

VOTES FOR FREE CUBA

Republic Is Recognized by the American Senate.

WAR RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

President McKinley Directed to Use Our Whole Military Force.

SPANIARDS MUST SKEDADDLE

Their Immediate Withdrawal from the Island Is Demanded.

Upper Branch of Congress by an Overwhelming Majority Adopts a Resolution Declaring for Armed Intervention and Recognizing the Present Cuban Republic—Any Intention of the United States to Exercise Sovereignty Over the Island Is Positively Disclaimed—All Members Seek to Record Their Views on the Momentous Issue—Warlike Spirit Is Shown.

The United States Senate at 9 o'clock Saturday night, after thirty-five hours consumed in talk, adopted the Cuban resolution reported from the foreign relations committee, with the minority amendment reported by Senator Turpie. It was a composite resolution, containing as it did the Senate preamble, the House enactment clause, the Senate majority resolutions with the incorporation of the Turpie amendment for recognition, and having added to it the Davis declaration of intentions.

This makes the Senate resolution almost identical with the resolution introduced by Senator Foraker of Ohio. It declares that the people of Cuba are and ought to be free; recognizes the Cuban republic as the legitimate government of Cuba; demands that Spain shall withdraw from the island, and authorizes and directs the President to intervene and employ the land and naval forces of this government to carry these declarations into effect.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended Saturday night. The contest was between those who favored recognition and those who opposed recognition and wanted only intervention. Recognition won by a majority of fourteen.

All day long the battle waged with earnestness, energy, ability, and eloquence seldom equaled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. No less than twenty-five Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana providing for recognition of the island re-



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

public—had been taken that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

Scene of Historic Interest.

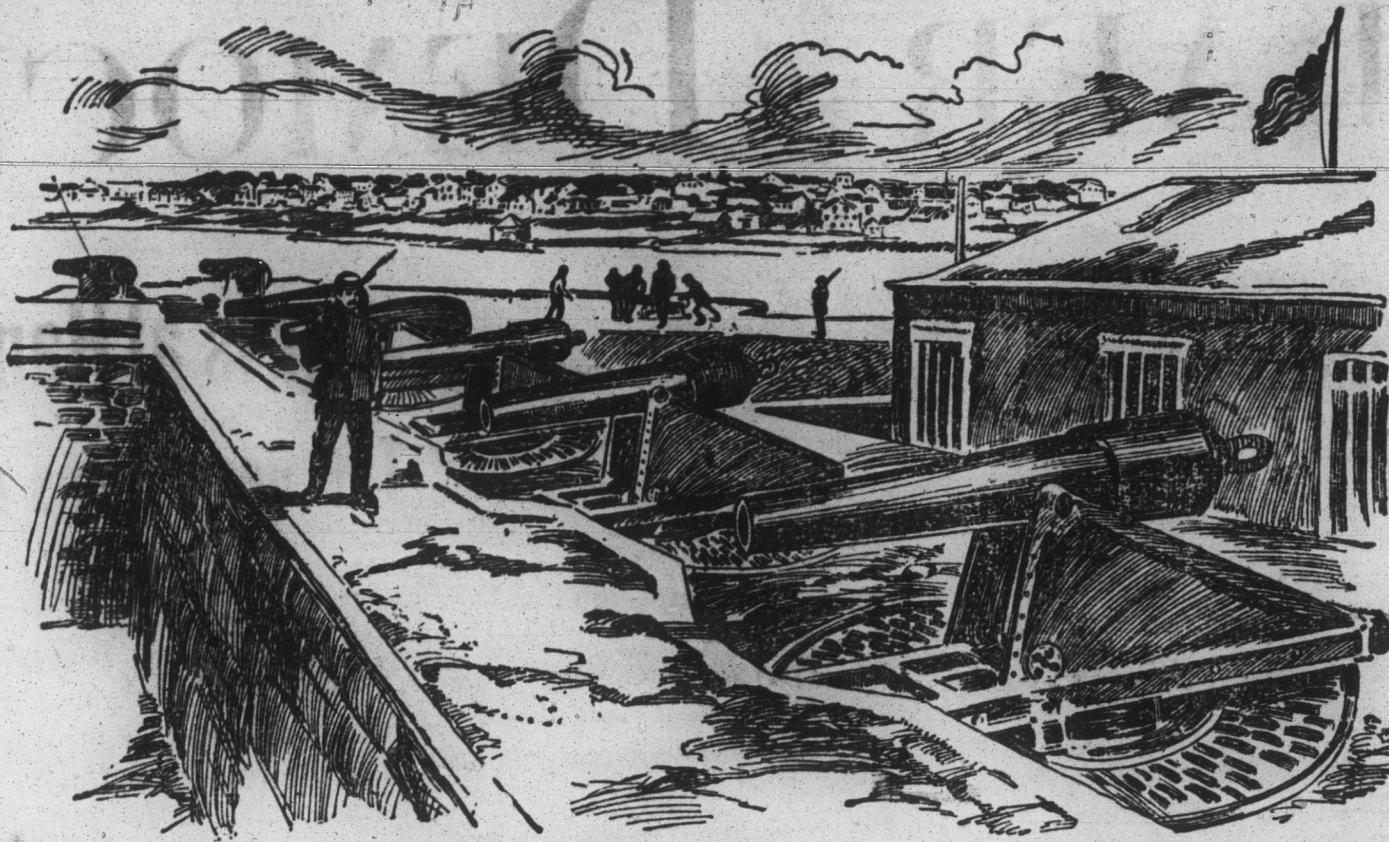
The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the Senate save one, Mr. Waltham of Mississippi, who was detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote.

