CONGRESS AGREES TO SET CUBA FREE

TOCSIN OF WAR IS NOW SOUNDED

In Doing So the Senate Makes a Concession to the House by Omitting Recognition of Cuban Republic.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 19.

The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American Congress. At 1:15 o'clock this morning the Senate received the report of the conference committee of the two Houses of Congress and fifteen minutes afterward adopted it. There was a fight to the last minute, the advocates of the recognition of the independence of the island republic standing their ground until they were fairly knocked down by a vote of 42 to 35. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action and insisted that the resolution should carry with it recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

The adoption of the conference report brought to a close one of the most interesting and tumultuous sessions of the Senate held in years. Such scenes of confusion and excitement have rarely been witnessed in the ordinarily staid and dignified body as characterized its proceedings from noon yesterday until nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. Interest in all other questions was dwarfed into insignificance by the one overwhelming question of war—war which all now regard to be absolutely inevitable. Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the Senate, but it was with the utmost diffidence that Senators performed the work. Among those who remained upon the floor while the sundry civil bill was under consideration the confusion was so great that the business could scarcely proceed.

A feeling of bitterness grew up between the Senate and House during the late afternoon and evening that at one time seemed likely to delay action. Cooler counsels prevailed, however, and a determination of the momentous question was finally reached.

Those who were fighting for recognition of the island republic early decided that the Senate should not take the initiative in requesting a conference between the two houses. They further resolved that when the Senate conferees were finally appointed at least two of them should represent the majority sentiment of the body. The radical advocates of independence slowly, but none the less surely, lost ground, however, being swept back by the powerful and compact minority opposed to them. They yielded only after the bitterest contest in the Senate. They capitulated, but did not surrender. Hundreds of brilliantly attired women and men in evening dress filled the galleries until the close of the proceedings. When finally the verdict came from the Conference Committee there was a hush in the great chamber, which a few seconds before had been thrilling with animation. When the verdict had been rendered and accepted by the Senate the great audience dispersed, quietly—almost solemnly. All realized that the verdict meant war, and the action was too momentous to inspire anything less than awe.

As soon as the decision of the House became known in the Senate the Senate chamber became the scene of many animated conferences. The leaders of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans got together and immediately the word was passed around to non-concur in the House amendment and not to agree to a conference, thus throwing the responsibility for delay on the House.

At 1:35 p. m. the Republican Senators, with the exception of Wilson, who voted originally to insert the Turpie resolution, went into conference to decide upon a line of action, in Senator Quay's room. Ten were present, as follows: Baker, Chandler, Foraker, Gallinger, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Quay and Thurston. All decided to toil against concurrence.

At 2:53 p. m. the message clerk of the House of Representatives appeared in the main entrance of the Senate with a package of the bills and resolutions in hand. Almost immediately Vice-President Hobart, interrupting the debate, recognized the clerk. He presented to the Senate several bills and resolutions which had been passed by the House, including that relating to the intervention of the United States in the Cuban rebellion.

This last was the resolution adopted by the Senate on Saturday night and agreed to to-day by the House, with certain amendments. Scores of members of the House were on the floor awaiting the action of the Senate upon the House amendments, and although every Senator at the Capitol was present Chandler of New Hampshire noted the absence of a quorum and demanded a call of the roll.

The rollcall indicated the presence of seventy-five Senators. Davis, the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requested that the message from the House concerning the Cuban resolution be laid before the Senate. After the reading of the message Davis addressed the Senate. The stillness as he began to speak was profound. He spoke clearly, but rapidly.

"In my great anxiety to secure speedy action upon this question," he said, "action which I think ought to be taken immediately, I have refrained from taking part in the discussion up to this time. The resolutions as they come to us, with the exceptions which I shall note, practically are the same as those which were reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee."

The exceptions noted by Davis were the striking out of the words "and are" and the provision in the Senate resolution providing for the recognition of the present Cuban republic. Davis then said that the whole subject had been thoroughly debated. Meantime while the debate was proceeding the destruction of the Maine had remained unchastised; many of the reconcentrados in Cuba had died and differences and dissension had arisen here as to the action which should be adopted. He said we had now arrived at a point where by thoughtful, temperate and reasonable action the entire matter could be settled within twenty minutes. He maintained further that no man could or would have the right to doubt that the passage of the resolutions as sent to the Senate would bring about the freedom of Cuba as well as the independence of its inhabitants, which so many desired. In order that the President might settle the question and settle it now, he moved that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The motion had scarcely been entered when Stewart addressed the Senate.

