

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Single Copy... 5 Cts. Six Months... 2.50 One Year... 4.50

RULES FOR NEUTRALITY.

Salisbury Defines the Proclamation Preventing the Use of British Ports by Belligerents.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has received a cable dispatch from the British foreign office signed by Lord Salisbury, announcing that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States had been signed.

The dispatch states that the proclamation is similar to those issued on former occasions, but in addition directs special attention to the three rules of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, article 4, which will be observed toward both countries.

The three rules to which Lord Salisbury directs special attention are: 1. That the presence in British ports of several warships, including the Somers and Albany, intended for the United States navy, the three rules are as follows:

First, to use diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which is intended to be used in war.

Secondly, not to permit or suffer other belligerents to make use of its ports and waters for the purpose of recruiting men, or of the recruitment of arms, or of the recruitment of supplies.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing provisions.

The second rule doubtless accounts for the enforced departure of the United States fleet from Hong Kong.

The rule appears to apply directly to several ships purchased by the United States and now in the hands of the British.

Most important of these is the fine cruiser Albany, formerly the Albatross of the United States navy.

Secretary Alger Besieged with Officials Who Desire a Different Apportionment.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Senators, members of the House of Representatives and state and territorial secretaries, Secretary Alger's office at the War department today, suggesting changes in the apportionment of the troops the states were called upon to furnish, or asking for a change of reserves.

Secretary Alger has had a number of requests of this kind and already has commended the Secretary of War to the designs of the character of troops wanted, and the place of concentration.

Hastings and his adjutant-general came accompanied by Adj. Gen. Stewart, who on hand shortly after 9 o'clock.

Representative Steele of Indiana was in the war department to enter a vigorous protest against the selection of Evansville in that state as a rendezvous for the state troops.

In addition the state officials think some of the troops of the state, not one of which was asked for by the Secretary.

The Cushing disabled. Torpedo-Boat Obligated to Go to Norfolk Navy Yard to Have an Engine Repaired.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo-boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Both Houses of Congress Promptly Responds to a Request Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The President today sent Congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

The bill is as follows: A bill to declare that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Section 1.—That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, do hereby declare that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Section 2.—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 3.—The Secretary of War is directed to communicate to the Congress the report of the Secretary of War.

Section 4.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 5.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 6.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 7.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 8.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 9.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 10.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 11.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 12.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 13.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 14.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 15.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 16.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 17.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 18.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 19.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 20.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 21.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 22.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 23.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 24.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 25.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 26.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

PASS HOUSE WITHOUT DEBATE.

An Incident Without Parallel in the History of Legislative Bodies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The President today sent Congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

The bill is as follows: A bill to declare that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Section 1.—That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, do hereby declare that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Section 2.—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 3.—The Secretary of War is directed to communicate to the Congress the report of the Secretary of War.

Section 4.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 5.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 6.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 7.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 8.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 9.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 10.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 11.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 12.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 13.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 14.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 15.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 16.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 17.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 18.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 19.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 20.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 21.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 22.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 23.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 24.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 25.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Section 26.—That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed and authorized to use the land and naval militia of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

THREE REGIMENTS.

Wisconsin Called to Furnish Her Quota of Men to Fight in Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The War department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men.

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

California—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Florida—One regiment of infantry and two light batteries.

Georgia—Seven regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Illinois—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Iowa—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kentucky—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Michigan—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Minnesota—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Nevada—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

New Hampshire—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New Jersey—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and one light battery.

SCOTFIELD'S QUICK REPLY.

The Governor Issues a Stinging Address and Recalls the Days of 1861.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The War department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men.

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

California—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Florida—One regiment of infantry and two light batteries.

Georgia—Seven regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Illinois—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Iowa—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kentucky—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Michigan—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Minnesota—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Nevada—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

New Hampshire—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New Jersey—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and one light battery.

BOMBARD MATANZAS.

First Real Engagement of the Warships Composing the Blockading Fleet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The War department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men.

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

California—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Florida—One regiment of infantry and two light batteries.

Georgia—Seven regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Illinois—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Iowa—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kentucky—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Michigan—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Minnesota—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Nevada—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

New Hampshire—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New Jersey—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and one light battery.

BATTERIES KNOCKED TO PIECES.

Not a Ship Struck by Shot or Shell from the Forts on the Shore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The War department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men.

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

California—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Florida—One regiment of infantry and two light batteries.

