

early hour of 10 o'clock, continued until far into the night, and yet the throng remained as if held under some spell. During the day, speeches were delivered by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois; Mr. Berry, of Arkansas; Mr. Daniel, of Virginia; Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina; Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado; Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Mr. Chilton, of Texas; Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. Fully twenty other senators are on the vice president's list for speeches.

All the deliveries were characterized by brilliance and eloquence, but it is no detractor from the effort of any man to say that the notable utterances were made by Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Spooner. Mr. Daniel carried aloft the flag of recognition of the Cuban republic's independence, while both Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Spooner magnificently supported the policy of the president and the foreign relations committee in favor of armed intervention with ultimate independence. The argument of Mr. Spooner was exhaustive, profound and brilliant.

Not a Vote Changed.

Amid all the talk, however, it is not apparent that a single vote on the main question has been changed. The minds of senators are made up as clearly as is America's case against Spain. A sensational incident not really growing out of the debate upon the pending question occurred at 9:25 to-night. In a personal squabble over the recent trip made by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, to Cuba, between him and Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, Mr. Wellington charged Mr. Money with speaking in the senate as the agent of a New York newspaper, when after a heated colloquy Mr. Money said: "You lie," to the Maryland senator. Subsequently Mr. Money apologized to the senate for using unparliamentary language.

It is the general belief among senators that the vote will be taken by 9 or 10 o'clock to-morrow night. There being numerous amendments, there will be many roll calls.

It is likely that the committee resolutions, with the minority amendment, recognizing the republic of Cuba, will be adopted. The resolution agreed upon will be substituted for the house resolution, making it a house measure, to avoid the parliamentary difficulty of a new proposition in the house.

It is supposed that the resolution will go to the house Monday, and probably be sent to conference, though an effort may be made to concur at once, but the strength of this move is yet uncertain.

Proceedings in Detail.

When the senate convened at 10 o'clock, at the suggestion of Mr. Davis, the ordinary morning business was set aside and the foreign relations committee Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, delivered a carefully prepared speech, covering the general Cuban question. After directing attention to his own record in the senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain has been pushed away from the Western hemisphere, and now she was about to lose another—and the chief—gem of her colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue her course in Cuba, she would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Her black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity.

Mr. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of the Maine disaster and declared that disaster was an act of "deliberate and atrocious murder." The people throughout the country were demanding that that crime should be re-acted, and that the avenging blow should be struck without delay. "And if Spain should resent our action," said he, "we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the god of battle and to mankind to justify our action. We now propose to do our duty to God and man and force Spain to withdraw her forces and flag from the island."

A High Tribute to McKinley.

After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKinley, Mr. Cullom concluded as follows: "Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States, the murderers and the outlaws which now exercise a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado, until justice shall be satisfied and the avenging angel shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world. If the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than drive the barbarians into the Caribbean sea, we shall earn the praises of every lover of freedom and humanity the world over."

Mr. Platt, of New York, presented the following resolution passed by the Republican Editorial Association of the state of New York, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 14: "Resolved, The Republican Editorial Association of the state of New York, in convention assembled, hereby give a full and hearty approval of the course of the president and express its confidence that he will carry the issue with Spain to a conclusion consistent with the claims of humanity and creditable to the dignity and honor of the nation."

Mr. Berry for Recognition.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, was recognized immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that, as a senator of the United States, he was present in his seat on the upper floor of congress to uphold and support the president of the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turpie, which promises to recognize the independence of the present republic of Cuba. He thought this was absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world. "You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the committee on foreign relations, or you may adopt the house resolution, but whatever resolution is adopted, I will be found supporting the hands of the president."

He spoke of the nearness of the war and said to bring victory to the American army

it was absolutely necessary to give the president the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then, with an impassioned outburst, pledged the South to loyalty to the flag. While he would reserve his judgment until the record had been made up of the valor of the Southern soldiers, he believed the record would be imperishable in the history of modern civilization; and, at the close of some glorious day, with the stars and stripes flying over the plains of desolated Cuba, the valor of the Southern soldier would stand side by side with the valor of his Northern comrades.

Mr. Cockrell's Protest.

There were many manifestations of applause in the galleries upon the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, which brought Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, to his feet with a protest against such a display of commendation, and invoked the vice president to announce to the galleries that the senate could not be turned into a beer garden. Accordingly, the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, was next recognized. His fame as an orator is known. There was craning of necks on the part of the people in the galleries to listen to the opening sentences which fell from the lips of the distinguished Virginian: "We stand upon the edge of war. This nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken and the command 'Forward' be given, upon some proud day the stars and stripes will be waving over Moro castle and Cabanas prison."