"It is true," said he, "that this question can be settled immediately, but it is necessary that it should be settled rightly, and it cannot be so settled until the freedom and independence of the Cuban republic are recognized."

Stewart yielded to Teller, who said there was a very general desire for a vote upon the message from the House, and appealed to the Senate to forego further debate in order that a vote might be taken.

Cries of "Vote, vote," were heard from all parts of the chamber.

Chandler demanded the ayes and noes.

Davis' motion to concur in the House amendments was defeated, 32 to 46.

Davis then moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment to the House resolution and that the President of the Senate appoint its conferees.

"Let the motion be divided," cried Daniel.

From the Democratic side of the chamber came such expressions as "We don't want a conference; let's settle this question right now, while we are at it," etc.

Hale of Maine said that he had never known in long experience in the Senate, when the two houses were at odds, a committee of conference to be refused. Conferees were appointed in order that the differences between the two Houses might be dissolved and an agreement reached satisfactory to both without inflammatory speeches on the floor of either branch.

He maintained that it was the duty of the Senate to appoint conferees to assemble in solemn conclave in an endeavor to adjust the differences between the two branches of Congress. After briefly discussing the parliamentary status of the resolutions Hale said that there was an evident determination here in the Senate upon the part of the temporary majority to dragoon everybody into its way of thinking. The proposition for a conference was to be voted down, he declared, and those in temporary majority who have been demanding immediate action would have to take the responsibility for any delay that might now occur. He believed the stern arbitrage of war would soon be upon us. While the temporary majority here could now control the situation the whole country would understand that that majority was preventing definite action upon the momentous question at issue simply by standing out for the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, a recognition which all great lawyers of the Senate, including Morgan of Alabama, had consistently and ably opposed. "We are in favor of speedy action," declared Hale, "because we believe that the time for action has now come, and we are prepared to submit the question of difference between the two Houses to conference."

Without division the first part of Davis' motion, insisting upon the Senate amendments, was passed.

Aldrich of Rhode Island, briefly addressing the Senate, said he had never known during his service in the Senate such a course as was proposed by the majority to be insisted upon, and he thought the Senators in favor of that course ought to give some reason for the position they had taken. It was perfectly evident, Aldrich said, that the majority desired no action at all.

In reply Jones of Arkansas maintained that it was the part of the House to request that a conference committee be appointed, and thus far the House had not asked for a conference.

The second part of Davis' motion, directing the Vice-President to appoint the conference, was then defeated.

The consideration of the sundry civil bill was then resumed, Gallinger's amendment relating to the use of the steam presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing being agreed to.

During the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill Allen took the floor to say that Hale had been mistaken when on last Saturday he had said that the change of front on the part of certain Senators on the Cuban question had been due to the presence in the city of Hon. W. J. Bryan. He had interviews with Mr. Bryan read to show that Bryan had supported all the movements looking to the advancement of the American cause in the Cuban situation.

An amendment was agreed to providing that the commissioners to the Paris Exposition should be of more than one party; appropriating $50,000 for a building site at Butte, Mont.; $50,000 for a building at Fort Meade, S. D.

While the bill was still pending the clerk of the House of Representatives had entered the chamber, and was awaiting recognition. The clerk presented to the Senate the House's notification that the House had insisted upon its amendments and asked for a conference. The message was at once laid before the Senate.

Davis moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments and that the request for a conference be agreed to, and, further, that the Vice-President appoint the conferees.

Allen asked for a division on the question, and the conference asked for was agreed to.

There was some discussion about the appointment of conferees, the Senators favoring free Cuba saying the majority ought to be represented on the conference committee.

Allen, Hoar, White, Thurston, Teller, Stewart and Pasco discussed the parliamentary precedents.

In the course of a snappy, vigorous speech, Chandler of New Hampshire said: "The Senate has by two votes, by a majority of 14 on each, declared that it was the sense of the Senate that the United States should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic, at the head of which is Maximo Gomez—rebel—as France recognized the revolutionary Government of the American colonies, at the head of which was George Washington—rebel. The Spanish Cortes will meet next Wednesday, and it is important that the voice of the American Congress in favor of Cuban freedom and independence should reach the Cortes. This gentleman (Turpie) is the author of the clause for which the Senate has pronounced by its two votes with a majority of 14. The Senator from Ohio (Foraker) was the only Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee who advocated that clause and now it is gravely proposed that a conference committee shall be appointed on which neither of these Senators shall be—a committee of three Senators, every one of whom is against the proposition for which the Senate has twice voted.

"It seems to me that the enemies of Cuban freedom who have taken charge of the movement, and who do not mean that it shall go forward except under their authorship, yes, and with their consent, ought at least to allow the decision of the matter to be in the hands of its friends."

Chandler said that in the interest of immediate action Republican Senators who had voted for the freedom of Cuba were willing to make some sacrifices. This was the first note sounded on the floor of the intention of ten Republicans to yield their position.

Foraker of Ohio said: "I want to say, Mr. President, in answer to the suggestion that has been made to me as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, that I would be perfectly satisfied to have the chairman name the committee, and indeed, I should greatly prefer that he should do so. I want some action to be taken; I will not speak longer at this time, because I have some anxiety to hear the guns."

Frye of Maine said: "I am against the present recognition of the alleged republic of Cuba. I believe that such recognition belongs to the President of the United States and not to Congress, and I believe that in my place some Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee ought to be appointed who holds views diametrically opposite to me. The Senator from Ohio (Foraker) is the father of this proposition to recognize the Cuban republic now, and I trust that the Vice-President will appoint him. I have been silent all through this discussion because I wanted action, now for God's sake let us do something to relieve those poor people in Cuba. Every American Consul and every American citizen has left the island. The Red Cross has been removed and come north. Every hour is freighted with the death of women and children, and we should not delay our action a minute. I believe that if we act now, within ten days Cuba will be free, provisions will be there for the starving, and if not, our guns will be thundering at Morro Castle."

Lindsay of Kentucky made a strong plea for the recognition of the independence of the island republic.

The first note of compromise was then sounded by Teller. He said it was apparent that if a vote were taken now the Senate would change the position it took last Saturday night, and he suggested that the Senate might as well settle the matter at once.

Foraker suggested that the whole question could be disposed of before adjournment to-night if the conferees on the part of the Senate were appointed at once. He had received assurances that there would be no great difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

Teller said that at a later day he proposed to answer some of the offensive utterances of the Senator from Maine (Hale) and other supporters of the administration. He concluded with the statement that if Spain did not answer our ultimatums fairly then we should speak with shotted guns.

Tillman, addressing Spooner of Wisconsin by name, demanded to know if he could give him assurance that the administration would not saddle the Spanish bonds upon the Cubans.

The question, put in a direct manner, aroused the Wisconsin Senator. He arose from his seat on the opposite side of the chamber, and, walking over to within a few feet of Tillman, said: "I challenge the decency of the Senator from South Carolina in putting such an interrogatory to me by name. I want to say now, that the suggestion to be sent out from here in such an exigency as now confronts this country is little less than a slander upon the President of the United States."

"I am pretty thick skinned, Mr. President," replied Tillman. "If I can accomplish my purpose in preventing the possibility of fastening this debt upon those people I shall be satisfied to take all the odium that may attach to it."

Allen then withdrew his motion, and the motion made by Davis that the Vice-President should appoint the conferees was agreed to without division.

The Vice-President appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate Davis, Foraker and Morgan. The Senate then took a recess until 8 p. m. The long-waited-for situation, the return of the conferees, came at 8:10 o'clock. There was a visible stir in the galleries as the chairman of the conference committee, Davis, rose to present the report.

By this time nearly every Senator was in his seat. Davis said that he had to report that after full and free discussion the conferees had failed to reach an agreement. There was intense silence. It was the unexpected that had happened. Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the House resolution as amended, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words, "and are," in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent." He said that the majority of the conferees had agreed to report the Turpie amendment, providing that the words above mentioned be inserted. But the Senate conferees were met with refusal to so agree and he reluctantly reported the same to the Senate.

Morgan stated that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee spoke for the majority. For one, he had not relinquished the hope that the Cubans might be free, but thought that under the temper of the House there was little or no use to send the conferees again into conference unless it was indicated that the House would recede.

