

come a clash between the House and the Senate as to the form in which the resolutions shall finally be passed.

The influence of the administration will be strongly urged against the Senate resolution.

Its adoption by both houses would still leave chance for avoiding war.

Representative Maguire of California, one of the strongest lawyers of the Democratic side, takes the view that the resolution passed will largely remove the possibility of war.

"If he does resist it he will show a strength of character which has not been suggested by anything that he has yet done."

"The scathing arraignment of Spain in the report of the Senate committee is one of the sensational features of the day."

From an international point of view the report will attract attention in every capital of the civilized world.

In its consideration of the Monroe doctrine the report contains the following striking paragraphs:

"We cannot consent, upon any conditions, that the depopulated portions of Cuba shall be colonized by Spain any more than she should be allowed to found a new colony in any other part of this hemisphere or island thereof."

"The Monroe doctrine has kept the powers of Europe out of the American continent ever since it was promulgated. It was a distinct announcement that the United States would intervene under certain circumstances in the affairs of every Central American and South American State."

The President's message contained no reference to the action of the European powers. These sentences from the report are the answer of the Senate.

IS A WORTHY CHRISTIAN. Dr. George C. Adams, pastor of the First Congregational Church, is adverse to entering into a controversy with Attorney C. W. Harris, who wrote him a satirical and caustic letter last month criticizing his attitude on Christian socialism and his opposition to Professor Hain.

The doctor disclaims being an anti-Hermitic but states he has the greatest respect and admiration for the learned professor. "I am sure," he said, "that he is a most worthy Christian, and were he but here I would invite him into my pulpit."

PANHANDLE IMPROVEMENTS. The Market Street Railroad Company, true to its promise, has set about putting Oak street, from Baker to Stanyan, in first class condition.

The objectionable double rail track that has been permitted to obstruct that street since the line underwent its change from a cable to an electric is now being removed and the entire street being repaved with bitumen.

The walk on the inside of the park and the one on the outside are being improved by the city. The street will gain a width of over three feet on that side from the outer line of the sidewalk to the park boundary.

The Scott Will Contest. The trial of the Scott will contest was resumed yesterday before Judge Coffey. Several witnesses were called by the proponents of the will to prove that Mrs. Scott was of sound mind, although very feeble, at the time she executed the will.

TO FREE CUBA

Text of the Minority Report Introduced in the House.

Recognizes the Independence of the People of the Island.

Wrecking of the Maine Considered but One Spanish Act of Provocation.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 13.

The following is the text of the report of the minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of its resolution for the intervention and recognition of the Cuban insurgents:

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, having considered the report of the President of the United States which was transmitted to Congress on Monday, April 11, 1898, and on that day referred to a subcommittee, submit the following report to the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the United States Government hereby recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Second—That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among others, the deliberate mooring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction by the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereof.

In support of the first resolution, guided by motives of humanity and interest, influenced by the numerous provocations among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine, the ruthless destruction by the harbor of Havana and the death of 266 seamen, we submit the facts to the House, to our countrymen and to the world.

For more than a quarter of a century, with short intervals, a revolution has been progressing in Cuba, a revolution for the sake of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among others, the deliberate mooring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine, the ruthless destruction by the harbor of Havana and the death of 266 seamen, we submit the facts to the House, to our countrymen and to the world.

The Government which the Cubans have established has all the forms of a republic, and is a republic in fact, based on the principles of justice, equity and the rights of man.

With these facts staring us in the face we must realize that Spain can never conquer Cuba and that ultimately she must recognize the independence of the Cuban republic.

Recognizing the independence of the republic, we urge the President to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereof.

Resolved, That the United States Government hereby recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba.

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SCHLEY RECEIVES ORDERS TO SAIL FLYING SQUADRON

When the Vessels Are in Fighting Trim They Will Be Sent to a Better Strategic Point.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "Proceed to southern drill grounds for maneuvers and target practice to continue for a period of forty-eight hours, upon expiration of which return to Hampton Roads. Direct Minneapolis and Columbia to undergo speed trials."

