## Lingering on

Momentous Action Taken by United States Senate.

Strong War Resolutions Passed and Recognition ed action is worth a hundred battle-ships and unnumbered legions. Neither of Cuba Favored.

Stirring Appeals to Sustain The Senate Urged to Avoid under his command as they move forward on land and sea to establish the President's Policy.

Opposition to Cuban Recognition.

Populists Declare Their Determined The Debate Lasted Twelve Hours-Speculating on the Result.

Stultifying Itself.

The Spanish Feeling Said to Be "Firmly Warlike"-European Powers Give Up the Idea of Mediation-Rioting at Malaga and Barcelona.

ACTION OF THE U. S. SENATE. Washington, April 18.-The action of the senate leaves the Cuban resolution in the following status: The house heading, number and enacting clause, the senate preamble, resolution, the Turple amendment, and a fourth paragraph proposed by Mr. Davis, in full, as fol-

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

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

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in America, in congress assembled: 1. That the people of the Island of

free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognize the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. 2. That it is the duty of the United

States to demand, and the Government of the United States hereby does 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. 3. That the president of the United

States be and hereby is directed 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 an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into

4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to hotly, but he held his peace. exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the THE RESULT.

"If the pending resolutions as amended to provide for the recognition of the insurgent government in the Island of Cuba are added by the senate the president of the United States." This declaration made with great emphasis and in an impressive silence, was delivered by Senator Hale just ten minutes before the senate at 9:15 Sat- of the contending parties, and restored urday night, by a vote of 31 to 57, ad- peace as far as that party is concernopted the original Foraker-Turpie re- ed, there is nothing remaining for the solutions providing for armed interven- United States to do but say to the intion and directing the president to re- surgents and the inhabitants of Cuba; cognize the insurgent forces as the You, too, must keep the peace, restore

from Maine was promptly accepted, and at midnight the leaders on both sides and in both houses were gravely considering what the effect of the action taken will be upon the pregnant crisis with which the nation is now

brought face to face.

Will the house yield? The leaders
of the Populist branch of the National Legislature declared in the most positive terms that under no circumstances would they accept the senate resolutions if they provided for the recognition of the insurgents.

"If the troops are moved on Monday," said one of the most prominent members of the house committee on foreign affairs, within a half hour after the passage of the senate resolutions, "it will not be because of final action on the part of congress. No ship will sail for Havana, and no soldier will leave American soil within the next 60 hours."

A MEMORABLE SESSION. Saturday night's session of the senate will be memorable in the history o country. All day long, the debate which lasted continuously for nearly twelve hours, held the close attention of galleries crowded to suffocation, while 200 members of the house occupied chairs on the floor and eagerly drank in every word. When the hour arrived for the first vote on the resolutions, the tension increased visibly. The galleries, which previously had manifested varying emotions as their sympathies were touched or antagonized by speakers, became absolutely silent, while senators spoke with trembling voices and quivering lips.

A TEST MOTION. Senator Davis' weak falsetto voice, usually hardly audible, was carried distinctly to every corner of the chamber as he announced that the vote would be taken on the first amendment, that of the minority of the for-Cuba are and of right ought to be eign relations committee, referred to as the Foraker-Turpie amendment. This motion was regarded as a test, and the stillness and suspense were almost painful as the roll was called and senators answered to their names. Before it was completed a majority had been recorded in favor of the amendment, and when the last name had been responded to, the proposition to recognize the insurgents stood indorsed by the vote of 51 to 37.

Senator Morgan arose quickly and demanded sharply that a vote be taken on his resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United empowered to use the entire land and urged the venerable Alabaman to withdraw his proposition, but he refused and the roll was again called, this time on a motion to table the Morgan amendment. When it announced that the belligerent resolution had been killed by a vote of 83 to 5, Senator Morgan's face flushed

Senator Teller then presented a resolution declaring it to be the sense of pacification thereof, and asserts its de- the senate that the United States, in termination when that is accomplished whatever military operations it might to leave the government and control of undertake, disclaimed any intention of establishing or asserting its sovereignty over the island of Cuba, which was agreed to by a viva voce vote.