Hoar of Massachusetts said it was the understanding that if the United States went to war and sent its ships into Cuban waters and its armies into Cuban territory, our navy surely would be under the direction of the Cuban Government if the Senate insisted upon the Turpie amendment.

Mason of Illinois stated what he conceived to be the parliamentary status of the pending question. He said that the hope had been that if the Senate would yield the substance of independence, the shadow of the freedom would be left to us.

A strong appeal was then entered by White of California for action of some kind that would end the suspense and end it at once.

The first part of Davis' motion, that to insist upon the Senate amendments, was carried without division. The second part, that requesting a further conference, was disagreed to, 39—40.

At 9:15 p. m., on motion of Allison, a recess of one hour was taken.

After the recess Morgan presented a joint resolution declaring war against Spain, which was read and allowed to lie on the table.

At 10:25 Chief Clerk Browning of the House presented a message from that body, asking for a further conference on the Cuban question.

Davis moved to insist upon the Senate amendment and grant a conference, but Allen asked for a division of the question. The motion to agree to a conference was adopted before the second portion of the motion.

Allen then addressed the Senate. He said that the time had come when the Senate should appoint the conferees and not the chair.

Allen's motion to have the Senate to name the conferees was lost, 28—49.

Davis' motion was carried and the President pro tem. (Senator Frye) appointed Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan.

A recess was taken for half an hour.

After midnight the Senate was in formal recess, although technically in session. The conference committee remained in session, the House members having returned from a consultation with House leaders. An agreement is understood to have been reached.

At 1:14 a. m. Senator Davis presented the conference report.

The conference report was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott—42.

Noes—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turner, Turple, White—35.

The Senate, at 1:50 a. m., adjourned.

SIGSBEE'S HEROISM DULY RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Senate to-day Mason of Illinois presented and had referred to the Naval Affairs Committee the following concurrent resolution:

"That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring therein, extends to Captain Charles Sigsbee a vote of thanks for the courage, heroism and devotion displayed by him upon the occasion of the terrible calamity which befell his command in the destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine."

WHAT THIS ACTION MEANS

Armed Forces to Expel Spaniards From the Island.

Now the Resolution as Passed by Congress Goes to the President.

An Agreement Reached After One of the Hardest Fought Battles of Recent Years.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 19.

After one of the hardest fought battles between the two Houses known in many years Congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century.

The Cuban resolution was passed and will be sent to the President this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many rollcalls in both Houses and each body held tenaciously to its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the House not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultation with the House leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the Senate resolution, which declare that the people of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be free and independent."

The resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the President until after it is signed by the presiding officers to-day.

The resolution as agreed to is as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people 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 senses 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 and 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, 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; 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.

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 actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to the extent as may be necessary to carry this resolution 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 this is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The President retired before midnight and the White House was deserted, except for the executive clerk, Mr. Montgomery, who received the bulletin announcing the Senate's action over the Capitol wire. The message was turned over to the domestic end of the mansion, and without waiting for the action of the House, the executive office was closed for the night.

ARMED WITH RIFLES USED IN THE REBELLION.

National Guard of California Seriously Handicapped by the War Department.

SACRAMENTO, April 18.—In February, 1897, Congress passed a resolution providing for an exchange of arms by the various States and Territories which were then provided with old-fashioned rifles. Adjutant General Barrett immediately sent to the War Department a requisition for 2300 45-caliber new Springfield rifles in exchange for the same number of what is known as seventy-threes.

The reply from the War Department rejected the proposed change and one of the grounds of objection was based on the terms of the resolution, which the department claimed did not include the new Springfield 45-caliber. The result has been that in the present crisis the State troops are provided with over 1700 old-fashioned and inferior rifles. According to the last report of the adjutant general there are but 1800 Springfield 45-caliber rifles, when as a matter of necessity there should be 3000 or more.

For over a year the adjutant general has used every effort to effect the change, but notwithstanding the combined endeavors of the entire Congressional delegation the War Department has persistently refused to conform to the expressed desire of Congress.

Powers Taking No Action.

LONDON, April 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: In well-informed quarters all reports of fresh efforts on the part of the powers to avert war are described as unfounded.

If President McKinley to-day signs the resolutions adopted by Congress, the fact will not only be announced on all The Call bulletin boards, but will be signaled by hoisting the national flag in the place of The Call flag on the Claus Spreckels building. If the signature is not given until to-night, it will be signaled by a display of red fire from the lantern for an hour. Watch for the signals.