Georgia—Seven regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Illinois—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Iowa—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Kentucky—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and one battery.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Michigan—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Minnesota—Four regiments of infantry and one battery.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

Nevada—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

New Hampshire—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New Jersey—Two regiments of infantry and one battery.

New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and one light battery.

TO MEET DEWEY'S FLEET.

An Important Naval Fight Expected Near Manila Within Three Days.

Kewaskum Statesman.

Communications should be accompanied by the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the author. Write only upon one side of paper, and in writing names and dates be careful to make them plain and distinct.

GEO. NUGENT, Editor.

WAR NOW ON.

The war with Spain is now on in earnest. The United States fleet is blockading the Cuban ports in possession of the Spaniards, and as soon as the army can be transported to the island it will be used in connection with the Cuban forces to drive the enemy out and leave it in possession of its own people. The solution of the problem of independence for the people of the island will soon be worked out. It should not be a difficult matter to wrest Havana and the whole island from the possession of the Spaniards. It will take time, but the end will most certainly be independence.

The army cannot be landed in Cuba for two or three weeks, because all the supplies and material of war will have to be gathered. The military force for the occupation of the island must be large enough to make success certain, as the government cannot take any possible chance of defeat. There is enough of the regular army concentrating on the gulf for the purpose, and when it is in readiness with its supplies and material of war, the forward movement will begin. In the meantime the blockade will prevent the Spaniards from getting reinforcements and supplies, and they will daily be growing weaker. When the army of occupation is assembled it will consist of probably 20,000 men fully equipped at all points and backed by one of the finest fleets in the world.

Cuba and the ocean will be the real seat of the war and the two countries will have abundant opportunity to measure strength both on land and water. The result cannot be regarded as doubtful. Both the army and navy will be in excellent condition, and the fighting qualities of American soldiers and seamen have never been surpassed. Spain will make the strongest possible efforts to win, but she is a puny nation by the side of the United States. Her navy is as strong as ours, but she has never gained a reputation in naval warfare, while the reputation of the American navy is second to none. There need be no apprehension of the result of the war on the ocean, though the contest may be long and bloody. The Spaniards are good fighters, and if driven by desperation they will not be a despicable foe, but the odds will be against them on account of the superior intelligence and skill of the Americans.

The Spanish navy will operate to a great disadvantage in being far from home and their base of supplies, while Cuba is right at our very doors, where supplies and additional forces can be readily obtained. Our navy has already full command of the Cuban seas, which is a strong advantage. The enemy is divided, the army being cooped up in a few Cuban towns, where they will soon be hemmed in by the insurgent and the American army, while their fleet must fight its way in to bring any assistance.

In addition to the regular army there will soon be an army of 125,000 state troops in the field. The call of the president will take the whole national guard of the country, and that army will be ready for active service as soon as the government needs it. If it is considered necessary the larger part of this new army can be landed in Cuba within a few weeks, since all the troops can be readied to move in a few days, their organizations being perfected in advance, and all that will be necessary is to provide supplies and the means of transportation. The time has at last come when we can see the advantage of maintaining considerable bodies of state troops, since if we had to wait for the slow process of raising and organizing an army much valuable time would be lost. In past years there have been complaints as to the great cost of maintaining the national guard organizations, but the entire cost of years is already repaid, for it has furnished an army ready to take the field within a few days.

To the great credit of the guardsmen it may be said that there are few vacant places in the ranks. Not only are the Wisconsin soldiers ready and anxious for service almost to a man, but those who have in former years seen service have been prompt in offering to return to the ranks. The spirit of patriotism exhibited is fully equal to that of 1861, and it extends to all the people, to those who will have to stay at home as well as to those who can go to the war. Business men, who have in the past been grumblers because their employees who were members of the national guard had to spend one week each year in camp for instruction, are now willing that they shall go into the army for an indefinite period. There will be very few cases where a soldier will have to forfeit his place because he has responded to the call of patriotic duty. Their places will all be reserved for them when they return, and in many instances their salaries will be paid while they are away. The employer who stands in the way now will be a marked man, and nobody engaged in business can afford to be governed by selfish motives to that extent.

Behind this army of 125,000 men there will soon stand another of equal or greater size, as it is likely that a second call for troops will be made as soon as the present force is out of the way. This new army will be composed of the patriotic youth of the land, who have been unable to get into the regiments first called out. Wisconsin will send about 3,400 men on the first call, and their vacant armories will soon have new tenants.

ALL of the wars in which the United States has ever engaged began in April.

THE war with Spain has put an end to politics for the time in all probability. When politics clash with patriotism, the former has to go to the rear.

THREE months ago few people in this country imagined that they would live to see war again, and yet the interval since the close of our great civil war has been the longest period of peace that the American nation has ever known.

ALL the Milwaukee daily papers are preparing to send special correspondents to the war with the state troops, and thus Wisconsin readers will be kept well informed as to what is going on in the ranks of the Badger boys. One effect of this enterprise will undoubtedly be a great increase in the circulation of all the papers.

THE war excitement will be a great thing for the daily newspapers of the country. Last Saturday the Milwaukee Journal printed 47,000 papers, a greater number than was ever issued by any paper in the state. The hourly "extras" were rapidly sold in thousands and the demand was incessant. The reduction in the price of the paper to one cent came just in the right time for the people, and it was also the wisest thing the Journal company ever did.

THERE have been two changes in the cabinet of President McKinley within the past week. James A. Gary, postmaster general, resigned on account of illness, and his place was filled by the appointment of Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia. Monday last John Sherman, secretary of state, resigned on account of the disabilities brought on by his extreme age, and Judge Day, his assistant, was promoted to the head of the department. Sherman has really been but a figure head, Judge Day having done the work of the department from the start.

THOUGH fully cognizant of the fact that free expression is the best means of arriving at an intelligent conclusion, and even according ministers the privilege of preaching political sermons, we still believe that Rev. Titsworth would better have followed the example of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul by giving his war views to the President, and that too before hostilities commenced. However, in view of the fact that the Cream City preacher apparently reserved his exceptional views for delivery in the pulpit at Milwaukee last Sunday, the following editorial seems well put by the Sentinel: "The Rev. Judson Titsworth is out of order. The time for moving a reconsideration of the question of war has expired. The only business before the American people is the resolution to banish Spanish rule from the Western continent. Mr. McKinley has the floor for the purpose of addressing the army and navy. If there is any disturbance from the galleries they will be cleared."

OUR government has concluded to immediately ship supplies and munitions of war to the insurgent army in Cuba under Gen. Gomez. The consignment will consist of 60,000 rifles, ammunition of all kinds and field artillery, also provisions, of which the insurgent army is in sore need, especially flour, Indian cornmeal, bacon and coffee. Gen. Gomez announces that if he has these supplies he will have 30,000 well-armed and disciplined soldiers before the gates of Havana in thirty days. During the summer months the insurgent army will do all the fighting, and with ample supplies and munitions of war they will drive the Spanish army, if not from the island, at least under the guns of our fleet, which will complete the work of pacification.—The Evening Wisconsin.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins of Moore, S. C. "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed, and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by L. Roehneimer.

WAYNE WAFTINGS. Jacob Batzler raised his barn last Wednesday. Dennis Leonard is home for a visit with his parents. Petri Bros. shipped a carload of potatoes from Kewaskum last Tuesday. Patrick Darmody put up the frame for a new barn last Saturday. Mr. Goodyear is doing the carpentering. Philip H. Jung, who has the local agency for the Champion harvester, received a sample machine this week.

Vessels and their cargoes captured as prize in naval warfare must be sent into port for an adjudication in a prize court in the manner prescribed by law. If condemned, the property is sold by the United States marshal and the proceeds, when the capture was by a vessel or vessels of the navy, disposed of according to the decree of the court. If the prize was of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, the whole of the net proceeds will be decreed to the captors, and when of inferior force, one-half will be devoted to the United States and the other half to the captors.

The price of mules has gone up nearly 50 per cent as the result of St. Louis and Kansas City dealers being awarded a contract to furnish 1,000 pack mules for United States troops.

THE RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.

Cuba lies just south of the tropic of Cancer, and so has but two seasons—the wet and the dry. The latter begins early in June and extends through September. In case of war, our troops will have to do their campaigning before the end of May, for they can do nothing after that until October.

One has to be in Cuba during the rainy season so appreciate this fully. Rain falls every day in torrents. The mud is so deep that it is impossible to travel. A horse sinks above his knees in the roads. Between showers the sun shines. The thermometer runs up to 100 or 110 degrees, and the humidity of the air is simply unendurable.—Exchange.

WEST BEND BLORE.

