TWELVE PAGES

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Kan Historical Society

FREE AND INDEPENDENT

Intervention Resolution Passes the Senate With the Recognition Amendment, 67 to 21.

LAND-GRAB IS DENIED

Resolution Explicitly Declares Against Annexation or Even Political Dictation—House Action the Next Move on the Board.

Washington, April 16.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western Hemisphere, and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the Gem of the Antilles.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is safe to say that it is not final. Notes of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:40 p. m. tonight the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled, even in the senate of the United tates. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. Before the voting had actually begun—after 7 o'clock tonight—the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White of California, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort, and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration.

It was not until after the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana providing for the recognition of the island republic had been taken, that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women, and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was again detained by serious illness.

Probably the most notable utterances of the closing hours of debate were made tonight. Mr. Hale (Me.), Mr. Gorman (Md.), Mr. Aldrich (R. I.), Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Hoar (Mass.), all deeply impressed by the magnitude and posible awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the senate with an eloquence and solemnity born of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

THE TEST VOTE QUITE NATURALLY WAS ON THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TURPIE, RECOGNIZING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC. IT PREVAILED BY A MAJORITY OF FOURTEEN, THE VOTE BEING 8 TO 37.

ON RECOGNITION ALONE.

By political parties the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5.

Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

ON THE RESOLUTIONS ENTIRE.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67.

Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the senate is as follows, and includes the house heading, number and enacting clause, the senate preamble and resolution, the Turpie amendment and a fourth paragraph proposed by Mr. Teller. In full it is as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE 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 266 OF ITS OFFICERS AND CREW WHILE ON A FRIENDLY VISIT IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA, CANNOT LONGER BE ENDURED, AS HAS BEEN SET FORTH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF APRIL 11, 1898, UPON WHICH THE ACTION OF CONGRESS WAS INVITED; THEREFORE,

"RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

"FIRST, THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HEREBY RECOGNIZES THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA AS THE TRUE AND LAWFUL GOVERNMENT OF THAT ISLAND.

"SECOND—THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DEMAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DOES HEREBY DEMAND, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN AT ONCE RELINQUISH ITS AUTHORITY AND GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA, AND WITHDRAW ITS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES FROM CUBA AND CUBAN WATERS.

"THIRD—THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BE, AND HE HEREBY IS, DIRECTED AND EMPOWERED TO USE THE ENTIRE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO CALL INTO THE ACTUAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES THE MILITIA OF THE SEVERAL STATES TO SUCH EXTENT AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO CARRY THESE RESOLUTIONS INTO EFFECT.

"FOURTH—THAT THE UNITED STATES HEREBY DISCLAIMS ANY DISPOSITION OR INTENTION TO EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY, JURISDICTION OR CONTROL OVER SAID ISLAND, EXCEPT FOR THE PACIFICATION THEREOF; AND ASSERTS ITS DETERMINATION, WHEN THAT IS ACCOMPLISHED, TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF THE ISLAND TO ITS PEOPLE."

LAST DAY OF DEBATE.

In accordance with the agreement reached last night the senate convened promptly at 10 o'clock and after the transaction of some routine business the resolution of the foreign relations committee was laid before the senate.

Few senators were on the floor at the time and Mr. Teller suggested the lack of a quorum, saying it was due to senators who were to speak that a quorum be present.

After about 15 minutes a quorum appeared.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) was then recognized and spoke in favor of immediate and decisive action and for the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

ALLEN HATES THE POWERS.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) said he wanted to call attention to the remarkable scene that had occurred at the White House on April 7. He referred to the call of the representatives of the six great powers upon the president, and to the exchange of notes on the Hispano-American situation. He declared that no similar scene had ever been witnessed in this country.