HOW THE HOUSE FINALLY DECIDES

Many Recesses, Warlike Addresses and Songs While the Conferees Are Reaching an Agreement.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 18.

For nearly seventeen hours to-day the House of Representatives remained in session while the conferees were battling to secure an agreement on the wording of the resolution authorizing the President to use the army and navy of the United States in putting an end to the war in Cuba, and driving the Spaniards from that blood-stained "gem of the Antilles."

The House, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the Senate to yield the main contention in the war resolution—the independence of the existing Government of Cuba. With that exception the House accepted the Senate resolutions. The Republicans who joined with the Democrats in an attempt to concur in the Senate amendments entire rallied fourteen votes at one time and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled. When the final vote was taken, shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, 310 votes were cast for the declaration upon which we are going to war, if war is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They included five Republicans and one Democrat.

Immediately upon the House convening at 10 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the recess taken Saturday morning, Dingley, the Republican floor leader, moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. The regular session therefore began at noon.

As the hands of the clock pointed to noon the Speaker ascended the rostrum and with one resounding whack of his gavel silenced the confusion on the floor and the hum of conversation in the crowded galleries. It was an impressive scene as the members listened with bowed heads to the solemn invocation of the blind chaplain.

No sooner had the chaplain ceased, however, than the confusion was redoubled as the members labored during the last few precious moments. The reading of the journal had not been concluded before the clerk of the Senate announced the calling up of the Cuban resolutions with the Senate amendments. Instantly the galleries were all attention, and members leaned forward in their seats. The leaders watched each other with alert features.

The first move was important, and as the resolutions were read the declaration with regard to the recognition of the independence of Cuba was vociferously cheered by the Democrats. This demonstration was repeated when the reading was completed.

Both Dingley, leader of the Republicans, and Bailey were on their feet. Dingley was recognized, and he immediately moved concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment striking out the clause in the first resolution, which recognized the independence of the existing republic. The actual form of the motion (which was reduced to writing) was as folows:

"I move to concur in the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution with an amendment striking out in the first paragraph the 'are' and also the words, 'and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island,' so that the first paragraph of the Senate amendment will read as follows: 'First, that the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent.'"

Upon this motion Dingley demanded the previous question, which served to cut off amendment and debate.

Bailey, who was immediately on his feet, asked if the motion to concur with an amendment precluded a motion to simply concur, and was informed by the Speaker that it would not if the motion was voted down. It was a moment of intense excitement.

Johnson (R.) of Indiana and Bromwell of Ohio were on their feet, both demanding recognition to state preliminary inquiries. The former wanted to ask unanimous consent to address the House in antagonism of the motion, but he was howled down. But when Bromwell, a moment later, declared that he wished to offer an amendment to concur the Democratic side sent up cheer upon cheer.

The announcement gave the vote as 179 to 156, and the decisive victory was loudly applauded by the Republicans. The following is the vote in detail on the Dingley motion:

Yeas—Acheson, Adams, Aldrich, Alexander, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barham, Barney, Barrett, Barrows, Bartholdt, Beach, Belden, Belford, Belknap, Bennett, Bishop, Booze, Boutelle (Illinois), Brewster, Broderick, Brownlow, Brumm, Bull, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Cannon, Capron, Chickering, Clark (Iowa), Clarke (New Hampshire), Cochran (New York), Codding, Connell, Connell, Corliss (Kansas), Cousins, Crump, Crumpacker, Curtis, Dalzell, Danford, Davenport, Davidson, Davison, Dayton, Dingley, Dolliver, Dovener, Eddy, Ellis, Evans, Faris, Fischer, Fletcher, Foote, Foss, Fowler, (New Jersey), Gardner, Gibson, Gillette (New York), Gillette (Massachusetts), Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hager, Hamilton, Harmer, Hawley, Heatwole, Hemingway, Henderson, Henry (Connecticut, Henry (Indiana), Hepburn, Hicks, Hilborn, Hill, Hooker, Hopkins, Howard (Alabama), Howe, Howell, Hull, Hurley, Jenkins, Joy, Kerr, Ketcham, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Landis, Lawrence, Linney, Littauer, Loudenslager, Lovering, Lowe, Lybrand, McCall, McCleary, McDonald, McEwan, McIntyre, Mahon, Marsh, Mercer, Mesick, Miller, Mills, Minor, Mitchell, Moody, Morris, Mudd, Northway, Odell, Olmstead, Otjen, Overstreet, Packer, Parker, Payne, Pearce, Pearson, Perkins, Pitney, Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Reeves, Robbins, Royce, Russell, Shannon, Shattuck, Sheldon, Sherman, Shonkey, Smith (Illinois), Smith (South Dakota), W. A. Smith, Snover, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Sprague, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (New Jersey), Stewart (Wisconsin), Stone, C. W.; Stone, W. A.; Stode, Sturtevant, Tawney, Tayler (Ohio), Thorpe, Tongue, Updegraf, Van Voorhees, Walker (Massachusetts), Walker (Vermont), Wanger, Ward, Weaver, Wymouth, Williams (Pennsylvania), Yost, Young (Pennsylvania). Total, 178—caused by Representative Boutelle of Maine, after the announcement changing his vote from yea to "present."