NOTABLE UTTERANCES. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, supported this body will stand deadlocked with the president, and argued against the recognition of the present republic of Cuba. In concluding his speech Senator Burrows said:

government de facto of the Cuban re- order in this island, return to your public. The challenge of the senator | farms, rebuild your homes and have

government of your choice,' and when I the vote was announced, and in trempublic of Cuba becomes a sovereignty in fact as well as in name, peace and order restored, the United States Government will withdraw her forces and welcome into the family of nations the the approving judgment of the world. With this end in view I shall cheerfully vote for the recommendation of the president to be clothed with power to intervene in the Island of Cuba with the land and naval forces of the United States to the end that a stable government may be formed within her borders, by her own people, capable of obtaining peace at home and assuming the obligations of international life. To the consummation of this high purpose we ought to move with united effort. There should be no discordant notes. As we opened our treasury to feed the Cuban poor, and without a dissenting vote expressed our confidence in the executive by placing \$50,000,000 in his hands to prepare for national defense, let us not now, when the moment for action comes, and we are ready, weakships and unnumbered legions. Neither party spirit nor personal ambition should find a place in this high transaction. They belong to other times and other occasions. Let us sustain the executive and the army and navy ward on land and sea to establish peace, order and good government in the Island of Cuba, and set her star in the galaxy of nations." Mr. Platt, of Cincinnati, was accorded a half hour's time and devoted it

the gulf coast and the warships at to a strong and eloquent expression of Key West will swing at their buoys his hope for peace and a defense of A strong appeal for the recognition of the independence of the present Cuban Republic was then made by Mr.

Bacon, of Georgia. THE PRESIDENT IS MISUNDER-

Mr. Wellington argued that the message of the president had been wholly misunderstood, that instead of an appeal to congress to sanction war it was exactly the reverse, but the war frenzy was abroad and congress was rushing hopelessly into hostilities. The president, I believe, in his heart feels that war is not necessary." Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, in order to make perfectly clear the resolution reported by the minority of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment to insert after the word "independent' the following: "And that the Government of the United States hereby recognize the Republic of Cuba as

the true and lawful government of that Mr. Cafferty entered upon a discussion of the Cuban situation, declaring that it was manifest that the Cuba. Mr. Caffery maintained that recognition was an executive and not a legislative function. "The adoption by legislative function. "The adoption by the senate of the resolutions reported by the minority of the foreign relations by the minority of the foreign relations by force of arms an internal execution by the minority of the foreign relations are provided by the minority of the tify ourselves, and the president would NO DESERTERS.

Mr. White, of California, in a magnificent peroration, said: "Those of us who dissent from the majority do so from dictates of conscience, but whatever resolution is passed pledging this country to a declaration that history will have to decide whether right or wrong you will find no deserters in the We have our opinions deeply camp. rooted, perhaps, and firmly set, but we are all Americans. When that judgment is rendered, there is but one action that can be taken. Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, we will march forward with equal step to vindicate the conduct of the government, which we believe to be the best that Almighty God has permitted, in all times and on the morrow when this crisis shall have come upon us from every house top in the United States let there be flung lican) welcomes the senate's decision, the Stars and Stripes."

Mr. Pasco, of Florida, spoke in favor of recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic. He believed too that when our troops were landed in Cuba, they ought to act in concert with the forces under Gen. Gomez. The other senator from Florida, Mr.

Mallory, said none desired war if that calamity could be averted, and he regretted that the president had susdiplomatic negotiations, for and the autonomists in Cuba. through them war might have been Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia,

thought that only one of two courses was open to this country-either to submit to the indignities, insults and crimes of Spain, or that the American Congress should make such an utterance as would remove every doubt about our intention to present the question for arbitrament by the sword. LESS RHETORIC AND MORE RAMS.

Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of the majority resolutions. "We want less oratory and more powder, less rhetoric and more rams," he said. "Patriotism," said he, "was higher than busi- spond by finally setting their seal upon ness interests, love of country dearer this country's flat rejection of that

STIRRING SCENE.

nounced that no more amendments sion in Madrid, as rendering it imposlying before the senate in committee and American Governments. The votes of the whole. Instantly the signifi- of the Senate and the House of Reprecance of this move was seen by the conservatives, who realized that to lyze both the mediation of the pope and amend the action of the house rather the friendly interference of the Eurothan to pass resolutions of its own was a distinct challenge from the upper to the lower body of congress. Then it was that Senator Hale declared that the action suggested by Senator Davis would deadlock the senate with the house and with the president.

Hardly had the words left his lips when Senator Wolcott sprang up and amid great excitement called the senator from Maine to order, demanding ernment has reasons of its own for the to know by what right he spoke for the president and the house when he States. notified the senate that both were opposed to senate resolutions. Senator Wolcott called upon the vice-president to rule the senator for Maine out of action to be taken by the chief execugress upon a matter then before the

In a conciliatory tone the vice-president urged Senator Hale to proceed to order, after a section from Jefferson's parliamentary manual had been read. The senator then proceeded, urging the senate to vote down the pending resolu-

MINORITY REPORT ADOPTED. Senator Davis, who sat impassively n his seat during this exciting scene, then moved to strike out all of the house resolutions after the enacting clause, and substituting the senate resolution as amended by the audition of the Foraker-Turpie provisions. The yeas and nays on Senator Davis' mo-tion followed. When it was finished, sixty senators had voted to reject the port of the majority of their own foreign relations committee in favor of

this shall be accomplished, and the re- bling tones declared that the senate had stultified itself by affirming an untruth in declaring the insurgents in the Island of Cuba free and independent. "The senate," he said, with impressive emphasis, "has directed the army Republic of Cuba. We will have thus and navy of the United States to be and escaped the criticism and secured the rebel chief, for that is what it the rebel chief, for that is what it means to land an armed force on the soil of a free and independent nation, either that or an act of war against the

insurgents themselves." The senator's words evidently stirred the galleries deeply, but cries of "Vote! Vote!" on the floor brought Senator Davis to his feet with a demand that the senate in committee of the whole rise and report the resolutions to the full senate. When this had been done he again called for the yeas and nays, and the resolutions as amended were finally adopted by a vote of 67 to 21. Then at 7:15 the senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW. It is difficult to forecast the action of the house in view of the senate's course in throwing down the gauntlet, but certain points are tolerably clear. When the resolutions passed Saturday to, possibly without the formality of ing. part of the house appointed. How long the resolutions will remain in conferis hardly expected on Tuesday. In the meantime the army will gather along

> with springs on their anchor cables. THE TURPIE AMENDMENT. The Turpie amendment is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the Gov-ernment of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the

DECLARATION OF WAR VOTED Mr. Morgan's substitute for a declaration of war was laid on the tableyeas, 83; nays, 5. The nays were Messrs. Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Turner and Wilson.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE. There is still considerable difference of opinion among well-informed men here as to whether President McKinley will veto a resolution recognizing the ment. It is stated that a majority of the cabinet officials believe the president would feel it his duty to prevent of Spain was slowly dying in a resolution recognizing the Cuban Government from becoming effective, though he would be extremely reluctant to take any steps at this time calculatcommittee," he declared, "would stullution of congress, but he seems to be in doubt as to constitutionality of congressional action with reference to the recognition of the independence of any foreign colony. As an offset to the discouragement which some congressmen may feel at this statement of the president's attitude, his friends are emphasizing the declaration that the chief executive expects within the course of a few weeks that the people of Cuba will have organized a government which will comply with the require ments of international law, and which may then be recognized as the government both de facto and de jure.

WARLIKE FEELING IN SPAIN. Madrid, April 18.—The usual Sunday bull fight absorbs the populace, over-shadowing the action of the United States Senate as a topic of discussion. The general tone of the press is firmly warlike. El Liberal (Moderate Repubalthough it is more hostile, since it helped to disentangle the situation, which is becoming insupportable to

the Spaniards, as shown by the outburst at Malaga and elsewhere. The journals which comment on the senate resolutions consider them a further proof of America's scheme of annexation. Government circles feel that the resolutions are a fresh obstacle to the union of the insurgents The official Gazette will shortly publish the report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the Maine disaster, demonstrating that the explosion was of internal origin.

