

The Big Stone Gap Pos

VOLUME VI.

BIG STONE GAP, WISE COUNTY, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

NUMBER 16.

INTERVENTION

House Passes Resolutions Authorizing the President to Use the Army and Naval Forces

FOR THE PURPOSE OF STOPPING WAR

On the Island of Cuba, and in Driving the Spaniards From Off of American Soil.

Similar Resolutions Introduced in the Senate Will Likely Be Acted Upon Thursday—Cuban Independence Not Recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is the majority report of the committee on the subject of the relations of the United States with that government. It is the opinion of your committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

"When property and life are destroyed by an act which the exercise of due diligence by the person whose duty it is to use it could have prevented the happening of such an event is sufficient proof that that diligence was not employed."

"The time of the explosions," says the report, "must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine."

Concluding this portion of its presentation the committee says: "The duplicity, perfidy and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, warrant the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertainment of the particular persons is not material) or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority of the committee as follows: "The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic

Resolved, etc., That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

The members of the house foreign affairs committee in a report signed by five democrats and Mr. Newlands, silverites, have agreed to the following resolutions as a substitute for the majority report. It follows:

Resolved, That the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Second, That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battle ship, the Maine, over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the president of the United States be, and hereby is, directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

Sec. 3. That the president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba.

By a strict party vote the house ordered previous question on Cuban resolutions, thus cutting debate to 20 minutes on a side.

The minority report was rejected by a vote of 90 to 151 by the house. The substitute was defeated by a vote of 150 to 191. Mr. Dinsmore then moved to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. The vote on the motion to recommit was taken by ayes and noes. It was lost, 146-190.

The house of representatives then after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable. It is a fact which was grimly commented upon Wednesday by members as they spoke of the future, that every war in which the United States has engaged in commenced in April, and that Wednesday was the anniversary of Old Fort Sumter, which aroused the patriotic fervor of the north and made the four years of civil strife a certainty.

THE SPANIARDS

Will Repel Every Attack, Direct or Indirect, on the Sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. LONDON, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war and Count Niqueana, minister of public works, both told me in a conversation Wednesday afternoon that the government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They said also that they were sure that this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers, more especially because the negotiations were based on an acknowledgement of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba."

"They told me that the conduct of Spain would be adjusted to that of the United States and that in face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United States, Spain was fully justified in carrying on her preparations. Finally the minister said to me:

"Our resolution at the cabinet council was taken unanimously and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy."

KEY WEST, FLA.,

And Not Chickamauga, Will Be the Front of the Army.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A special to the Tribune from Chattanooga, Tenn., says:

Key West, and not Chickamauga, is to be the front of the army. The change has been made in a twinkling. The two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, which expected to encamp at Chickamauga, have been suddenly ordered to proceed with all haste to Key West, Fla. An engine with steam up, and cars waiting will stand on a siding near the depot Thursday, when the regiment is expected to arrive.

Believe a Conflict is Inevitable.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.—Key West is on the qui vive Wednesday and hungry for news of the next move on the international chess-board. Opinions vary as to the outcome, many people holding the belief that, following the decisive attitude of congress, Spain realizing she has no alternative but war, will sacrifice all to avoid a resort to arms. The majority however consider that Spain has delayed too long to withdraw, and believe a conflict is now inevitable.

Jefferson's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated here Wednesday night by a dinner given at the National Rifles armory under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic clubs. About four hundred representative democrats from all sections of the country were present, including many senators and representatives.

Students' Naval Reserve Battalion.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 14.—At a meeting held for that purpose Wednesday night a naval reserve battalion of 100 men was formed in the University of Michigan. It is expected that within a week the membership will be increased to 300.

Wheat Reaches \$1.09 1-2.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The war crisis caused the most active wheat market here Wednesday that has been seen in many weeks. May sold at \$1.09, the highest point yet reached. July sold at 88 1/2 c, an advance of 2 1/2 c over Tuesday's price.

THE SENATE PASSES

The Resolutions Recognizing the Independence of the Cuban Republic.

From the House of Representatives. The Resolutions Recognizing the Independence of the Cuban Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Monday the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions began. The rock upon which the two houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the senate resolutions. Were that clause of the senate resolutions eliminated nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the senate in declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective Saturday. One of the most prominent republican leaders on the floor of the senate dominated that portion of the senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the president which no loyal republican could endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding Sunday in their campaign against concurrence in the senate resolutions. All day long the speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley, of Maine, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Cannon, of Illinois, Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Payne, of New York. He has seen Messrs. Joy, of Missouri; Lorimer, of Illinois; Heatwole, of Minnesota, and other leaders of the republican opposition and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the republican side of the house. Sunday night he was confident the republicans of the house could be marshalled against yielding to the senate on the main issue.

Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper (Wis.), Mann (Ill.) and Bromwell (O.) are disposed to take the shortest cut out of the woods and by agreeing, on the matter, have been such as to shake the convictions of these gentlemen. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations and possibly further concessions by Spain which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. These members have been labored with separately. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and re-inforced in the light speeches in the senate. Especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognize the independence of the existing government Gen. Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain which would leave the United States in the lurch. When France allied herself with us in the revolutionary war it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were held to the compact by a stipulation that no peace with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent. More than this, it is claimed that there are evidences that the senate will yield the recognition of independence if the house stands firm. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, Sunday urged counsel the house leaders to reject tenaciously the senate's proposition. He assured them that the senate would not hold out.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—After 48 hours of oratory, the senate Saturday night passed the following resolutions: 1. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. 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.

3. That the president of the United States be, and hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into service of the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Mangled by a Train.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., April 18.—Cary Landers, aged 17, in attempting to jump from west-bound train No. 4 Sunday morning was thrown against the cattle guard at the Woodford street crossing and so mangled that he died Sunday evening. He was in the employ of the railroad.

More Rioting in Malaga.

LONDON, April 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside the American consulate at Malaga on Sunday afternoon. The civic guard dispersed the mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops were closed.

Coal Coming.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 18.—Thirty-two boats started down the river Sunday with 3,537,000 bushels of coal. About one-half of the shipment is intended for Louisville and Cincinnati and the balance for New Orleans.

THE REGULAR ARMY

Ordered to the Southern Coast, Mostly to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An order was issued late Friday ordering the entire regular army to assemble on the coast, mostly in Florida.

The order was issued at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. It directs the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, and all light batteries to proceed at once to Chickamauga, the First, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third infantry to New Orleans; the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth infantry to Mobile; the Fifth, Ninth and Twenty-first infantry to Tampa.

The officers who will command will be Gen. Shafter, at New Orleans; Gen. Coppinger, at Mobile; Gen. Wade, at Tampa, and Gen. Brooke, at Chickamauga.

THE POWERS

Will Not Intervene Between the United States and Spain.

ROME, April 16.—The Popolo Romano Friday says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country, and it adds, according to information gathered in well-informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration in which all the powers will participate.

LONDON, April 16.—A special dispatch from Rome, referring to the rumor of a proposition to make an international naval demonstration off

THE PROGRAMME

After the President is Empowered to Use the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The cabinet meeting Friday was devoted to a general discussion of the Cuban situation, but without anything of importance resulting therefrom. The government has received no intimation of the preparation of any note on the part of the powers, and members of the cabinet do not think the effort obviously making by Spain to concentrate the powers in her favor will result in their agreeing on any particular line of action. The present position of the administration is that of awaiting congressional action without attempting to influence it or postpone its decision. The president, it can be stated, is not at all likely to veto any resolution that congress may adopt on the Cuban question. The administration does not believe congress will pass a resolution for the recognition of independence of the insurgents, but if it should a veto of it would be very improbable. It is said, however, that the president might regard it as an encroachment on his prerogative, the constitution clearly making it the duty of the executive to recognize the independence of a nation. At the same time the cabinet has not discussed the course to be pursued in the event of congressional declaration for independence.

The navy department has decided to charter the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York, of the American line. This decision was reached Friday afternoon, the department having come to the conclusion that this plan would be wiser than that formerly under consideration, which contemplated the purchase outright of the St. Paul and St. Louis. The Paris and New York will be held

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—SENATE.—The president's message on the Cuban question was read in the senate at noon. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations and at 1:15 the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The president's message was read in the house Monday in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading. After some district business had been transacted the contested election case of Fairchild vs. Ward, from the Eighteenth New York district, was taken up. After two hours' debate the majority report in favor of Mr. Ward, the sitting member, was adopted—139 to 62. At 4:55 p. m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—SENATE.—For nearly three hours Tuesday the senate had the Cuban question in its several phases under discussion. Three resolutions bearing upon the question were introduced, one by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.), directing the president to use the army and navy to secure the independence of the island of Cuba; the second by Mr. Wilson (Wash.), directing the president at once to take such steps as will secure to the Cuban people an independent republican form of government; and the third by Mr. Allen (Neb.), declaring the existence of war in Cuba and directing the president to take steps to stop it and secure to the people of the island a stable and independent government. Following the introduction of resolutions speeches were delivered by Mr. Pettus (Ala.), Mr. Mason (Ill.) and Mr. Butler (S. C.). Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed, but no progress was made.