Noes — Adamson, Allen, Bailey, Barnes, Baker (Illinois), Ball, Bankhead, Barlow, Bartlett, Bell, Benner, Benton, Bland, Bodine, Botkin, Bradley, Brantley, Brenner, Bromwell, Broussard, Brown, Brucker, Brundidge, Burke, Campbell, Carmack, Castle, Catchings, Clardy, Clark (Missouri), Clayton, Cochran (Missouri), Colson, Cooney, Cooper (Texas), Cooper (Wisconsin), Cowherd, Cox, Cummings, Davey, Davis, Deadmond, De Graffenreid, De Vries, Dinsmore, Dockery, Dorr, Driggs, Elliott, Fermentrout, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Fowler (North Carolina), Fox, Gains, Greene, Griffith, Griggs, Gunn, Handy, Hartman, Hay, Henry (Mississippi), Henry (Texas), Hinrichsen, Howard (Georgia), Hunter, Jett, Johnson (Indiana), Johnson (North Dakota), Jones (Virginia), Jones (Washington), Kelly, King, Kleberg, Knowles, Lamb, Lanham, Latimer, Lentz, Lester, Lewis (Georgia), Lewis (Washington), Little, Livingston, Lloyd, Lorimer, Loud, Love, McClellan, McCormick, McCulloch, McDowell, McMillan, McRae, Maddox, Maguire, Mahany, Mann, Marshall, Martin, Maxwell, Meekinson, Meyer (Louisiana), Miers, Moon, Newlands, Norton (Ohio), Norton (South Carolina), Ogden, Otey, Peters, Pierce (Tennessee), Rhea, Richardson, Ridgeley, Rixey, Robbs, Robertson, Rollinson, Sayers, Settle, Shafroth, Shuford, Simpson, Sims, Slayden, Smith (Kentucky), Sparkman, Stallings, Stark, Stephens (Texas), Stokes, Strowd, Sullivan, Sulloway, Sulzer, Sutherland, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Taylar (Alabama), Terry, Todd, Underwood, Van Diver, Vincent, Warner, Wheeler (Alabama), Wheeler (Kentucky), White (Illinois), Williams (Mississippi), Wilson, Young (Virginia), Zenor. Total, 156.

Fourteen Republicans voted with the Democrats and Populists, as follows:

Bromwell, Brown, Colson, Copper of Wisconsin, Dorr, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Lorimer Loud, Mahany, Mann, Sulloway, Warner and White of Illinois.

One Populist, Howard of Alabama, voted aye with the Republicans.

There was a hot tilt between the Speaker and Bailey after the vote, ending in the latter denouncing a statement of the Speaker "as absolutely false."

After it became noised about on the House side that the Senate had non-concurred with a request for a conference the leaders held hasty consultations and the galleries filled rapidly.

At 3:40 p. m. the resolutions were returned to the House with the Senate's decision to non-concur. Dingley, Bailey and Bromwell (R.) of Ohio were all on their feet asking for recognition. The Speaker recognized Dingley, who moved that the House insist upon its amendment and ask for a conference. Upon his motion he demanded the previous question. Bailey, as a parliamentary inquiry, desired to know of the chair whether a motion to recede and concur would not take precedence.

The Speaker said he thought not.

Bailey cited a precedent from the Twenty-ninth Congress, which, he said, covered the exact case in point.

The Speaker asked to see it. The members waited with breathless interest while the Speaker examined it. When he decided that it would hold the Democrats applauded. The Speaker then recognized Bromwell, who formally made the motion to recede and concur. This time the Democrats cheered and the galleries joined in the demonstration. As the previous question cut off debate, the Speaker ordered the roll called.

The vote came so unexpectedly that the leaders of the respective sides sent messengers and officials scurrying in all directions to drive in absentees. Carriages were sent clattering to the downtown hotels at a gallop, and committee rooms, restaurants and every place where a stray Congressman might be routed out by the pages and employes of the House. It was like a call to arms.

The responses on the rollcall were followed closely for further defections from the Republican side, but there were no acquisitions. In fact, two of the Republicans who voted against the motion to concur with an amendment on the last vote, Johnston of Indiana and Loud of California, voted with the Republicans. They did not, however, properly belong to the deflections on the other vote, as they voted as they did because they oppose any action whatever. The announcement of the defeat of the motion, 148 to 173, was the signal for another demonstration on the Republican side. The following twelve Republicans voted for the motion to concur: Belknap, Lorimer, Mann, Warner and White of Illinois, Bromwell and Brown of Ohio, Colson of Kentucky, Cooper of Wisconsin, Dorr of West Virginia, Johnson of North Dakota and Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Dingley's motion to insist and ask for a conference was then agreed to without division, the opposition realizing the manifest uselessness of demanding a rollcall.

Just before 5 o'clock the Speaker announced the appointment of Adams (R.) of Pennsylvania, Heatwole (R.) of Minnesota and Dinsmore (D.) of Arkansas as conferees on the Cuban resolutions.

Grosvenor then moved to adjourn, but Cannon called attention to the fact that the House would have to await the action of the Senate before the resolutions would be legally in conference. Thereupon Grosvenor withdrew the motion and upon Cannon's motion the House recessed for twenty minutes.

At 5:35 a further recess of twenty-five minutes was taken. At 6 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Adams had a long conference with the Speaker at his desk. Half a dozen leaders crowded about and took part in the consultation. A question arose as to whether the House, having asked for the conference, was entitled to have charge of the papers or not, and to settle this question Captain McKee, the journal clerk, paid a visit to the other end of the Capitol.

While the House was waiting, a half hundred of the Representatives gathered in the lobby of the hall and awoke the echoes with patriotic songs. The battle hymn of the republic was sung by General Henderson of Iowa.

The House reconvened at 8 oclock. The members were jubilant over the news which floated about that the conferees had agreed, the Senate to yield on the independence clause and the House agreeing to restore the words "are and" in the first section, but suddenly the greatest confusion arose, when it was discovered that there was still a hitch over the words "are and," the two Republicans of the House conferees, Adams and Heatwole, having refused to yield on the point.

Several of the members of the House were in their dress suits, and in the galleries were many brilliant evening costumes. Nothing was done until 8:45 p. m., when the clerk of the Senate announced the disagreement of the Senate to the House amendment and the appointment of conferees.

"Dixie" and other songs were sung, led by some ex-Confederates, and then, in tremendous volume, the corridors rang with an improvisation, "Hang General Weyler on a Sour Apple Tree, as We Go Marching On." The war spirit was reflected in the songs. Soldiers bivouacking about the camp fires in the enemy's front could not have been more enthusiastic than were many of the grizzled veterans who participated. The struggle which was going on was one to secure parliamentary advantage. The House, which had possession of the conference papers, could at any time recede and agree. It was this desire to hold the papers which induced the Senate to refuse, thus compelling the House to further insist and ask for a further conference. Agreement to this conference would give the Senate possession of the papers.

A general conference of the leaders was held at the Speaker's desk after the Senate had voted, 39 to 40, to insist. Dalzell and most of the Speaker's lieutenants favoring voting to further insist, but Grosvenor counseled an adjournment. He argued that if the House adjourned the country would place the responsibility for the deadlock upon the Senate. There were many indignant comments on the situation, which placed it in the power of one Senator to hold up the resolutions and prevent an agreement.

At 9:35 p. m. the House was officially notified of the Senate's action in further insisting. The Democrats applauded the announcement. Adams (R.) of Pennsylvania, as soon as the report of disagreement had been read, moved that the House still further insist upon its amendment and request a further conference.

Again Bromwell moved that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in the Senate's amendments.