Benedict Richter of the town of Trenton died on the 21st inst., at the age of 83 years, 4 months and 15 days. He was the first settler on section 29 of the aforesaid town.

Rudolph Roenbeck died last Tuesday morning in the 69th year of his age. He leaves two sisters—Mrs. Chas. Luckow and Mrs. Aug. Luckow—both of whom reside here.

Clyde R. Powers of Whitefish Bay, who opened a bicycle shop in this city this spring, went to Milwaukee on the 22d inst. to enlist with one of the national guard companies for the war. There were so many applicants for places that he returned to this city last Sunday night in the belief that he could not get into the company, but a telegram from his father the following morning said he was wanted, and the young soldier went by the first train, was mustered, uniformed and drilled with the awkward squad before night. The recruit is the son of C. L. Powers, who published the West Bend Times from 1880 to 1887 and who has been for the past ten years on the staff of the Milwaukee Journal. The bicycle shop will either be discontinued or put in charge of a substitute till its owner returns.

NEW CASSEL NUGGETS.

Joseph Ulrich visited at Theresa last Sunday. Farmers in this vicinity have completed their sowing.

Milton Smith has employment with Krause, the butcher. Edward Caniff has employment at the cheese factory.

John Clifford visited in Milwaukee this week, with his son.

Miss Brennon of Eden has been sewing for Mrs. Pool this week. Ferd. Dierlich has the wall completed for his new building.

Dr. Weld now rides in a new buggy, which he purchased of H. Leidle. Boys, look out for Joe, for he will soon cross the matrimonial line for a partner.

Jesse A. Howey, pension attorney of Fond du Lac, transacted business here Tuesday.

Frank Meenk of Waupun, who has been visiting old-time friends here, returned Tuesday.

Wm. Pool gives a table, egg carrier, kettle, coffee pot, or bread raiser, with every B. C. of baking powder, for 50c. Rev. W. D. Wells and Irwin Miller went to North Greenfield last Thursday to attend the ordination services of Alfred Goodwin, pastor of the Baptist church there.

John Jordan, who lived in this vicinity years ago but now resides in Dakota, is visiting old-time friends hereabouts. He is a great violinist and many remember him as the party who played at dances here years ago.

ST. MICHAELS MITEES.

Miss Clara Strohm spent Sunday at Boltonville. Gardening and house cleaning is the order of the day.

Wm. Clapham visited J. C. Young at Trenton last Sunday. Miss Agnes Detmann was a caller here Tuesday evening.

Quite a number from here attended the monthly stock fair at Kewaskum last Wednesday. Miss Tina Rantum went to Milwaukee last week to spend the summer with relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brigham of New Prospect were guests of G. F. Strohm and family last Sunday.

H. Foltz and family of Boltonville spent Sunday with the latter's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schmeier.

"Klondike" is a thing of the past, as it were, while "war" is a thing of the present. We wonder what the future will be. Quite a number of friends and neighbors were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Schludweiler last Sunday in honor of their son Mat's home coming with Miss Katie Walter's, whom he married in Milwaukee last week. A very enjoyable time was had, and ere departing the guests wished the young couple a long and happy life.

NEWFASE NEWS.

Miss Lizzie Kaniess left last week for Milwaukee. Arbor and Bird day was observed at the village school.

A large number from this vicinity attended the Stock fair at Kewaskum last Wednesday. The Misses May and Anna Thelen are no doubt good actresses; they could hardly have been better in the opera. Mr. Hall and Miss Hall rendered great service in their parts, while Messrs. Math. Thelen, Thill and Knarr were heartily applauded. The other participants in minor parts did well. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a grand success.

There was a large attendance at the opening dance given by Albert Dehm in his hall here last Sunday evening, and all expressed themselves as having a good time. Congress proposes that the present generation stand the burden of war with Spain and will meet the debt with additional revenue.

Go to A. G. KOCH'S Store for Bargains GENERAL MERCHANDISE Kewaskum, - - Wisconsin.

WEST BEND BREWING CO., BREWERS OF EXTRA FINE LAGER BEER BOTTLED OR BARRELED. West Bend, - Wisconsin.

MATT. HOSTERMAN & SON, WELL DRILLERS, Hartford, Wis., Deal in Pumps, Wind-mills & Gasoline Engines. Steam & Hot Water heating.