HOUSE.—Gen. Grosvenor (O.) late Tuesday afternoon, in reply to an attack upon the policy of the administration, interpreted the recommendations of the president's message to mean a request for authority to use the army and navy of the United States to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain. It was regarded as an exceedingly important and significant announcement. In the brief debate Tuesday the opening words of the contest that begins Wednesday were freed. Broadides were exchanged and then the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—SENATE.—The foreign relations committee Wednesday sent a report to the senate on the Cuban question. It directs and empowers the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw its land and naval forces from the island and waters of Cuba and to relinquish its authority and government in the island. A minority report declaring recognition of Cuban independence was also made. The resolutions went over until Thursday.

HOUSE.—The foreign relations committee reported and the house passed resolutions authorizing and directing the president to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution. A minority report granting the independence of Cuba was voted down.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—SENATE.—For more than six hours Thursday afternoon the senate had the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under consideration. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical differences was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people. After vainly endeavoring on two occasions to agree to a time for a motion to adjourn, the senate finally, amid much confusion, agreed to adjourn until 10 o'clock Saturday.

HOUSE.—The session of the house Thursday was dull and absolutely devoid of interest. The galleries and the floor were almost deserted. During the afternoon bills were passed to authorize the secretary of the interior to rent or lease sites on federal reservations for hotels or sanitariums; for the preservation and protection of public records; to settle the accounts of the state of Arkansas and the United States as to school lands; to regulate the jurisdiction of the United States courts; to confer jurisdiction upon United States circuit courts over suits in equity for the partition of lands where the United States is a tenant in common.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—SENATE.—During Friday speeches were made on the Cuban resolutions by Messrs. Culom (Ill.), Berry (Ark.), Daniel (Va.), Tillman (S. C.), Wolcott (Col.), Spooner (Wis.), Chilton (Tex.), Teller (Col.) and Stewart (Nev.). Fully 30 other senators are on the vice president's list for speeches. All the deliveries were characterized by brilliancy and eloquence, but it is no detractor from the effort of any man to say that the notable exception of the United States circuit courts over suits in equity for the partition of lands where the United States is a tenant in common.

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HOUSE.—Only a single incident at the session of the house Friday was worthy of public notice. Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, arose to a question of privileges to reply to a Philadelphia newspaper editor charging him with responsibility for the disorderly scene in the house on Wednesday. The house granted all afternoon on a bill to refer a claim of the Erie railroad for mail service amounting to about \$300,000 to the court of claims. It was not passed. At 4:45 the house resumed until 8 o'clock. At the night session the house passed private pension bills and adjourned at 10:30 until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—SENATE.—The senate Saturday night passed the following resolutions by a vote of 67 to 21 after a lengthy debate: Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, 1. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. 2. 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. 3. That the president of the United States be, and hereby is directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into service of the United States militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect. 4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

War Sooner Than Dishonor.

MADRID, April 14, via Bayonne, France, April 16.—The queen is quoted as saying she prefers the horrors of war to the tarnishing prestige of the army or the impairment of the rights of the crown. Don Carlos is urging the Carlists to embark in war against the United States and threatens to overthrow the government if Spain is further "humiliated."

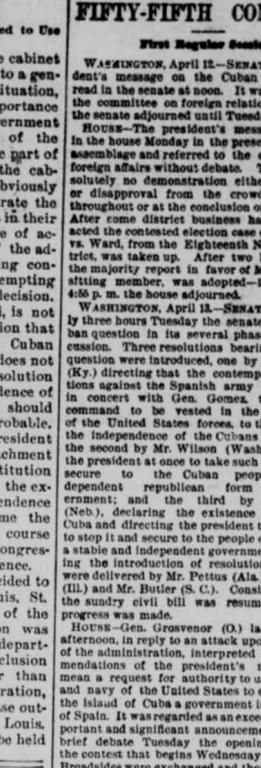
Wheat Jumped to \$1.15.

CHICAGO, April 16.—May wheat opened up 1 1/2 c at \$1.13 Friday, and immediately moved up to \$1.15, making a new high point for the season. But the advance was not maintained; the bulls became scared, and seemed to dump everything overboard, the price declining 1/2 c at a time to \$1.10 1/2 by 11 o'clock, with but few rallies.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, April 16.—The bulletin issued Friday morning regarding the health of Mr. Gladstone announced that he was holding his ground and was suffering less.

THE AUXILIARY CRUISER ST. PAUL, WHICH CAPT. SISBEE WILL COMMAND.