He said up to now he had been for peace, but that that time seemed to have gone by, and he wanted to do everything possible to support the president in the needs of the hour.

A Plea for Deliberation.

"I wish," said Mr. Daniel, "to cast my vote in my own good time, without pressure behind me. War will wait a day. Possess yourselves in peace, gentlemen, while the awful issue of war or peace is decided. The men who declare this war are not the men who will prosecute it in the field. They are not the men who will sustain the gory and bullet-rattered standards before the enemy. They are not the men, even who will pay the taxes imposed to carry on the war. Let the senate go on in its own measured tread, amid no rancorous scenes. We speak not as party men, but as men who would arm the executive branch of this government strongly and well to perform a great duty as we see it."

Mr. Daniel said that he was content neither with the house resolution or with the senate committee's resolution. "In my judgment," said he, "our first step should be to write on the statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban republic, which has won a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword."

Some sharp criticisms of the president's message and action induced a heated colloquy between Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gray, of Delaware. In response to a question of Mr. Daniel directed to Mr. Gray as to the position of the president, the Delaware senator replied: "I agree with the senator from Virginia, in that I support the country, but I also support the constituted authority of the country, placed in power by the suffrage of 70,000,000 people."

Mr. Daniel went on to say that the interpretation he placed upon the recommendation of the president was that the United States should lay hostile hands on both Spaniards and Cubans to stop the rebellion. Instead of upholding the insurgents in their grand fight for liberty.

Mr. Daniel's View Unjust.

"I would hang my head in shame," declared Mr. Gray, impressively, "if I believed to be true the suspicion which the senator from Virginia harbors. I believe him to be absolutely and eternally wrong."

"I am delighted to know it," responded Mr. Daniel. "When the senator informs me that the president of the United States does not have the desire to crush the Cubans under the gallant Gomez, I will say to him that it is more than a suspicion."

"I am not glad to hear this," replied Mr. Gray, "because I do not believe there is a single man within the confines of this broad country, except the senator from Virginia, who harbors in his heart so base a suspicion against the president of the United States."

Mr. Daniel said that we are not speaking Spanish in this body; that everybody had to come out in the pure air and into the sunshine, and he made the direct charge that the president had invoked the power of congress and the use of the army and navy, to compel Gomez and his gallant band of insurgents to lay down their arms instead of driving Spain from the island.

"I believe," said he, "that the recognition of the Cuban republic is necessary at this juncture, as a peace measure and as a war measure. Those freemen will then owe to us an everlasting gratitude."

Following a colloquy between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel concerning the terms in the latter's speech and concerning the meaning of the president's message, Mr. Gray said:

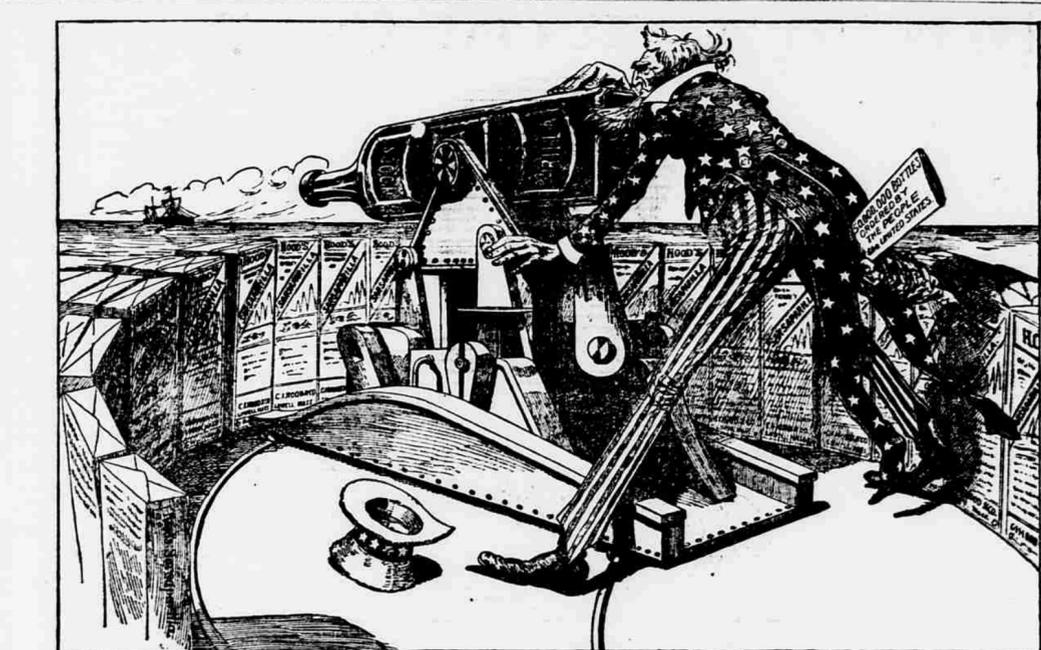
"There is one truth—one armistice—that I want, and that is a truce between the political parties of this country until we can settle our account with Spain." (Prolonged applause.)