"I want to register my protest," said Mr. Allen, "against the representatives of the so-called powers of Europe entering the White House and telling this country what it shall do. I can not understand why the president did not inform them that this country would not tolerate any interference from them; yet here is the first step towards the breaking down of the Monroe doctrine and the destruction of the nation. And it is understood that those same so-called powers are to go further and make another assault upon the White House with more pressing demands. Within six months these same powers will be urging the United States to agree to arbitration in order that our liability for Spanish-Cuban bonds may be determined.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan supported the position assumed in this crisis by the president and argued against the recognition of the present republic of Cuba.

PLATT OPPOSES RECOGNITION.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) who, in accordance with the agreement reached last night, was accorded a half-hour's time, devoted it to a strong and eloquent expression of his hope for peace and a defense of the president. He thought the time for oratory and impassioned utterance had passed. Oratory would not bombard Morro castle. Stinging, angry words might wound the president, but they could not pierce the armor of Spanish battleships.

Mr. Platt believed that peace might have been preserved had it not been for the intemperate utterances of those who seemed bent upon plunging the country into war. He hoped, he said, that even yet some way might be found of averting war, and at the same time secure peace in Cuba. He said, however, that if our determined purpose to intervene to put an end to conditions in the island of Cuba should result in war, it must be so. The United States would not be recreant to its duty or to a great trust. He held that the president and house of representatives had placed the pending question upon high ground. The senate was called upon to place it on lower ground; on untenable ground, that would not be approved by the nations of the earth.

"I deplore it—it is unpardonable," declared Mr. Platt.

He thought that to recognize the present republic, which General Lee had testified existed only in skeleton, would be little short of folly. Before extending such recognition, Mr. Platt said, it would be necessary for the United States to strike from history the words of many of the nation's statesmen and give up the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Platt concluded with an appeal for calm and deliberate action—such as would be approved by all future generations.

BACON WOULD RECOGNIZE.

A strong appeal for recognition of the independence of the present Cuban republic was then made by Mr. Bacon (Ga.). In beginning he said it was unfair to charge that all senators who differed from the president upon this question were hostile to him. He did not approve of the president's message in its entirety, because it was impossible for him to grant such power to a president as Mr. McKinley evidently desired.

NOTHING TO DO WITH CUBA.

Mr. Wellington (Md.) followed Mr. Bacon and as he arose to speak there was a stir in the galleries. The speaker said he was thoroughly satisfied that there was no good reason for the United States going to war with Spain. No war could be justified at any time by any nation unless all diplomatic agencies had been exhausted, and he could not see that result in the message of the president.

"I will vote for peace; I will stand for peace as long as peace is possible."

"I do not stand here as an apologist for the Spanish policy. I believe the people of Cuba had a right to rebel against the colonial policy of Spain. But we, as a nation, are outside the situation. We have nothing to do with the rebellion now going on on the island."

MESSAGE MISCONSTRUED.

Mr. Wellington argued that the president's message had been wholly misconstrued, 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."

He read the closing paragraph of the president's message and, placing his interpretation upon it, said that the words indicated that the executive still believed that the armistice granted to the insurgents would yet work out peace.

ALFONSO BEATS CARLOS.

Passing to the internal dissensions existing in Spain, he said that the United States would be held responsible should the Carlists overthrow the present dynasty, which he hoped would continue many years.

SPAIN DIDN'T BLOW IT UP.

Upon the question of responsibility as to the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Wellington passionately said that he could not think that Spain blew up our vessel.

"If so, then the responsibility rested upon General Blanco in command at Havana, and I can not believe that General Blanco would sanction such an outrage. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, even though the kinship be with a Spaniard."

Mr. Wellington then recounted the deeds of valor done by Marylanders, and said that while the conservative people of his state agreed with him, that war was not necessary, they and himself would be found battling with the majority.

In concluding, he said: "If war must be, Maryland will be with you; but in this fateful hour, she is for peace."

TURPIE MAKES IT CLEAR.

Mr. Turpie, 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 recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

CAFFERY FOR MODERATION.