DAVID C. MAYER, KEWASKUM, WIS. JOSEPH KIRCHER, WEST BEND, WIS. MANUFACTURED WITHIN YOUR COUNTY. PREFERABLE BECAUSE OF SUPERIORITY. SOLD AT POPULAR PRICES BY

ASHFORD ACTIONS. Mrs. A. Fleischmann is able to be around again. The carpenters are at work on the new residence of J. P. Scholler.

CAMPBELLSPORT CULLINGS. John Bonesho is building an addition to his house. Frank E. O'Brien spent Sunday at Fond du Lac.

Wm. Leisses is out and about the village now. Will's recovery from the injury which he sustained in an accident is pleasing to all our citizens.

What is Albumen Paper? Many of my customers have asked what I meant when I spoke of albumen paper, in these columns 2 weeks ago, and what kind of picture they would get on that paper?

Running across an old friend in a strange place. An Old Saying Illustrated.

NICHOLAS REMMEL... MACHINIST and MANUFACTURER of... New, Improved Brass-Cylinder Tank and Well Pumps, Drilling and Boring Machines.

THE NEW BIRDSALL COMPANY... MANUFACTURERS OF... Portable and Traction Farm Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Vibrating and Apron Separators, Corn Huskers, Steam Heating Boilers and Radiators.

NICHOLAS MARX, DEALER IN... FLOUR, FEED AND GROCERIES. FRESH OYSTERS IN SEASON. WHITE DAISY Minnesota Flour a Specialty.

Dr. Hildreth, Dentist, FOND DU LAC, WIS. At CAMPBELLSPORT Every Alternate Tuesday after Oct. 12. \$8.00 FINEST AND BEST SET TEETH. \$8.00

N. C. MICHEALS, DEALER IN... Champion Binders and Mowers, Deering Binders and Mowers, Badger Seeders—all leading Farm Machinery.

WILLIAM POOL, DEALER IN... GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Farm Produce and "Gold Medal" Flour, which leads others.

FRED. BEHNKE, DEALER IN... HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE. GUNS, AMUNITION AND ALL KINDS OF FIRE-ARMS.

GUTSCH BREWING CO.'S CELEBRATED... Bottled and Barreled Beer. Extra Fine Light, Old Lager, and Vacuum Export.

DR. G. F. BRANDT, VETERINARIAN. DENTAL WORK A SPECIALTY. Cor. Prospect and Fond du Lac Aves. KEWASKUM, WIS.

DR. SECRET, SPECIALIST. Late from the celebrated hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Germany, and Paris, will be at WEINANDS HOTEL in WEST BEND on Thursday, May 19, and one day only in every four weeks thereafter.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the successful treatment of all Chronic Diseases, combined with the wonderful power of diagnosis, enables Dr. Secret to locate with certainty all obscure and chronic complaints, and to apply remedies that will positively insure a speedy and permanent cure.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DR. WM. HAUSMANN, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, KEWASKUM, - WISCONSIN.

DR. W. N. KLUMB, DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. OFFICE OVER MAYER'S JEWELRY STORE. KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN.

WM. WEDDIG, MASON and CONTRACTOR. J. P. FLAHERTY, DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT DANGER OR PAIN.

KOEPKE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SODA and MINERAL WATERS. BOTTLES OF WHITE BEER. DEALERS IN PUMPS and CISTERNS TANKS.

When Ready to Build... CALL ON THE... EST BEND LUMBER CO., FOR... Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Hard-wood or Bass-wood Flooring, etc.

DR. G. F. BRANDT, VETERINARIAN. DENTAL WORK A SPECIALTY. Cor. Prospect and Fond du Lac Aves. KEWASKUM, WIS.

L. B. ENDLICH, CARPET WEAVER. KEWASKUM, - WISCONSIN. The STATESMAN and either the weekly Sentinel, Journal or Wisconsin of Milwaukee for \$1.75 a year. Call at the postoffice.

Kewaskum Statesman.

Published Every Saturday.

C. & N.-W. RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

Table with columns for stations and times. Rows include Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, West Bend, Barton, Kewaskum, and Fond du Lac.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for stations and times. Rows include Fond du Lac, Kewaskum, West Bend, Barton, Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for stations and times. Rows include Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, West Bend, Barton, Kewaskum, and Fond du Lac.

LAOCAL LOCALS.

Geo. Abel Sunday at Cascade. The village board meets next Monday. The stock fair was well attended Wednesday. Miss Tillie Ramel left for Milwaukee last Wednesday.

TAKEN UP.—A large, black-yellow dog strayed to Mat. Beisbier's place last Wednesday and was taken up. The potato market was booming here this week, as high as 65¢ here being paid for choice stock.

COLLISION ON THE NORTHWESTERN. Passenger and Double-Header Freight Collision on a Bridge Near Fond du Lac—One Engineer Killed. The regular passenger train due here at 9:15 collided with a special 'double header' freight train on a bridge one-half mile north of Fond du Lac last Tuesday forenoon.

ELMORE ETCHINGS. For bicycle repairs, call on Elmore bicyclet. Chas. Pohlman and family visited with John Haessly last week. M. Fleischman will commence making cheese here next Monday.

SCOTT SAYINGS. August Staeger, Jr., will hold a raffle here on May 7th. Lovers of flowers may now be seen in the woods gathering the shy anemone. John Fellenz, who is working in a bicycle shop at West Bend, came home last Saturday evening on his wheel.

Great Sale. PARASOLS AND CARPETS. Larger Stock than Ever. In Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, etc. Ladies' and Gents' SUMMERWEAR. Hats and Spring Suits—a large and new assortment.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. Prints at 3 and 4c, Overalls at 25c a pair, And all Goods at like low prices.

L. ROSENHEIMER, Kewaskum, Wisconsin.

JOHN GOETTER & CO., WEST BEND.

We Lead in . . Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, Wall Paper, etc., etc.

Here are a few prices on goods out of our stock. They not reduced for this occasion, but every item has been sold all winter and spring at the same prices:

Rush Park garden seeds, 2 pgs., 5c. Best hand-made, cream, mixed candy, lb., 12c. 11 bars Armort's keg soap, 25c. Hand-made chocolate drops, 15c.

NEW PROSPECT NOTES. House cleaning is all the rage now days.

B. BRAUNWARTH'S HEADQUARTERS FOR Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, Rings, Chains, etc.

Musical Goods, Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames; Exact Fit.

I respectfully invite all my old and new customers to call on me. Guaranteeing the quality of my goods and assuring you that the prices are the lowest to be found in the county, I am Yours Respectfully, B. BRAUNWARTH.

P. J. SMITH, General Hardware. Celebrated Gold Coin Stoves and Ranges which are the best on earth. Wood and Iron Pumps, Tin, Etc.

H. J. LAY, Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Sash, Mouldings, Doors, Shingles, Building Material, Etc. Complete and high grade stock of No. 1 Pine, Hemlock, Hardwood and Basswood lumber, Wisconsin and Georgia finish, White and Red Cedar and White Pine Shingles, Cedar Posts, and everything in the building line usually kept in first-class lumber yards.

EAGLE HOTEL. JOSEPH SCHMIDT, Prop'r. Best accommodations in town for the traveling public. Every room in the house furnished with modern heating apparatus.

CENTRAL HOTEL. N. J. MERTES, Prop'r. First-class Accommodations. Sample Room. STABLES IN CONNECTION.

DR. W. H. FARNSWORTH, Dentist. Office with Dr. Weld. Teeth extracted without pain by use of a local anesthetic. Prices reasonable as is consistent with good work.

A HOTEL. Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the States of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in Northern Wisconsin very desirable.

L. ROSENHEIMER, Kewaskum, Wisconsin. Prints at 3 and 4c, Overalls at 25c a pair, And all Goods at like low prices.

MATHIAS REMMEL, Steam Saw Mill. PLANING MILL AND FEED-GRINDING MILL. All kinds of Floorings, Ceilings, and Casings made to order.

HOENIG SISTERS, Fashionable Milliners and Dress-makers. Kewaskum, Wisconsin. Millinery and Dressmaking. A COMPLETE STOCK OF LATEST NOVELTIES IN THE LINE OF Millinery.

DENGEL SISTERS, Kewaskum, Wisconsin. LIVERY, Boarding and Sale Stables. CHAS. C. SCHAEFER, Proprietor. First-class Single and Double rigs, also careful drivers. Commercial trade a specialty.

G. B. WRIGHT, Painter and Decorator. AND DEALER IN Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Putty, etc., etc. Kewaskum, Wisconsin.

G. H. UTKE, GENERAL Horseshoer and Wagonmaker. ALSO REPAIRING AT REASONABLE PRICES. BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, ETC., FOR SALE. CAMPBELLSPORT, WIS.