Capt. Charles D. Sigbee is to have command of another war boat. The auxiliary cruiser of the Maine has been a sort of a lost sea-dog since his famous ship was blown into fragments on December 15. There never was any doubt that he would be given another ship pretty soon, but now the navy department has decided to place him in charge of the St. Paul, of the American line, when it has been converted into a cruiser. Its length over all is 224 feet and displacement at a 36-foot draft 10,000 tons.

under charter until necessity for their use arises.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Washington Post's summary of the situation is as follows:

"Immediately the president is empowered to use the army and navy, he will issue an ultimatum to Spain, giving her 24 hours—possibly 48—within which to answer whether she will peacefully withdraw her troops and flag from Cuba. Her refusal to evacuate the island, which is, of course, expected, will be the signal for action on the part of this government, and that action will be the vigorous use of both our naval and land forces. The Post makes this statement upon the highest possible authority, the course of action indicated having been decided upon at Friday's cabinet meeting."

"Should the resolution reach the president accompanied by the amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba, the president will sign them, but in a brief message to congress he will hold that the constitutional prerogative vested in the president to recognize other governments can not be taken away, and that the amendment is therefore void and inoperative."

Knows Nothing of Crandall's Arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, is in the city and knows nothing of the reported capture of an alleged layer of Spanish mines or torpedoes in Cuban waters. The secret service never has done anything in the way of apprehending the persons connected with the affair.

Torpedo Boat Morris' Trial.

HELIOPOLIS, E. I., April 16.—The torpedo boat Morris had a builders' trial Friday and developed a speed of 23 1/2 knots with only 75 pounds of steam. Her contract calls for 22 knots with 225 pounds of steam.

Atlanta Ordered to Tybee Island.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Gen. W. M. Graham, commander of the department of the Gulf Friday ordered a company of infantry to Tybee island at once. Company H, Fifth infantry, under Capt. Bailey, will leave Fort McPherson for Savannah at 8 o'clock Friday night.

Knights May Take the Field.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—Telegrams have been sent from the headquarters of the Knights of Pythias in this city to the lodges throughout the state asking how many men can be placed in the field in the event of war.



UNCLE SAM--Don't be Afraid, Little Gal, I'll Protect You.

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 hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into service of the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The house was in a furor of excitement during the preliminary business. No attention was paid to it. The members crowded about Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who brought over the printed copy of the senate resolutions and read them aloud to half a hundred members in the main aisles.

The democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee have refused to join with the republicans in the resolutions drafted by them, and it is stated will report minority resolutions calling for immediate recognition of the present Cuban republic.

The report of the senate committee on foreign relations on the Cuban situation was made by Senator Davis, chairman of that committee, and was a very thorough review of the entire situation, and a strong presentation of the facts which has led the committee to its conclusions.

The report takes up the Maine disaster as the leading topic for consideration and plunges into that question in its first sentence, which is as follows: "The destruction of the United States battle ship Maine of two of her officers and of 264 of her crew in the harbor of Havana, on the night of February 15, 1898, excited to an unprecedented degree the compassion and resentment of the American people."

Continuing, the report says: "Manifestations of that resentment were suspended, although the feeling was not allayed, by the self-restraint of our people, who determined to hold their judgment in suspense concerning their ultimate action until an official investigation should disclose the cause of that great disaster and enable them by direct or circumstantial testimony to impute the responsibility therefor."

"That investigation had been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plotted and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause."

The committee says that the explosion itself of the Maine was linked with a series of precedent transactions "which can not in reason be disconnected from it."

of Cuba as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. The reading of the report occupied 47 minutes. Mr. Hoar demanded that the resolution lie over the rules until Thursday. The vice-president reserved his decision on the point of order. Mr. Foraker yielded to Mr. Turpie. Mr. Hoar demanded to know what the pending question was. Mr. Turpie presented a minority report from the foreign committee.

It looks as if the conservative senators would delay the Cuban resolution by debate. Notwithstanding the decision of the vice president, Senator Foraker proceeded to discuss the Cuban question on its general merits.

All Cuban resolutions went over in the senate, but talk on Cuba continued nevertheless. At 2:52 p. m. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, entered the house with the report. Instantly all was quiet. Members took their seats and silence came out of the confusion for the first time during the session of three hours. The republicans of the committee on rules, the speaker, Messrs. Henderson and Dalzell, immediately held a session to formulate a rule under which the house should operate.

There will be 20 minutes of debate on a side. At exactly 3:03 o'clock the speaker recognized Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted. Absolute silence prevailed as the resolutions were read.

The resolution is preceded by the following whereases: Whereas, the government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than two hundred thousand innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality and,

Whereas, this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle ship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen,