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To those who may be contemplating the purchase of a piano, or who have a piano within the next two years, we assure you that it will pay you to investigate this sale of high-grade pianos that are being closed out on easy payments for less money.

Our sole desire is to close out this stock quickly so that we can begin remodeling this building.

There is no finer piano in America today than the "New Style" Kimball. It is strictly high-grade, and the "Bartman," "Blasius" and "Whitney" are the last pianos that money can produce.

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METZERT MUSIC CO.

CHLORAL ENDS HIS MISERY

Frank E. Corbett Follows in His Son's Footsteps.

WELL KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

He Was the Father of Brook Corbett, Who, in a Fit of Insanity, Committed Suicide Two Years Ago--His Domestic Relations Had Been Unhappy.

Alexandria, Va., May 18--A dose of chloral, taken, it is supposed, with suicidal intent, caused the death of Mr. Frank E. Corbett, shortly before 8 o'clock tonight at the Old Dominion cigar factory, in this city.

Mr. Corbett had been attending to his business affairs during the day as usual, though he seemed very dejected.

At about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon he was seated at his desk, and when one of his associates noticed a peculiar expression on his face, and approached him. He was startled to find that Mr. Corbett was in a semi-conscious state, and that an empty glass, labeled chloral, was lying upon the desk. It was at once concluded that he had swallowed the contents of the bottle, and a messenger was dispatched for a physician.

Dr. W. M. Smith soon answered and was joined shortly afterward by Drs. Purvis and Howard. The three physicians applied every remedy known to medical science to counteract the effects of the deadly poison, but in vain.

Mr. Corbett had resided in this city for about twenty-five years, having removed to Alexandria from Buckingham, N. Y. He engaged in mercantile business, and was subsequently elected a member of the board of directors of the Old Dominion Cigar Factory. He was the proprietor of the Old Dominion Cigar Factory, which was largely interested in a brick manufacturing, and owned a valuable farm in Alexandria county. He also owned valuable real estate in this city and Washington.

A few years ago Mr. Corbett married with his family to their Washington residence, No. 924 M street northwest. Their domestic relations became strained, and the wife and husband separated, the latter returning to his city of residence. Subsequently Mrs. Corbett entered suit for divorce, which is now pending.

Brook Corbett, a son of the deceased, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in Washington, March 25, 1895. The young man had been an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Asylum and also the asylum at Stoughton, Va. It was while being taken to the latter institution that young Corbett jumped into the Potomac from a ferry-boat on June 14, 1894, and attempted to end his life.

Miss Fannie Corbett, a daughter of the deceased, is at present an inmate of the Stoughton asylum. She has been separated from her family. Mr. Corbett has appeared to labor under a heavy mental strain, and at times drank heavily.

The attending physicians are of opinion that he swallowed 240 grains of chloral, while the usual dose is about fifteen grains. The friends of the deceased are of the opinion that he did not take the poison with suicidal intent, and say that he was known to have been addicted to its use.

The body was removed tonight to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Wheatley, on King street, where it will be prepared for burial. Tomorrow the remains will be taken to Masonic Temple, from whence the funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The deceased was about fifty-six years of age.

Mrs. Corbett, the wife of the dead man, was seen at her home by a Times reporter last evening, but begged that she had heard of her husband's death, she would say very little. She said she had entered suit for divorce against him about one year ago on the grounds of cruelty.

She said she had not seen Mr. Corbett since last October. She said she had continued to support her, and that she had finally concluded to let the divorce suit rest.

She was under the impression that business troubles had caused Mr. Corbett to take his life.

Special Excursion to Pen Mar and Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Monday, May 31, Decoration Day, leaving Washington at 8:30 a. m. 11-cm.

Do you know that you can have the Morning, Evening and Sunday Times delivered at your residence for fifty cents a month?

MORGAN ON THE MESSAGE

Cuba's Champion Declares Belief Means Intervention.

MUST FORCE IT TO THE END

War or No War, the Senate and the President Have Crossed the Rubicon--Time to Act Has Come and That in No Uncertain Way, Senator Mills' Opinion.