SPAIN DETERMINED. London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Friday, says: Throughout its recent negotiations with the United States with reference to Cuba, the Spanish Government has never taken a firmer stand that at yesterday's council. If President McKinley, by issuing his last message, has set his seal upon his country's claim to intervention in Cuba, so do the Spanish ministers re-

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The vote in the senate At this juncture Senator Davis an- has caused a most unfavorable impreswould be urged, and asked that the sible for an understanding of any kind house resolutions be considered as being arrived at between the Spanish sentatives are considered likely to parapean powers in the interests of peace. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The news concerning the deep interest taken by Queen Victoria, her earnest desire for peace, and her personal endeavors in favor of its preservation, has been read here with the greatest interest. Public opinion, however, expects nothing from Engmoment for siding with the United

NO CHANCE OF MEDIATION. London, April 18.-The members of the diplomatic corps in this city have now abandoned all hope of effectual mediation upon the part of the powers between the United States and Spain. The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, however, cling tenaciously to the delusion that they will be able range at the last moment a compromise which will avert war. RIOTING AT MALAGA AND BAR-

CELONA. London, April 18.-The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on Saturday, says: About 10 o'clock last evening (Friday) a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate and began to cheer for Spain. The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. Another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. foreign relations committee in favor of the minority report, while only twenty-eight had stood firmly up for action requested by the president.

Senator Hoar (was on his feet before Seriously damaged. When the crowd Seriously damaged. Seriously damaged.

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for Pearline!

was at the height of its frenzy a ladder was brought, and a man, getting night reach the house at 10 o'clock to- hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, amid immense cheera reference to the foreign affairs com- a trophy through the streets, and ultimittee. A conference with the senate mately carried to the crowded streets, will be asked, and conferees on the where its appearance caused great enthusiasm. Malaga, April 18.—The rioting was

ences can not be prophesied, but action | continued Saturday evening. The gendarms charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised and numerous arrests were made.

AT BARCELONA. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: In Barcelona the students have renewed their rioting. They invaded the beautiful botanical gardens and denuded many of the trees of their branches and flowers, which they carried, entwined with the Spanish colors, as banners, parading the streets. They smashed the windows in the university building. In Valencia things seem quieter.

Woodford is now keeping aloof from official centers. MORE DEMONSTRATIONS. Madrid, April 18.—Saturday evening demonstrations were made in several of the provincial capitals. The American shield has been replaced at the American consulate in Malaga, amid the tumultuous protests of the crowd.

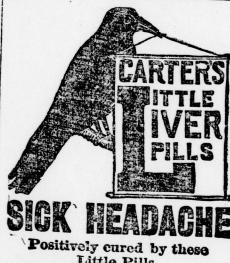
A force of gendarmes continue to patrol the streets. The Epocha (Conservative), referring independence of the Gomez Govern- the provincial towns, counsels the govto the outbreaks of popular feeling in ernment to deal gently with the rioters, considering the provocation re-ceived from the American public and parliament, and even from the president. The Epocha says that only students took part in the demonstration SPANIARDS LEAVING FOR CUBA.

Washington, April 18.-The Spanish charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Havana. The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services to the Spanish army in case of war.

COAL AS CONTRABAND. Washington, April 18.—Senators of all shades of opinion on the Cuban question regard as very important the

announcement that Great Britain has decided to treat coal as contraband of war in her West Indian possessions in case of a war between this country and Spain. While the decision is apparently impartial, the senators say that the effect necessarily will be entirely in the interest of the United States because of the fact that this country is so near where the seat of war will be, and therefore will not be compelled to ask favors of other nations, while Spain will have only her store at Porto Rico to draw upon.

PORTO RICO THREATENED. Senators generally think that one of our first attacks in case of war will be upon Porto Rico. They expect that point to be captured early in the war, and think this capture will have the effect of soon terminating hostilities. With England treating coal as contraband, even the most conservative senators think it will be impossible for Spain long to maintain a conflict in waters so far removed from her base of supplies.



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