar tidal friction will accordingly be that the moon and the earth will go round as though locked together in a period of 55 of our present days, with day and month identical in length. —Prof. George H. Darwin, in Atlantic.

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