Discussing the message of the President on the Cuban question and its probable effect, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, one of the foremost champions of the cause of Cuba, said:

"If Mr. McKinley can convince himself or the world that the terrible condition of the 700 or 800 citizens of the United States in Cuba is not the result of war on that island, or if he can assume that Weyler's published military orders commanding these people to leave their homes and centers in the cities and towns under the guns of Spanish forts, by which starvation is imposed upon them, is not an act of war, or if he can assume that Cuba is in a state of peace and not in a state of war, then his sending aid to the people there and his invitation to citizenship in the United States, is a humane benevolence to assist Spain in mitigating an affliction that had been visited upon the people by the hand of Divine Providence.

"But he makes no pretense of the right to go to Cuba as an ally of Divine Providence. He has found a reason for going to Cuba with supplies and money to pay the expenses of a general emigration of Americans to our own shores, but he asks no permission of Spain to do this act of national intervention. Whatever may be the result of the intervention, it cannot be denied that this movement and the military movement of Weyler are in direct conflict. The President seeks to relieve Weyler's victims from the consequences of Weyler's military orders.

"If there is no intervention because of war, it defies all human intelligence to understand what it means. Whether peace or war exists in Cuba, this is intervention, and whatever is the motive of this Government, it is hostile intervention. It is done without the consent of Spain, so far as the world is informed. If Spain should refuse to consent to this mission, what then? We will be driven to admit that we have no right to go to Cuba with supplies to be distributed by our consular agents, and if it is an act of war, we must withdraw our intervention, or we must press it to its intended results, if Spain objects. War or no war, the President and the Senate have crossed the Rubicon. Whether Spain may so regard it or not, this is a fact, and that this is forced intervention, and that the results, whatever they be, will be the results accruing from forced intervention.

"This intervention is the natural sequence following the information in the public mind that the Spanish Government, in the consular reports on file in the department, had taken the course of the intervention, and that the President and the Senate had taken the course of the intervention, even in a stronger way than the newspapers have presented. It is beginning back in the Cleveland Administration and going down to date, and our Government has been thoroughly informed of the situation of our people there. The time has arrived when we must act, and that, too, in a way that will leave no doubt to the Spanish Government and the world at large as to what the purpose of the United States is."

Senator Mills of Texas, also considers the relief proposed by the message as a trifling matter. On this point the Texas senator said:

"The message says nothing about the condition of affairs in Cuba, except so far as it relates to the starvation of our people, which has compelled them to move into the towns. That situation results from the intervention beginning back in the Cleveland Administration and going down to date, and our Government has been thoroughly informed of the situation of our people there. The time has arrived when we must act, and that, too, in a way that will leave no doubt to the Spanish Government and the world at large as to what the purpose of the United States is."

"That statement shows that there is a war of the most cruel and savage kind; and to meet the situation it is plain that the President should have sent armed vessels to Cuba to take care of the situation, and that it has been necessary to have fired a shot. A bold and manly statement of the liberties and the property of American citizens must not be injured, would have been sufficient."

AD. WRITERS AT SUITLAND.

Excursion and Banquet of Publicity-Makers of Washington.

The Ad-Writers' Club journeyed out to Suitland Park last night on one of their monthly excursions and banquets.

A big four-horse coach was crowded with club members and their guests. The party was much enjoyed and banquets thoroughly appreciated the banquet awaiting them at the park.

The speeches of the evening were made by President Henry Franc, Jr., Messrs. Isaac Green, W. W. Miller, Geo. F. Klinebar, Edward F. Fane, F. Marble, T. H. R. Pring, Isaac Gans, Henry Franc, Jr., Gus Nordlinger, Abraham Kaufman, G. Hartz, T. Wilkinson, Jr.

Manager Binder and Cash Cassava were voted thanks for their really excellent effort to make the affair a success.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or deposit is immediately formed in the bottom of the kidneys. When urine contains this it is a positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, cures every ailment in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and cures every other unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Send for a free sample bottle and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Morning Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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\$5.00 A MONTH

For all Diseases Medicines Furnished

If you have tried doctors without benefit, or do not wish to pay for their visit and most expensive prescriptions in Washington, D. C., you should consult R. Walker, who has cured many cases of the nervous system, all diseases of the stomach, liver, bladder, and every part of the urinary system. LOST VITALITY RESTORED. Daily office hours, 10 to 5 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12. CONSULTATION FREE.