The Republicans who were voting with the opposition lost the vote of Cooper of Wisconsin on the roll call. He voted no with the administration Republicans. The other eleven Republicans again voted to recede and concur.

The motion was again lost, 144—178.

Secretary of War Alger, who entered the hall arayed in a dress suit, while the vote was being recapitulated, joined in the Republican demonstration of approval when the result was announced. Adams' motion was then agreed to without division.

The Speaker again appointed Adams, Heatwole and Dinsmore conferees.

Adams moved a recess until 11 o'clock.

Johnson (R.) of Indiana antagonized this with a motion to adjourn, but the chorus of noes was so fierce that he withdrew it, and Adams' motion was agreed to.

At 11 o'clock the House took another recess until 11:30 p. m. to give the conferees another opportunity to meet. At 11:30 p. m. the House was formally notified of the action of the Senate and another recess until 12 o'clock was taken immediately.

At midnight the House took a recess until 12:30 a. m. to await the action of the conferees.

At 12:05 the House conferees asked to be allowed to have a conference at 1 o'clock and there was then a prospect of reaching a compromise on the original basis.

At 12:30 the House took another recess until 1 a. m. During this recess the members again congregated in the lobby in the rear of the hall and, led by several of the younger members, sang many of the popular songs of the day.

In the House, as soon as the conference report had been presented, Adams moved the adoption of the report, and upon that motion he demanded the previous question.

The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate, and Bailey and Johnson appealed for a few minutes.

Adams refused to yield time for debate, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Johnson protested indignantly. Bailey demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll was called.

The previous question was ordered; 171—121.

The first rollcall on the adoption of the resolution showed 293 ayes and 5 noes.

The conference report was adopted by the House—310 to 6. [Great applause.]

The following voted against the adoption of the report: Boutelle (R.) of Maine, Brewer (D.) of Alabama, Gardner (R.) of New Jersey, Johnson (R.) of Indiana, Loud (R.) of California and McCall (R.) of Massachusetts.

RIOTS OCCUR IN PORTO RICO

American and British Interests Are in Grave Danger.

Protection of Foreigners on the Island Wholly Inadequate.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 18.—St. Thomas (West Indies) cable advices just received from Porto Rico are to the effect that rioting has occurred on the island and that further disorders are possible. A general revolt may result. American and British interests on the island are in grave danger and the remaining citizens of the United States and British colony are greatly alarmed. This fear was primarily aroused by the uprising of laborers on April 13 on the Canovanas estate of the Colonial Company, which is spreading rapidly.

Large bodies of men have been making threatening demonstrations. The protection of foreigners is inadequate and the use of torches and wholesale bloodshed are imminent. The high price of food and the failure of autonomy are causing social and political discontent and the colored natives are assuming an aggressive tone. They beat an officer on a street of the city yesterday. International disorders are certain. Many have been arrested as suspected leaders of the insurrection and Spanish officers have warned friendly foreigners. The British Consul is ill and on a leave of absence, and the Vice-Consul, a Creole of Spanish sympathy, is in his place. He is engaged in business, which takes most of his time.

American and British interests are unsafe, and the colonists want Great Britain to send warships there to protect them. Convict labor is being used night and day on fortifications. Large shipments of dynamite, mines, thousands of rifles and millions of cartridges have arrived there. Two battalions from Havana arrived on April 15. The men were in a pitiful condition. In San Juan harbor now are the warships Concha, the Ponce de Leon, the Alfonso XII, the Isabella Y and the Crillo. Ten thousand tons of coal are stored there and more is coming. Eighty thousand rations have been ordered from Spain. The warship Bausan is going to Havana to-day.

KEY WEST FILLED WITH SPANISH SPIES.

They Seek Information About the Fleet and Send All News to Their Government.

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KEY WEST, April 18.—Key West is full of Spanish spies, who are in communication with their Government. They are seeking information about the fleet, about the location of mines and about the movements of our war vessels when they move against the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. A particularly well-informed man who came out of Cuba with General Lee said to-day: "No pen can picture the horrors of the reconcentrados in prisons now. Those poor women and children have been without any outside relief for now eleven days. God knows how much more time will be wanted by the President and Congress before relief can go in, but the picture drawn by the Consular reports was mild compared with the wholesale misery and want prevalent now."

Ordered to Chickamauga.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The Eleventh Infantry, st