In effect these are the instructions telegraphed to Commodore W. S. Schley, commander-in-chief of the flying squadron, this morning, which caused him to leave his anchorage off Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock this afternoon and proceed to sea. It can be authoritatively stated that Commodore Schley has no other instructions. Should it be deemed advisable while he is at sea to direct him to sail to a better strategic point than Hampton Roads, or should war come, instructions will be sent to him by one of the vessels now lying at Norfolk or at Hampton Roads to-morrow.

When it became known among the officers of the department shortly after noon that orders had been given to Commodore Schley to sail, considerable interest was manifested which developed into great excitement when Secretary Long declined to state the cause of the vessels being dispatched to sea or to their destination. The Secretary's action is in accordance with his decision not to hereafter divulge the character of orders given to ships on the ground that it might give information to a possible enemy, and, also, because, when war comes he does not wish to be put in the position of affirming or denying the destination of ships or squadrons.

Of considerable importance is the experimental trip of Commodore Schley's squadron. It is practice preparatory to action. The service of the Minneapolis and Columbia since placed out of commission a year ago has consisted of the cruises they made from League Island to Hampton Roads. The Brooklyn, Texas and Massachusetts, while attached to the North Atlantic squadron, engaged in various maneuvers and are, therefore, familiar with squadron evolutions, but the commerce destroyers have not undergone fleet practice under their present commanding officers, and it is desirable that Commodore Schley shall make his force as much of a unit as possible within the short time he will remain at sea.

Minneapolis has been ordered to determine the speed and ability of their engines to stand the strain of racing, and finally gun practice is necessary to test the guns and mounts, particularly the elevating gear of the eight-inch guns of the Brooklyn, which were repaired last week.

The Herald has stated that the authorities are desirous of stationing the flying squadron at a better strategic point than Hampton Roads. It is generally understood that the squadron will first proceed to Porto Rico, and thence to European waters, and it is, therefore, considered a wise plan to put the ships as near Porto Rico as possible in order that no time will be lost after hostilities have commenced. There has been some talk of having the ships drop down as far south as Port Royal, but this would not be any great gain in amount of distance saved, and the officials have therefore considered the advisability of having one vessel go to Bermuda or St. Thomas. No action, however, has yet been taken.

The drills planned for the flying squadron were ordered to-day was about fifteen miles from Hampton Roads, and a vessel carrying supplementary instructions to those given Commodore Schley before his departure can cover the distance from Fortress Monroe within a few hours.

LEO XIII IS MUCH UPSET

The Pope Did All in His Power to Prevent War.

Feels Keenly Disappointed Over the Prospect of a Near Conflict.

Pontiff Had Arranged to Send Monks Throughout Cuba to Preach the Gospel of Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, April 13.—The Rome correspondence of the Daily News says: The Pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments of the Hispano-American question, which seems turning in a way he had expected and tried to avoid.

"I have prayed God with the whole force of my being and with the deepest fervor to avoid this war and not to allow the Pontifical efforts to end in smoke of battle. Otherwise, I have implored the Almighty to take me to himself that I may not behold such a sight."

Those present say that the aged Pontiff spoke with such real emotion that his words deeply touched all. After mass, the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla conferred together for an hour and then were joined by the Spanish Ambassador, who was the bearer of the war tidings.

I learn that one of the projects of the Pope, if the chief obstacle to peace had been a refusal by the insurgents to accept an armistice, was to instruct the Bishop of Havana to send Capuchin monks to preach peace and moderation to the people all over the island.

The Pope has sent a dispatch to Emperor Franz Josef, in answer to a telegram from his majesty to a messenger in Italian, thanking him for his kindness and for the way in which he has responded to the Pope's request. The Pontiff begged him to make a last trial by using his good offices with the heads of other states to spare the world the horrors of war. It is patent to all Leo XIII has done everything human that is possible, but war is now considered inevitable even by the most optimistic.

Mayor Phelan Lectures.

Hon. James D. Phelan delivered an extended lecture on "The Origin and End of Governmental Reform" before a large audience at the Temple on Thursday last night. The lecture was given under the auspices of Liberty Branch of the Socialist labor party of San Francisco.

The opening address was made by John Larson, the chairman of the evening, and was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Martha Aspen, and reading entitled "Oasis of the Swath" by William McCracken. The chairman then introduced the lecturer of the evening, Mayor Phelan. After the lecture his Honor was subjected to a number of questions from people in the audience, to all of which he made ready reply.