PROBLEM OF CUBAN RELIEF

Question of Distributing Supplies Not as Easy One.

No Trouble to Reach Americans in the Cities, but Outlying Districts Not Accessible.

Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, said late yesterday afternoon that the department had not received any report yet from Special Commissioner Calhoun relating to the condition of Cuba.

Judge Day is trying hard to solve the problem of how to distribute the supplies to the suffering Americans in Cuba, which the \$50,000 Congress has appropriated.

In the sections of the island where there are consuls the work of distribution will not be difficult, but in the remote and outlying territory, where the privations are the greatest, distribution of supplies will be extremely difficult. It has been suggested to Judge Day to let the American Society of the Red Cross distribute the supplies, but this course is deemed inexpedient because of the expense it would entail, and also because Spain has a Red Cross Society in Cuba, and that country has proposed that this country accept the services of it.

Judge Day is noncommittal, but it is understood that he is firmly impressed with the belief that the supplies should be given to the Americans. He anticipates considerable trouble in returning to this country American citizens who wish to leave the island, for under the resolution appropriating the money it is provided that the Government shall secure passage for such as they wish.

Judge Day is devoting the greater portion of his time to the Cuban question, and has received many reports of a contradictory character. To eliminate all of the bare truth from these reports, so as to have a clear understanding of the situation, is a laborious task.

CUBAN PETITION RECEIVED.

Business Men's Appeal in the Hands of Secretary Sherman.

Secretary Sherman received yesterday afternoon the business men's petition for relief from the Cuban trouble. He anticipates considerable trouble in returning to this country American citizens who wish to leave the island, for under the resolution appropriating the money it is provided that the Government shall secure passage for such as they wish.

The petition is signed by bankers and other business men in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, and other cities. It asks that the Government should make it possible for the business men to return to their homes in the United States.

CUBAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Several Earnest and Patriotic Speeches Made Last Night.

A special meeting of the Cuban League of Washington was held last evening at the headquarters, No. 1212 G street.

President Clara Bell Brown, of the Women's League, made a brief speech. Speaking for the long and short of it, she determined that the slaughter of the brothers and the outrages being perpetrated on America's daughters must cease, and called upon the brave men of the country to stop it at once.

The address of the evening was made by the Hon. Edward W. Miller, of Wisconsin, who spoke with much feeling of the outrages perpetrated on American citizens by the Spanish in Cuba.

Mr. F. H. Costello made a brief speech, to which he concluded against too long delay.

Short speeches were made also by Mr. J. M. Tobin, Dr. Brackett, ex-President Dr. Lake, Mr. Rollins, son of Gen. Rollins, and others.

Mr. James L. Norris was chosen as first vice president, while Dr. Lake, ex-President, was then elected second vice president.

Mr. J. A. Winekoop has presented Mrs. Clara Bell Brown with a handsome silk flag to decorate the headquarters of the Women's League.

Mr. Washington Naylor has placed several carriages at the disposal of Mrs. Brown and other ladies of the league.

GEN. SANGULLY HERE.

Cuban Patriot an Interested Listener in the Senate.

Gen. Julio Sangully, the veteran hero of the ten years' war in Cuba, who was recently released from a Spanish prison, through Consul-General Lee, was in Washington last night.

He went to the Capitol in the afternoon and sat in the Senate gallery throughout the Cuban debate; listened to the ringing words of Senators Mason and Gallinger with intent interest.

He will return to New York today, and will attend the meeting in Choking Hall tonight, observing the second anniversary of the death of Gen. Jose Marti, who was killed in the battle of Dos Rios.

HIS EYE BLOWN OUT.

Will Douglass' Disastrous Experiment with a Gun.

VAN AKEN WANTED BLOOD

Ex-Senator McPherson's Narrow Escape from an Assault.

SAVED BY HIS SECRETARY

He Caught the Freedman's Hand and Prevented Him from Shooting--Van Aken Claims that the Senator Defrauded Him--Arrested and Unable to Get Bail.

New York, May 18--John R. McPherson, ex-United States Senator from New Jersey, believed that he came within an ace of being shot to death this morning. His assailant was William H. Van Aken, a blind man, who alleged that the former Senator in trying to cheat him out of \$280,000, being his share of a land deal, in which, he alleges, the two engaged, but which Mr. McPherson says is wholly imaginary.

Senator McPherson is president of the Western Stock Yards Company, of Jersey City, with offices at 102 Chambers street. He lives at the Windsor though he maintains a residence in New Jersey.

Van Aken is sixty-four years old and lives at the Adams House. He has been blind for two years. He used to be a contractor, and he built many of the city's docks. In those days he was rated as a wealthy, but of late years he has had practically nothing except his prospects in the suit against Mr. McPherson for \$280,000.

Van Aken left the hotel this morning a little after 8 o'clock, and the hotel folks say he was alone. He had in his hip pocket a huge revolver, which carried a bullet almost big enough to bore a hole in a man-of-war, to say nothing of a United States Senator. What he did he has not said, and does not appear to know. He arrived at McPherson's office about 11 o'clock in tow of another man, for whom the police are looking, and who is described as resembling a Bovey tough.

Van Aken and his accomplice entered the office, and Van Aken said to the Senator, that he desired to see the ex-Senator. They were soon admitted to Mr. McPherson's private office, where Mr. McPherson was sitting at a desk.

Mr. Van Aken's companion led him to a chair beside the desk, and Mr. McPherson asked what was wanted.

Mr. Van Aken said he had come to talk about that suit.

Mr. McPherson said it was not until then that he recognized his visitor. The matter of the \$280,000 suit was mentioned, and "I haven't anything to say about that suit, my dear sir. You must see my attorney," "No, you will not settle it," demanded Van Aken, and at the same time his companion dashed up and wheeled the blind man's chair around, so that he faced the ex-Senator. "So you will not settle the matter with me?" said Van Aken again.

"No, I will not," said Mr. McPherson. Van Aken pressed with his left hand to reach Mr. McPherson, at the same time, putting his right hand behind his back to draw his pistol.

Mr. McPherson did not know whether the man had a pistol or not, and he jumped up and hurried into the inner office where Low was.

Van Aken got up, and, guided by his companion, followed him. The companion put him within reach of the ex-Senator and stepped aside. Van Aken grabbed McPherson's right hand with his left and with his right hand reached again for his pistol. "You are not settling this deal, unless you make out what was going on. There had been no loud talk and no apparent cause for interference. But now Van Aken spoke loudly.

"So you will not settle the matter with me," he said, for the third time. "No, I will not," repeated Mr. McPherson, as Van Aken put his hand back, he flapped his coat tail aside and Low caught sight of the pistol. Low leaped off his chair and then onto the back of the blind man, at the same time he yelled for help. Van Aken tried to get the pistol. Low clung to his back, grabbed his hand, near the pistol, and got his own forefinger on the trigger-grab, back of the trigger. It was a luck chance grab, and he kept his finger there.

"Let go of me, or I'll shoot," roared Van Aken. "You can't shoot," roared back Low. Van Aken all this time kept hold of Mr. McPherson's right hand. The blind man's leader took no part in the row at all, but stood one side, watching the proceedings. "Let go of me, or I'll shoot," said Van Aken, and he kept his hand on the pistol. The janitor took hold of Van Aken. A lot of tenants got hold of him, too, and Low did not get the pistol.

A policeman was summoned, and Van Aken, who was being held down by a dozen men, was taken into custody. Later he was arraigned in Center street police court, where Mr. McPherson appeared against him.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was remanded, bail for \$5,000 not being furnished. He claimed that McPherson had agreed to spend \$100,000 in improvements on the Bound Brook property, a farm owned by Van Aken, but that McPherson had done so. Hence the suit and his anger. He said he had no intention of hurting Mr. McPherson.

Mr. McPherson said that Van Aken had been a wealthy man years ago and had owned an 800-acre farm known as Bound Brook, N. J. This land was mortgaged and was sold under foreclosure. A part of it Mr. McPherson purchased. Not long ago, some eighteen years after the sale, Van Aken began a suit for \$280,000, alleging that there had been a partnership agreement and that that was his share of the proceeds.

Mr. McPherson said there had never been any such agreement, that he had never had any business relations with Van Aken, and that he had never seen him. He said that Van Aken's visit was "for the purpose of blackmail," and that he brought an accomplice with him. He said he would spend a large sum of money to catch the accomplice and would hire private detectives to work outside of the city. He said, he had been removed to the United States circuit court, and since that time nothing had been done by the plaintiff, though the limit set for taking evidence was June. He did not believe anything would ever be done.