Senator Tillman Heard.

As Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, arose to address the senate there was a commotion in the galleries and a wheeling about of the chairs of senators on the floor. Mr. Tillman said he simply wanted to express his views upon the momentous question now before the senate in his own way and in his own time. Haste in such a crisis he did not deem advisable. "There is to be war in any event," he declared, "unless Spain ignominiously backs down; but the exigencies of the situation are not so pressing but what we may have opportunity to say to the world what we mean to do and to make clear our position."

"Populists, Democrats, Republicans, are we, but we are all Americans to make Cuba free." "At least, I hope we are," he continued, amid laughter. He said that the sentiment for Cuban freedom pulsated in the heart of every true American. He disclaimed any purpose to discuss the question from a partisan standpoint, but declared his intention to present the facts, as he viewed them, to the people.

"I regret," he said, "that I cannot rise to the high and pure plane which the senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray) claims to have attained. I have suspicion in my nature, and have learned that angels on earth are few and far between. I am satisfied that we seldom hear the flutter of their wings in this chamber." (Laughter.) Discussing the criticisms which have been made of the delay in action by the



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senate, Mr. Tillman maintained that, inasmuch as the president had taken his own good time to pass upon the question of the hour, the responsibility for delay could not lie against the senate, and he appealed to his colleagues to proceed in dignity and honor.

Mr. Tillman's Suspensions.

With a sharp voice, Mr. Tillman said it was the suspicion of double dealing that surrounded the message of the president and which needed the senate to make the cause of war as clear as sunshine. He said he wished to God he had no suspicion of dark dealing and midnight plotting. He inquired why the president wanted the house resolution passed instead of the senate resolution.

"We are threatened with a veto if we dare proclaim the independence of Cuba," he declared. He made the direct charge that the house and senate had practically agreed upon the form of resolution to be presented simultaneously to both bodies, pending the reception of the message, and he called upon the members of the committee on foreign relations to deny the truthfulness of that statement.

The senator waited a moment for an interruption, but it did not come and then, with startling exclamation, he said that "silence gave consent" to his proposition.

If the resolution as reported by a majority of the committee on foreign relations was adopted it would give the president the right to determine who the Cuban people were and the manner of their government. "Who is going to constitute the returning board? Who are going to count the votes?" said the senator in one of his crescendo periods. He spoke fearfully of the person of the president. He said he believed him to be a good man—a conscientious citizen—but he was surrounded by men whom he (Tillman) suspected, some very wicked partners.

The Old Populist Wall.

"The whole world is becoming a slave to the bondholders. Our action in this great crisis is predicated upon the demand of the syndicates that control every avenue of trade and commerce. The bond of the corporation is stronger than the man—the sinister effect of the dollar is paramount in this capital."

He inquired if the hypnotic influences abroad in the land would obtain, and if, under the narcotic sleep, Cuba would be saddled with a debt not of her own choosing.

"We propose to take possession of Cuba as the policeman of the Western continent," said he. "Bonds! Bonds! Bonds! Nothing but bonds throughout the message."

He said whatever resolution was passed war was inevitable. "My people do not want war, God knows they would rather have peace. They have seen the horrors of war. Their fairest flowers were given for burial purposes. Our one jewel was sent back to us for interment. We have had our fill of blood-letting, but the great fellow feeling of sympathy has gone out to the men of the Maine, and the lighted fuse which caused the explosion of the bomb under the Maine has been relighted, and the blood of our Revolutionary sires, crying through the men of South Carolina, demand justice for the assassins who sent our brave sailors to an untimely death."

Wolcott Defends McKinley.