Short addresses were also made by Dr. William Willey, A. F. S. Hamilton, George B. Benahan and P. Ross Martin.

A Pretty Wedding. E. J. Hargens and Miss Emilie Ohm were united in marriage in St. Paul's Church Monday evening. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated for the occasion and was filled with the many hundred friends of the contracting parties.

LONDON TIMES REBUKES CONGRESS

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LONDON, April 14.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the resolutions submitted yesterday to Congress, says:

"They embody demands which cannot be addressed to a sovereign power without rendering negotiation and compromise impossible. Even if they do not amount in form to a declaration of war, these resolutions are accompanied by violent and offensive reports offering gratuitous provocation to the Spanish Government and people in the eyes of the civilized world. The American case cannot but be seriously prejudiced by the manner in which it is now presented."

"We doubt, after yesterday's scenes, whether Congress is a fit body to deal with a great national issue or to act as the avenger of wrong. The situation is that Congress has declared for war in everything but name, although without having defined, except in the vaguest manner, the objects for which it wishes to fight."

DEFENDED BY THE BRITISH

London Papers Uphold President McKinley's Policy.

If Opposed to War He Would Not Have Written the Message He Did.

All the Papers of the English Metropolis Agree That Uncle Sam Is Heading for War.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, April 14.—Editors in the leading papers assert that "America is heading deliberately for war," and that there is only the faintest chance now that the delay will still enable a peaceful solution.

The Daily News says: "The true meaning of President McKinley's actions cannot be mistaken. If he were opposed to war he would not have written such a message. He has been most unfairly attacked for an alleged abridgment of his power. The fact is, he has done the utmost he could to avoid war, but he did not make the American constitution, which entrusts a war declaration to Congress."

The Daily Chronicle, which similarly defends President McKinley against criticism, says that "the Times newspaper, with the accustomed fatuity of its treatment of American affairs, makes against him," and adds: "America is being driven along by the elementary forces which her best statesmen and shrewdest financiers cannot control."

The Standard says: "The steady current toward war reminds us of the course of the Niagara River above the falls. There seems to have been a few slight disturbances on the surface of the stream in the shape of something like the personal encounters in the House of Representatives, but there has been no check or diminution of the strength of the current."

The Daily Telegraph, looking to the likelihood that after Spain has been defeated, the Cubans will not submissively accept terms America may choose to impose, says: "It is no light task for America to undertake in the interest of humanity, but one that will tax the resourcefulness and statesmanship of her rulers to the very utmost."

The war will not be child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the United States will have to face an army of one hundred thousand men."

The Westminster Gazette says: "If the proposed resolutions pass it means the Americans have cut themselves off from peace. They will have done so deliberately after much thought and consideration, provocation and in spite of concessions upon which at least a temporary peace might have been patched up. It will be their choice, and we can only hope they have counted the cost."

The Daily News says: "The President McKinley, saying: 'He has comforted himself with skill and propriety throughout. As a result he is now able to take a line which will not fail to get America out of the war. The end has come and it finds the President ready to act.'"

PARIS, April 13.—The Temps commenting upon the Cuban situation says: "The proposed resolutions are a contradiction. President McKinley renounces the diplomatic path at the moment when he was beginning to gather the first precious fruits of active peace."

After Two More Liners. LONDON, April 13.—The Daily Mail says the United States Government is negotiating for the purchase of the Cunarder Lucania and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which is not yet finished.

A Long Look Ahead. The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of speculations and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat to be considered. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malarious, bilious, rheumatic, costive or nervous.

NOW COMES THE CHINA GEN. LEE GIVES INFORMATION

The Big Mail Steamer May Be Added to the Fleet in the Pacific.

Two Naval Boards Have Examined the Vessel and Filed Favorable Reports.

Possesses Speed and Coal-Carrying Capacity Sufficient for an Auxiliary Cruiser.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship China will probably be the next merchant vessel of the Pacific fleet to be added to the Asiatic squadron of America's navy.

When the China was in Yokohama six weeks ago she was boarded by a corps of naval engineers and ship constructors who are now attached to the vessels of the Asiatic fleet, and a careful survey of the steamer was made. It was so satisfactory that negotiations were at once commenced for the purchase of the vessel should the relations with Spain become decisive as to the fitness of the vessel for a commerce destroyer and auxiliary cruiser and on the strength of it every hour is now expected to bring word that the Government has accepted the offer.

The members of the board went aboard as railroad men from the East, giving the impression to her crew that they were only on a trip to gratify their curiosity, claiming that the particular steamer was something of a novelty to them. They took in the minutest detail of her construction and examined her engines in a critical manner. Their report was even more decisive as to the fitness of the vessel for a commerce destroyer and auxiliary cruiser and on the strength of it every hour is now expected to bring word that the Government has accepted the offer.

The China has been plying between the Pacific and Asiatic ports for the last eight years. She is the pride of the Pacific Mail fleet and the most popular of the trans-Pacific vessels running out of San Francisco. She is now flying the Hawaiian flag, but up to a few months ago she was claimed by the English registry. She was built in Glasgow by the Fairfield Ship Building Company, and was launched in 1890. She came out to this coast soon after she touched the water and ever since she has been running between this port and Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong. She is a four-masted steel steamer with triple expansion engines and capable of maintaining a speed of about eighteen knots.

STABLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A Constitution Has Been Adopted and Temporary Officers Elected.

The meeting of livemen, or rather the proprietors of stables in which horses are boarded, of which a notice appeared in yesterday's Call, has crystallized itself into a permanent organization.

At the meeting held over Bridge's stable a few nights since a constitution was adopted, in which an association was formed, the first will be known as class A, the second as class B and the third as class C. This classification means the stables will be classified into three grades. The first will be known as class A, the second as class B and the third as class C. This classification means the stables will be classified into three grades. The first will be known as class A, the second as class B and the third as class C. This classification means the stables will be classified into three grades.

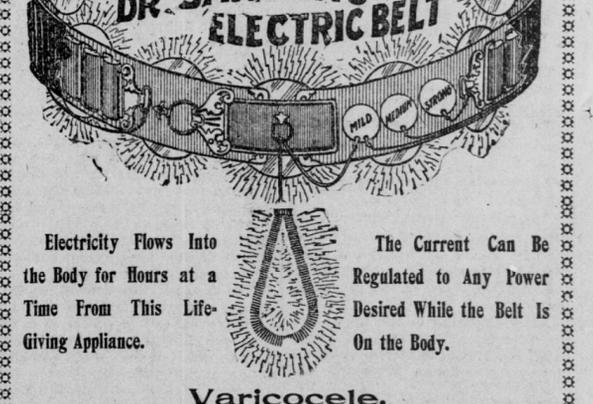
The constitution provides for a directory of nine members, with three standing committees, whose powers are almost unlimited in providing rules, terms and conditions governing the association. The annual election for officers will be held on the first Monday in January of every year, at which time the standing committees will be appointed, as also a board of directors.

A schedule of prices for the boarding of all horses will be adopted by the committee having charge of that particular branch of the association's rules.

Stables will be classified into three grades. The first will be known as class A, the second as class B and the third as class C. This classification means the stables will be classified into three grades. The first will be known as class A, the second as class B and the third as class C. This classification means the stables will be classified into three grades.

Doctor No More.

There Are Some Diseases Which Medicine Will Not Cure. For These Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt Is the Only Safe Remedy.



Electricity Flows Into the Body for Hours at a Time From This Life-Giving Appliance.

The Current Can Be Regulated to Any Power Desired While the Belt Is On the Body.

Varicocele. That terrible disease which saps the vitality from men in warm weather, unites them for business. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt cures it and restores the strength which it has robbed its victim of. A permanent cure is warranted in ninety days. Read Dr. Sanden's book about it.

Weak Kidneys. With Back Pains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Constipation, Impure Blood, Bladder Troubles, etc., yield quickly to this famous Belt. All of these troubles are cured in thirty to sixty days by it.

Weakness of Men. Failure of vitality, loss of vigor, despondency, nervous trembling, loss of memory, premature decay, wasting of flesh and other forms of loss of vitality are cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt in two months. It gives snap and vim to the nerves and restores the full vigor of youth.

Valuable Book Free. Read Dr. Sanden's famous book, "Three Classes of Men." It is worth \$1000 to any weak man. It tells of the cause and cure of every ailment, and gives prices of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. Call or address SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 632 Market Street, San Francisco.