An Unfounded Charge.

In the suit brought some months ago by Mrs. Florence Cox against her husband, Frank H. Cox, it was charged that the defendant was guilty of improper conduct with Miss Carrie Herbert. In the testimony which accompanied the suit, it was charged that Mrs. Herbert was offered tending to affect Mrs. Herbert in the slightest degree, and no attempt was made to sustain this unfounded charge. The decree of divorce, which was granted to Mrs. Cox, was based on altogether different grounds, as will appear by reference to the papers on file in the divorce proceeding.

Men's best pepperel jean drawers are here for 50c.

Four inseams with each waist size--28--30--32 and 33--with elastic or string bottoms.

Same in nainsook--with shirts to match--at same price--50c.

Scriven's patent elastic seam jean drawers, \$1. Genuine madras negligee shirts, \$1. Madras string ties, 10c--3 for 25c.

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Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

TELEGRAMS TO M'KINLEY

Sentiments on the Message Congratulatory and Otherwise.

Cuban Question Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting--Means of Distributing Relief Considered.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting at the White House was largely given up to the discussion of the Cuban matter as it developed. A great number of telegrams and letters have been received by the President, congratulatory and otherwise, since the relief message was sent to Congress, and a great many of the cables yesterday among the Senators and Representatives spoke to him of the message. The various opinions expressed in regard to the document by the members of the Cabinet, during the Cabinet meeting as his basis for the estimate of the public opinion.

There was some discussion as to the means for distributing the sum appropriated by Congress, but only in a casual way, as it is the opinion of the President that this would best be left to the Secretary of State, as a matter of detail, simply. The opinion is gaining ground among those who see the President and are at all intimate terms with him that he is not at present a very strong Cuban sympathizer, and that if the belated resolution were sent to him at this time for his signature, it would probably not receive it. It is said also that the President has expressed his belief that it will be some days, perhaps two weeks or more, before the resolution can be passed.

Judge Day was a caller at the White House yesterday, immediately after the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Robert Holt, formerly lord mayor of Liverpool, who had the honor also of refusing an English baronetcy, was a caller at the White House, with his son and daughter, yesterday morning. He had a pleasant interview with President McKinley, and was shown over the White House at his suggestion. Young Holt is to marry a New York girl.

Senator Elkins and Congressman Boyver and Miller introduced Mr. J. H. McGinnis, Mr. J. F. Miller and State Senator Getzender. The other gentlemen did not express their wishes, but Mr. J. F. Miller to make a run for the chair of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to succeed Mr. Claude Johnson.

The well-known Kentucky delegation was seen in the field yesterday morning. Senator Deboe, Dr. Hunter and Congressman Cohen brought Mr. A. K. Fry, Mr. C. W. Erdman, Mr. H. N. Fortye and Dr. Bowman. They nearly all want local positions and will probably get them. Mr. Fortye is said to be a candidate for postmaster at Bowling Green. Dr. Bowman wants to go to Korea.

Senator Deboe gets nearly everything that he asks for, but a conflict has arisen between the Senator and Congressman Levin, as to the collection of internal revenue, as the Louisville district, which is likely to be decided against him by the President. It is an interesting fight, as the position is the best paying one in the State. Senator Deboe has a man named Stapp for the position and Congressman Levin, of the district, wishes Mr. Buckner for the appointment. Mr. McKinley has given Senator Deboe to understand that in this particular case he believes that Congressman Levin of the district should have the choice.

Mr. J. W. Welk, of Indiana, well known as a Lincoln scholar, and as a writer of Lincoln literature, was a caller. Congressman Quinn and Postmaster Van Cort of New York, made a friendly call at the White House.

Two other New Yorkers were Col. J. McCook and Mr. R. A. C. Smith, a member of the Union League Club, and chairman of the delegation which escorted the President on his recent trip to New York for the Grant monument celebration.

Col. McCook says that famous Logan letter has not been received by him. He refuses to say anything as to what would happen if the letter should be received. Senator Hanna made his first visit yesterday since his return from Ohio. Senator Foraker and Representatives Grosvenor and Northway were among yesterday's callers.

Henry Hefter, the man who was struck by a train on the Southern Railroad Sunday night at Jackson City, died yesterday morning at Providence Hospital, still retaining consciousness.

The explosion of a coal oil lamp about 9 o'clock last night caused a slight blaze in the grocery store of Allen Oliver, at Third and D streets southwest. No. 4 engine extinguished the fire. The damage amounted to about \$50.

OUR Garden Hose

will give you long wear and much fresh grass.

25 feet good quality, with couplings and patent nozzle, \$1.40

Of course we have other grades, and will cut 20 ft., 25 ft. or 30 ft. of either.

MUDDIMAN,

616 12th St. 1204 G St.

LET MR. ROCKHILL ANSWER

Continued from First Page.

made Mr. Chandler smile.) No, we were pledged to independence before the election, and shall we hesitate at belittlement after election. Would the Republican party break its pledge for the first time? He declared himself in favor of the national convention at St. Louis, the "location of which is a trifle bad." And now the Republicans seem to have forgotten all that they refused to let the insurgent and Spanish deal with on an equal basis.

Specifying instances of the conduct of the pacifiers, he referred to the statement of John McCullough, that the Spaniards desired to starve out the breed of Cubans. He also described the shooting of a boy who had the misfortune to be related to an insurgent.

These were not conditions to warrant inaction. It would become us to proclaim ourselves our brother's keeper. It is unbecoming to talk under such circumstances about Congressional jurisdiction and Presidential prerogative. It is useless to talk about impending war, but in the name of God, if these things are to go on, let it come and come quickly. (Applause.)

Mr. Hoar said it was not his purpose to discuss the question at length on this occasion, but before the debate closed he would speak on the proper policy of this Government and the jurisdiction of the Senate and President.

"I expect," he said, "to retain that respect which I owe under oath to the Constitution, which the Senator from Illinois seemed to despise."

Mr. Mason--Respect to the oath or the Constitution? Mr. Hoar repeated what he had said, and added: "I shall also retain my respect for the Republican platform, international law, notwithstanding the exuberant and impassioned oratory of the gentleman from Illinois."

Mr. Hoar contended that as Cuba is surrounded by a sea controlled by a Spanish fleet, the only effect of the Cuban plank of the Republican platform, if passed, would be that our ships may be searched, and that our citizens in Cuba shall have no indemnity against Spain. Yet the Senator from Illinois denounces us who hesitate to take that step.

Mr. Hoar also questioned the Cuban plank of the Republican platform. There was no logic in the statement of Senator Mason, that because we stand for peace we must pass this resolution; for the platform stated that we were to use only our good offices.

"Why didn't Mr. Mason frame a resolution to the effect that the war in Cuba is butchery, and that we declare war on Spain?" There wasn't a man on the side represented by Mr. Mason and the party of the "great brass band and talk," who had the manhood to do it. The conclusion of Mr. Mason were lame and impotent. He did not think that all the promises of Mr. Mason, "whenever we ain't afraid of nobody," "whenever we are the greatest nation on earth," etc., were justified by the passage of a resolution like that of Mr. Morgan. He thought that the Senate should ask the President to use his good offices with Spain to secure peace. That is what the Republican platform said and advised. He didn't think that such a resolution would fail in the Senate, whatever might be the fate of all this fury and storm and spitter. Perhaps he was "an ancient barnacle," but he still had high regard for the authority and dignity of the two great institutions, the Senate and the President.

Mr. Hoar said that he was tired and sick of the way some things were done in the Senate, classifying the Allen-Chapman resolution and the Morgan resolution in the same category. He described the Morgan resolution as a bareheaded resolution, and Mr. Morgan as a bareheaded man.

Mr. Hoar answered that the resolution and its support weren't even as strong as a mosquito; two seconds out of the eratic did not believe in any Chicagoan's word.

Mr. Gallinger said that it was strange that Mr. Hoar should think this resolution was a small matter. He argued that it was a joint resolution of which the President must take cognizance. He resented the impudence of Senators who were talking for buncombe. That was not the way to raise the Senate to the dizzy heights of the Supreme Court. Mr. Gallinger read a resolution for the recognition of Cuban belittlement, offered by Senator Sherman in 1870, to show that a Senator, the greater than many others, did not regard it as a small matter.