In marked contrast to the speech of Mr. Tillman was the address of Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, who followed. In opening, Mr. Wolcott said it had not been his intention to participate in the debate on the resolutions under discussion until yesterday, when reflection upon the person of the chief executive brought him to a realizing sense that justice ought to be done the

honored president in his hour of great trial. Prefacing his discussion of the question at issue, he stated that he would vote for the committee resolution. He then characterized as almost criminal the aspersion made by senators on the floor against the chief executive.

"The popular clamor, patriotic in the extreme, has been unreasonable, and the condition of affairs as we find it to-day," he said, "is largely due to a degraded journalism, indulged in among those in high places, a journalism which sought to plunge the country into war, in order to sell a few more copies of the newspapers."

"Our beloved president, respected by the people of the United States, has smelled the smoke of battle, but through it all he has shown Christian forbearance, the same which he has reflected in the handling of this most diplomatic of subjects. He regretted, he said, that diplomacy had failed to bring order out of the chaos existing."

"We know not the fitness of this diplomacy," he said, "we speak from our hearts, in the open, and it is through us that the president, in his trying position, must be upheld."

He spoke of the two phases of the situation, the condition in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine. If the two subjects had been separate, he continued, the necessity of war might have been avoided. If the awful barbarities in Cuba had aroused the pity of all mankind, had stood alone, there might have been a solution of the problem. For himself he would have cared little what burden it entailed. He would have been willing to mortgage every citizen, if only peace could be preserved. But Spain refused to yield. And then, when, added to that, came the awful explosion in Havana harbor, the die was cast. After that, what could be said? If even that catastrophe had stood alone possibly war might have been averted, "but not by any methods Spain has thus far pursued," he added, his voice rising clear as a bell.

No Way to Avoid War.

"From the day of the explosion to this, Spain has done nothing except to make the most perfidious expressions of regret. She has made no attempt to exculpate herself or to redress the wrong. If Spain freed Cuba to-day we would have offered up 200 American sailors upon the altar of her freedom. War must come or Cuba must be freed. No other answer will be accepted by our people. The honor of a nation must be inviolable. Defended, preserved, held sacred, a nation lives on. The loss of it, the trading of it, the abandonment of it makes a nation die and perish from the earth. This is why, in this hour, good men, loving peace see no way under heaven how war can be avoided. It is fitting that we pledge ourselves in advance before the nations of the world that our hands are clean and our cause is just; that the war is a war in the interest of humanity, war for the suffering and oppressed."

"Personally, I regret that there cannot be found in Cuba a government we can recognize. I wish we could. For there is undeniable danger in these days of syndicates and commercialism that those who play upon human life as they do on loans and chattels, for the advancement of selfish interests, will seek to glut their greed here."

"In the eyes of every man in Europe, we must be free from ulterior motives," he went on "if we are to preserve their respect and our own. There is nothing nobler at the end of the nineteenth century than a nation erect and defiant standing for human liberty. No concert of Europe can choke our utterance or turn us from our resolution."

"As a free people we can hear, but we must not heed, I do not believe it. It is a

poor statement to follow 2,000 years of the teaching of Christ. Spain has drained her resources of men and money. If we had sent a million of men and spent a billion of money this country would not be so depleted as she is. And yet we are asked to whet our appetites for war upon her. It would be like a man kicking a cripple, fearing that the crutch might hurt, and afterward asking for the plaudits of the crowd.

Spaniards Not Cowards.

"We have heard many people say that the Spaniards are cowards. It is not true. From the days of Alva and Pizarro to the days of Weyler they have been brutal in their conduct, but they have been courageous and brave, and when we enter upon this war, we do not want to befool ourselves or the youth of the land with the idea that we are to meet cowards or cowards."

"This war under which we are entering can bring us no material gain. It will result in the loss of millions to commerce. It will sweep our ships from the sea, and we will leave thousands of our young men dead from fevers and disease in the tropics. All this must be counted in advance, and we have counted it. I believe the day of Cuban freedom has come, but when we have achieved the victory, there will be no territory to indemnify us for our sacrifices, because we do not want territory. There will be no money to indemnify us, because Spain is bankrupt. We must find our supreme satisfaction for our blood and treasure in relieving the cry of suffering and the cause of humanity."

"This war must be fought because, in the eyes of the world, we stand as the sentinel of liberty on the Western hemisphere, and because, if we fail to listen to the voice of suffering and the downtrodden, we will be untrue to the principles upon which this government is founded as upon a rock."

Galleries Applaud Wolcott.

A wave of applause swept over the galleries as Mr. Wolcott concluded, and a demonstration almost resulted in the clearing of the galleries.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, demanded that this be done, but various senators on the floor interposed, among them Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who called attention to the fact that the most flagrant violation of the rule inhibiting such demonstrations had been encouraged by the example of senators on the floor.

At this point Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, gave notice that he would move to lay all amendments on the table.

As Mr. Spooner was recognized, the scene in the chamber was a notable one. The throng of auditors, both in the galleries and on the floor, had greatly increased, and among them were many of national fame and prominence, including members of the supreme court.

"I sincerely lament this debate," began Mr. Spooner, in low, distinct tones. "Without desire unduly to criticize any of my colleagues on this floor, I do deprecate the direction the debate has taken, and the manner that has been manifested. I agree with the senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) that we are on the threshold of war, and it is an ugly prelude to the roar of cannon and shrieks of the wounded that are at the president and attacks with suspicion and innuendo his policy. If we are to go to war, he is to be our leader. We should rally round him and uphold his hands rather than seek to minimize his influence with the nations of the world. We should rather say: 'God bless you in your efforts. You lead—we will follow.'"

McKinley Brilliantly Defended.

Mr. Spooner then entered upon a brilliant and elaborate defense of the conduct of the president throughout the pending crisis, and discussed at length his obligations to the country and to the world in the preservation of peace, if peace were possible. "He has traveled his pathway along,"

declared Mr. Spooner, impressively, "and he must do so. He has seen some of his old friends fall away from him, and he has heard the tongue of slander; but he has been applauded for his dignity, firmness and discretion by thoughtful men throughout this country, and in every capital of Europe, except the Spanish. We owe much to him for that."

Referring to the criticisms upon the president's message, Mr. Spooner said that, in conducting a case which might lead to war, the president had, perhaps, to be calm and passionless. Following the Maine disaster, the president could have sent a message to congress that would have plunged the country into war, but it was his duty to delay, even to procrastinate, in order that the country might first be prepared to meet war. Mr. Spooner said he had been pained at some of the comments made upon the message. It had been said that the army of the United States would be sent to Cuba to plant its flag on the grave of Maceo, and train its guns on Gomez. This was impossible. The president had never done an act or uttered a word that could be tortured into any such meaning.

Our Duty in Cuba.

He maintained that it was the purpose of this country to drive the Spaniards from Cuba, but if, afterward, Gomez should be unable to guard the women and protect the property of the island from his followers, it would be not only the right but the duty of the United States to lay its repressive hand upon them to prevent such acts. He held that the committee's resolutions were illogical and inconsistent, and regretted that he could not give them his cordial indorsement. He made this statement, he said, with the full knowledge that we were about to go to war, and to go to war, too, to make Cuba free.

Mr. Spooner's statement that if Gomez and his insurgents were free and independent, they would have a flag, brought an interruption from Mr. Foraker, who said that from the moment of the blowing up of the Maine the flag of the Cuban republic had been half-masted, and that it was in that position to-day.

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Spooner if he had any doubt that Cuba would be free and independent when the United States intervened, to which Mr. Spooner instantly replied: "I have no doubt that when we intervene Cuba will be free and independent, but that is just the reason why I do not believe they are free and independent now."

Why We Intervene.

"Independence," said he, "is a fact, not an expression of sympathy. Whether the so-called republic of Cuba is or is not independent is a matter of international law. Recognition is an executive function."

"We intervene," he said, "to put an end to savagery. We intervene because, as a Christian nation at the end of the nineteenth century, we cannot allow the atrocities now devastating the island of Cuba to go on any longer."

Attention was called by Mr. Tillman to the fact that France had recognized the colonies of this country.

Mr. Spooner replied that France had recognized the American colonies rather from hate of England than for love of America. "Do you think," interjected Mr. Mason, of Illinois, "that France hated England more than the American people hate Spain to-day?"

With deep feeling Mr. Spooner responded: "We are not going to war with Spain for hate—not for hate. We are going to war with Spain because we cannot longer listen to the cries of starving, suffering women and children. We are going over there to abate a nuisance."

In the course of a thorough and analytical discussion of the Maine disaster, Mr. Spooner, with impressiveness, called attention to a striking and significant fact. He

had carefully read the findings of the Spanish board of inquiry, and all of the testimony offered before the board. One fact stood out as incalculable of Spain. "If," declared Mr. Spooner, slowly and emphatically, "that Spanish board could have established that there was no mine in the harbor or under the Maine, they would have been swift to prove it. Yet this report shows that not a single witness was called to give evidence in support of that contention and no evidence in support of it was adduced."

"Remember the Maine."