Mr. Caffery was then recognized. "I have stood before on the brink of war," he said. "Although young then, I counselled moderation; but my opinion was swept to the winds and I was carried along with my people into the most colossal war in the history of civilized nations. Our people were a unit then. If war is to be waged we ought to be a unit now. But it seems that whoever dares to utter a thought in opposition to hasty or ill-conceived action subjects himself to the gibbet in the popular breast."

Mr. Coffery then entered upon a discussion of the Cuban situation declaring that it was manifest that the power of Spain was slowly dying in Cuba and that her sovereignty, without our interference, would be swept from the island.

RECOGNITION IS EVECUTIVE.

Mr. Caffery maintained that recognition was an executive and not a legislative function.

"The adoption by the senate of the resolutions reported by the minority of the foreign relations committee," he declared, "would be to stultify ourselves, and the president would be bound to veto those resolutions."

Mr. Coffery, speaking of recognition of the insurgents, said:

"States can not be made like paper money, in which counterfeits must necessarily play a most important part."

He thought the war feeling must be exceedingly strong to justify the acceptance of a counterfeit, even under the sweep of patriotism and enthusiasm.

"Whose fight is it?" he vehemently asked. "In which we are going to participate. It is not our fight, but a fight between certain insurrectionary factions in the island of Cuba and the Spanish crown."

He then paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom, the patience and the high patriotism of the president.

Even without intervention on our part, it was the opinion of Mr. Caffery that the island of Cuba would be free, that in the very nature of things Spain would have to relinquish her hold in the Western Hemisphere.

HAWLEY SAYS CUBA IS NOT FREE.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) pronounced judgment upon the message of the president, as one of the great state papers that would be justified in the light of history. He criticized the resolutions as presented and thought that to all intents and purposes the house resolution more nearly reached all the phases of this complicated question than any reported.

He said he could not vote for a declaration that Cuba is free, because as a matter of fact, she is not.

MR. WHITE IS FOR PEACE.

Mr. White (Cal.) said he stood before the senate to address himself to the most momentous question which had ever been brought to the attention of the American people. It was disagreeable to dissent from the common view, to set aside the popular feeling. The plaudits of the people were always inspiring, but the senate was confronted by a solemn duty, a solemn responsibility, and so far as he was concerned he could no more give up his convictions than he could yield up his life. The senate was here to face a war which now must come upon the country, but he thought it not a miscarriage to consider the situation which confronted us.

"The record here made," said he, "will live as long as reason and justice."

Nobody doubted, he said, that the government of Spain had failed of its duty and had misgoverned the island of Cuba. No one doubted the issue of the coming war between Spain and the United States. That the triumph of this country would result was certain.

"But," said Mr. White, "our nation, with its 70,000,000 people and vast resources, is great enough to do exact justice. It has been well and thoughtfully said that no more sublime spectacle has ever been presented than that of a great nation sacrificing for justice its passion and its pride."

Mr. White declared that, in view of the recent action of Spain in making a large appropriation for the relief of the reconcentrados and in abolishing the edict of concentration, she had met the only argument of many senators in favor of hostilities. Spain had swept their footing from beneath them and they no longer had a standing in court.

In a magnificent peroration, he 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 camp. We have our opinions, deep-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 that government which we believe to be the best that Almighty God has permitted in all times, and on the morrow, when this crisis shall come upon us, from every housetop in the United States let there be flung the stars and stripes."

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) introduced and asked immediate consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved that the president is hereby authorized, in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States, until otherwise ordered by congress."

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) asked what the effect of such a resolution would be.

Mr. Hoar remarked that it would put a stop to the export of coal and prohibit that going to Spanish ships which was of more value to them than powder.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) said that such a procedure was against law, and he thought that so radical a measure must be ordered by congress, and that congress should not invest the power in the hands of the president.

Mr. Hoar, realizing the force of the objection, changed the resolution into a bill, but it went over upon an objection of Mr. Gorman (Md.).

BATE IS A RECOGNITIONIST.

Mr. Bate (Tenn.) addressed the senate for fifteen minutes in a speech urging the recognition of the present Cuban government as independent, and said he would support the minority amendment.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Mr. Clark (Wyo.) said that whatever might be the final wording of the resolutions adopted by congress, they could mean only war—war with one of the most cruel and barbarous nations in the world. In the circumstances the nation should not hesitate. He had hoped that a peaceful solution of the difficulty might have been found, but, although the president had acted with a dignity, equanimity and patriotism seldom equalled, war was at hand. The diplomacy of the entire world could not now prevent it. For the murder of the heroes of the Maine, war was the only reparation. Despite the belief of senators, the evidence of our court of inquiry was such that if it were submitted to any court in the land a verdict of murder in the first degree would be returned.

FLORIDA PREFERS PEACE.

Mr. Pasco (Fla.) spoke in favor of the 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 General 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 suspended diplomatic negotiations for through them war might have been averted.

OPPRESSION MUST CEASE.

Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) thought 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. The mailed hand of oppression must be lifted from the lacerated shoulders of Cuba.

RHETORIC BREAKS NO BONES.

Mr. Wilson (Wash.) spoke in favor of the majority resolutions.

"We want less oratory and more powder; less rhetoric and more rams," he said. "Patriotism," said he, "is higher than business interests; love of country dearer than the dollars."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) followed Mr. Wilson and attacked the house resolution as being unconstitutional. He insisted that congress had the right to declare war and said the president was in his high office to execute the mandates of congress. He bitterly arraigned the president's senatorial advisers, saying that the senate was the executive's advisers, not his senatorial friends.

Mr. McEnery (La.) said he would not vote for the recognition of the Cuban republic, closing his remarks with a tribute to "a reunited country as is being witnessed today."

Mr. Blair (Iowa) supported the majority resolutions.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) read a number of autograph letters from Cuban military commanders, showing the high patriotism which actuated them in their struggle for liberty.

ELKINS WANTS PAY FOR IT.

Mr. Elkins (W. Va.) said it was plain that war was inevitable and could not be avoided. His reasons in opposing the recognition of Cuba were: The insurgents had not won their independence, as nations seeking recognition always have; the insurgent government is by its constitution only temporary, and such recognition was contrary to American doctrines for a hundred years. He thought the resolutions as presented by the foreign relations committee ought to be amended so as to provide that recognition should be given by the president—the only power that could give it. Mr. Elkins challenged the statements of Mr. Proctor as to the conditions on the island.

Mr. Proctor—Will the senator accept the statements in the consular reports?

Mr. Elkins—I'd a thousand times rather accept your statements, but there are other men perhaps not so eminent as the senator from Vermont who report a state of affairs entirely different from that reported to this senate.

Mr. Elkins declared that the United States ought to take Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands in order that we might have some compensation for the enormous war debt. If afterwards it was desired to give the Cubans their independence, he was willing, as he had always believed they ought to have it.

CLAY FOR THE MINORITY.

Mr. Clay (Ga.) said he was anxious to see the question adjusted without war, for the people of the south did not want war; but as war was inevitable he believed in making it upon the best resolutions offered. These, he thought, were those submitted by the minority.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, April 17, 1898

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; cooler; west winds

Sun--Rises, 5:19; Sets 6:40
Moon--Rises, 3:23.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages

1. Senate Recognizes Cuba
Spanish Backdown Predicted

2. War Department Operations

3. Wichita Livestock Market
How the No-Kicking Rule Works

4. Encampment Arrangements
Something of the Hospital Work

5. Masonic Cathedral Sold
Midland's Proposed Extension

6. Miss Robbins' Party
School Ma'am Signs Bonds

7. Republican Delegate Aspirants

9. Intervention and the Powers
Naval Preparations For War

10. Eagle's Editorial Page

11. Gossip For Home People

12. Bab's Talk of Fashion

Senate for Intervention and Recognition.

Last night the Senate passed the Davis resolution with the Turpie and another amendment. As finally passed, the resolutions not only acknowledge in general terms the RIGHT OF THE CUBANS TO FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE, but further proceed to RECOGNIZE THE EXISTING INSURGENT GOVERNMENT; proceeding thence to demand the WITHDRAWAL OF THE SPANISH FORCES FROM CUBA, and directing the President to execute ARMED INTERVENTION to secure such evacuation by Spain. An explicit DENIAL OF ANY PURPOSE TO ANNEX or dictate the government of the island is included.

Adjournment was taken by the Senate to 12, and by the House to 10 o'clock tomorrow, before which sessions no further action is possible.

Reports from Spain are of anti-American riots in various places, closing with decided symptoms of a Spanish backdown.

BACKDOWN OF SPAIN

Is Intimated In Dispatches From Madrid Which Relate to Recent "Important Negotiations."

PARLEY WITH GOMEZ

Said to Have Been Arranged—In Certain Contingencies the United States May be Asked to Help Make Peace With Cuba.

Madrid, April 16.—The week closes with unrelieved tension, all awaiting action at Washington. United States Minister Woodford is still working for peace and is still hopeful of securing it. Important negotiations were held today. It is learned that if the United States congress finally agrees upon a resolution similar to that passed by the house of representatives, Senor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish minister at Washington, will not be recalled, and General Woodford, consequently will remain in Madrid. Furthermore, it is not unlikely, in the event of a resolution on these lines passing, that the friendly offices of the United States will be invoked to assist in the restoration of permanent peace in Cuba. Another important factor in the situation which also tends toward peace, is the official news that a conference has been arranged for tomorrow between General Gomez and two Spanish generals in Cuba.

The bourse tonight is decidedly lower and exchange has again risen.

The general opinion of the evening papers is that the United States' decision will be hostile to Spain.

El Correo, the government organ, demonstrates by long extracts from the Times President McKinley's illogical attitude in posing as a humanitarian.

The Epoca (Conservative) follows the same line, saying that President McKinley cannot possibly interfere with the sole object of increasing the existing miseries.

Should he really desire war the Epoca hopes that Spain will let him fire the first shot.

A cabinet council lasting three hours approved the conversion into war ships of the steamers of the Campania Trans-Atlantica, and then discussed the state of Spain's foreign relations, finally deciding that the questions be submitted to the cortes.

El Liberal insists that the time has come for the settlement of the quarrel between the United States and Spain, declaring that Spain is bleeding to death, while the United States gains strength by the delay.

"The theory of international right being under the safeguard of the powers is very fine in principle," El Liberal says, "and that the powers protect the weaker nations against the stronger is very humanitarian, but does not work in practice."

Spain, El Liberal adds, must bring matters to an issue herself, and should the fortune of war be against her though defeated she need not blush.

El Liberal lays stress upon the fears of the United States of action in Mexico, should war occur, lest the Latin races in America make a united stand against Anglo-Saxon domination.

The Imparcial says:

"Never did a nation pursue a policy more contemptible than that of America today. So false and low are the pretexts for war that the stomach, as well as the heart, of Europe is moved. Three parts of the original scheme are now blended into one. The Cubans, unless they are blind, must see the fate that the liberators reserve for them. Hence the rumors of Maximo Gomez's willingness to accept the existing legality. These rumors are unconfirmed, but Senors Giberba, Dols and Viondi are about to start for the rebel's quarters. General Calixto Garcia's attitude, the New York junta's disgust and the foreign bourse's rise all give hope that the rebels will resist annexation; and we will shortly see whether American greed dare face the opposition of the whole of Europe, unless Cuba has lost her common sense. Spain has courage and the Old

MALAGA CONSULATE MOBBED

Arms of the United States Insulted by Spanish Rabble.

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here today, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the street. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some extent restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by guardia armes. As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

Madrid, April 16—10 p. m.—This 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 guardia armes continues to patrol the streets.

Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, has instructed the prefect of Malagata give the American consul satisfaction and to arrest the ringleaders of the outbreak.

Washington, April 16.—The trouble reported as having occurred in Malaga today did not surprise the state department officials, who are rather expecting such occurrences, in view of the conditions. All consular officials of the United States in Spain have been told to vacate their posts in case they consider themselves in danger, but they have not been ordered to leave. If any have left, the department has not been informed of it.

Cadiz, April 16.—The students of the school of medicine, carrying a flag, attempted to make a manifestation here last evening, but the police interfered and arrested two of the students. As a result, the United States consulate has been placed under guard.

Barcelona, April 16.—The university here has been closed in consequence of the demonstrations by the students.

INVASION FROM MEXICO

Spaniards There Expect the Ex-Confederates to Join With Them.

City of Mexico, April 16.—The correspondent of the Associated Press called on the minister of war, General Berriozabel, who says that, so far from increasing the troops on the border, there are fewer soldiers on the Rio Grande than for some months. Troops have been moved about lately, and probably gave rise to rumors of increased military operations.

Many hot-headed and impetuous resident Spaniards fully believe that if they were allowed to enlist a few regiments among their own countrymen and invade Texas, the southern states would welcome them and begin a rebellion against the federal government and that the southern leaders would agree to give Mexico back her territory lost in the war of the American invasion.

Some time ago, at a dinner at a Spanish house in this city, it is reported that this Quixotic plan was broached o a general in the Mexican army, a veteran of several wars, who tried to reason his Spanish hosts out of their absurd notion, while they tried to persuade him to head a little army of invasion which they would form. He flatly refused, but it was boasted that the Spanish colony would make a rear attack on the United States if war was in progress. Moderate and sensible Spaniards here have discouraged these absurd notions, but it is impossible to convince a majority of their fellow countrymen that the United States would not be quickly whipped. They boast that within thirty weeks the Spanish flag will float over Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston and Boston. The lower classes here bitterly hate the Spaniards.

WHAT THE HOUSE WILL DO

General Grosvenor Says That is Something Past Guessing.

Washington, April 16.—Representatives Grosvenor and Dingley were in conference with the president tonight. The visit of the former is understood to have been with reference to the course to be pursued in the house on Monday, when the Cuban resolutions, as passed by the senate, will come up.

Mr. Grosvenor, when he left the president, stated that he was not certain as to what form the resolutions would take when they finally came up for the president's approval or veto, and that any prediction as to their ultimate form just now would be mere speculation.

Representative Dingley had a long conference with the president over the necessary war revenue legislation.

What the result of the conference was, Mr. Dingley declined to state, beyond the fact that the proposed revenue bill will not be brought up in the ways and means committee next Monday.

RECESSED TILL MONDAY

House Holds a Very Short Session and Does Nothing.

Washington, April 16.—At the opening of the session of the house today General Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) made a personal explanation in connection with some criticism on some letters he had written to Governor Johnston of Alabama.

Some unimportant minor bills were passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Dingley, at 1:22 p. m., moved that the house adjourn.

Mr. Bailey suggested the advisability of a recess until 8 or 10 o'clock tonight to await the action of the senate, but on Mr. Dingley's statement that the senate was not likely to act before midnight, he yielded but modified his motion to make it a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

FORT RENO GETS ORDERS

Infantry to Mobile and the Cavalry to Chickamauga.

El Reno, O. T., April 16.—(Special.)—The war has at last struck Fort Reno. A message was received at the post at 1:30 this morning, ordering the four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry now at the post to pack up and be in readiness to leave the post inside of twenty-four hours. Colonel Pearson, commanding the post, has given the necessary orders, and the whole command will leave, with the exception of one commissioned officer and two enlisted men of each organization, as soon as the transportation arrives. Unless this order is countermanded the troops will leave tonight. The infantry goes to Mobile, Ala., and the cavalry to Chickamauga.

Paris, April 16.—A dispatch from Cette, department of Herault, to the Petit Journal, says all able-bodied Spaniards there have been ordered to return to Spain as early as possible.

Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, April 16.—A report is current here that five warships passed this island yesterday to the northward. They are said to have been going in a westerly direction.