"That there was Spanish complicity in the blowing up of the Maine—that Spain is responsible for that awful horror, that gigantic murder, under our flag, no American doubts. And it would be in a righteous cause, that above our ships of war, when they enter the harbor of Havana, the signaled legend will float 'Remember the Maine'—Remember the Maine."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's address, on which he was congratulated by many senators, Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, suggested that the senate adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, agreeing that general debate should terminate at 2 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until 7 o'clock the debate proceed under the fifteen minute rule, the vote then to be taken on all the amendments, including the resolution.

After some debate, Mr. Caffery objected and Mr. Chilton, of Texas, was about to begin, when Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, moved to adjourn.

This was defeated, 10 to 81, Messrs. Bate, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Deboe, Elkens, McEride, Turley and Wellington voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Chilton proceeded, but had hardly uttered a dozen sentences when Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, at the suggestion of the speaker, called the attention of the chair to the absence of a quorum. Fifty-nine senators responded to the call.

Mr. Chilton resumed his speech in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Another Attempt to Adjourn.

At 6 o'clock another move was made for adjournment by Mr. Hale, of Maine. This drew from Mr. White, of California, a protest against the seeming effort to rush the senate to a vote.

Mr. Hale reinforced Mr. White, and in doing so had an encounter with Mr. Foraker, of Ohio.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, took occasion to protest against the tax which he believed was to be placed upon the health and endurance of some senators, himself among others. He felt aggrieved, he said, that he was being constrained to hold his nose to the grindstone.

Mr. Foraker said that, if the senate desired to adjourn, it would do so, and he invited Mr. Hale to have the roll called, but Mr. Hale refrained, and Mr. Chilton proceeded with his speech.

Mr. Chilton concluded at 8:30 p. m., and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, took the floor. He regretted, he said, that some evidences of partisanship had been displayed. For himself he announced at the outset he would vote for an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It meant war, and the step should be taken with the full knowledge of the fact. He thought we were fairly well prepared for hostilities and at this moment he congratulated himself that he had always, in the past, supported measures looking to the proper defense of the country to meet any contingency. He also congratulated himself that no act of his had contributed to the dire calamity we faced, and that he had, by no act of his, embarrassed or sought to embarrass the executive. He believed the Maine was blown up by Spanish agencies. Before that occurrence, he had not believed that war was necessary.

War Might Have Been Averted.

If the executive had recognized the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents our present position would have been avoided. The president, in his message, admitted that the war had existed for three years. If the present executive or his predecessor had said that before the Maine was destroyed, war, with all its horrors, would have been averted.

War was an awful thing to contemplate. No one could tell what would happen to our battalions or how many of the brave youth of the land would go to their death in the fever-stricken districts of Cuba. Spain had already sent three times as many soldiers to Cuba to suppress the revolution as Great Britain had sent to put down the American Revolution, yet the United States declined for three years and months to recognize the existence of a state of war. But it was idle now to regret idle opportunities. But the war must not be laid at his door or at the door of those who acted with him in urging the recognition of belligerency months ago. He did not believe in criticise the president but he did not agree with those who believed senators should surrender their judgment to the executive.

Mr. Teller declared that there must be no interference by the allied powers in the fight of the world. We should declare war with all the vigor of our Anglo-Saxon blood and our 5,000,000 of people, and if we did, the world would not attempt to lay its hands upon us.

The applause that greeted this statement was suppressed by the vice president.

An Exciting Incident.

When Mr. Teller concluded, another effort to reach an agreement and adjourn was made by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and this time with success, but it led to the most exciting incident of the day. The lie was passed, as it was in the house on Wednesday, and while no unseemly disorder such as disgraced the house followed, the sensation it caused was quite as profound. Mr. Jones proposed that the senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock and that to-morrow Messrs. White, of California; Caffery, of Louisiana, and Wellington, of Maryland, who are opposed to any action by congress and whose view of the question had not yet been presented, be allowed four hours, other senators to be confined to fifteen minutes each with the exception of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who should be given half an hour. After some explanations, Senators Caffery, White and Wellington in turn gave their consent. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, thought the agreement ought to include provision for a vote. "We are in the attitude of a man who has lifted his arm to strike," said he, "and afraid to strike the blow."

"I suggest," observed Mr. White, "that those who seem so anxious to fight have consumed all the time." This caused a suppressed ripple of laughter, after which Mr. Money yielded to the solicitations of those about him and said he would not object. All looked serene when Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is given to rather vitriolic jests, on occasions, dropped a remark that caused an explosion such as