In the semicircular area back of the Senators' desks were seated and standing men many of whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land. Over all were floods of electric light, softened by the multi-colored glass, in which are lined the coats of arms of the forty-five sovereign States of the Union.

It is no detraction from the brilliance of the debate of the day to note that the great—notable—utterances of the closing hours of debate were made at night. Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Allison of Iowa, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, all de-

FORTIFICATIONS AT KEY WEST.



ly impressed by the magnitude and possible awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the Senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote quite naturally was on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows: Yeas—Republican, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows: Yeas—Republicans, 24; Demo-

crats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67. Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

COAL A CONTRABAND.

Great Britain's Action in Line with American Wishes.

Great Britain's action in instructing her colonies to regard coal as contraband of war in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, administration officials say, is in line with the wishes of the President and the naval authorities. Pressure will be exerted upon France, Hayti and San Domingo to accomplish the same result, and some attention is being given by the State De-



DON CARLOS AND HIS WIFE.

This is the man who claims to be Spain's rightful king and hopes that the fall of the present regime would follow Spain's defeat and humiliation at the hands of the United States. His friends in Spain clamor for war, foreseeing disaster to their nation, but expecting therefrom power for themselves and a throne for their leader.

crats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67. Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

Those Senators who held out to the last and recorded themselves against the resolution were Allison, Aldrich, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hanna, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, and White.

HOUSE REJECTS RIDER.

Adopts Senate's Resolution Without Recognition Clause.

The House on Monday, by a vote of 179 to 156, concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution, but striking out the clause recognizing the present Cuban republic, and also the words "are and" in the clause of the Senate resolution which declares that the "people of Cuba of right are and ought to be free and independent."

For two hours the National House of Representatives was in a turmoil. It was called to order at 10 o'clock and adjourned immediately, an old rule having been dug up which prevented the House from receiving communications from the Senate when that body is not in session. Inasmuch as the Senate did not meet until 12 o'clock there was nothing to do but adjourn until that hour. The time was put in caucusing in the committee rooms and on the floor over the proposition to concur in the Senate resolutions with the Turpie amendment recognizing the present insurgent government stricken out, and also the words "are and" in the resolution declaring that "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." A motion to that effect was prepared by Representative Hopkins and was to have been offered by him, but on consultation that duty was transferred to Mr. Dingley, the recognized organization leader. The resolutions as amended by the House were sent back to the Senate.

TO ARM THE CUBANS.

War Department Figures on Rifles and Ammunition for Insurgents.

The War Department has obtained complete official information in regard to the strength and utility of the Cuban army, to be employed in conjunction with the United States troops in the expected occupation of Cuba. It is said that if the United States would supply 50,000 rifles, with ammunition, the Cubans would provide a man for every rifle. With an army of this size, the insurgent leaders believe that they would be able to march on Havana and capture it, even without aid. This statement is made by Gen. Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief.

The War Department has been informed from reliable sources that about 5,000 Cubans in the United States would join the army of occupation if this Government would supply them with arms, ammunition and provisions. The positive assurance is given that the number would not be less than that and it probably would not be much greater.

It is said on authority which is satisfactory to the army administration that if the Cuban army could be supplied with rifles and ammunition they would not lose

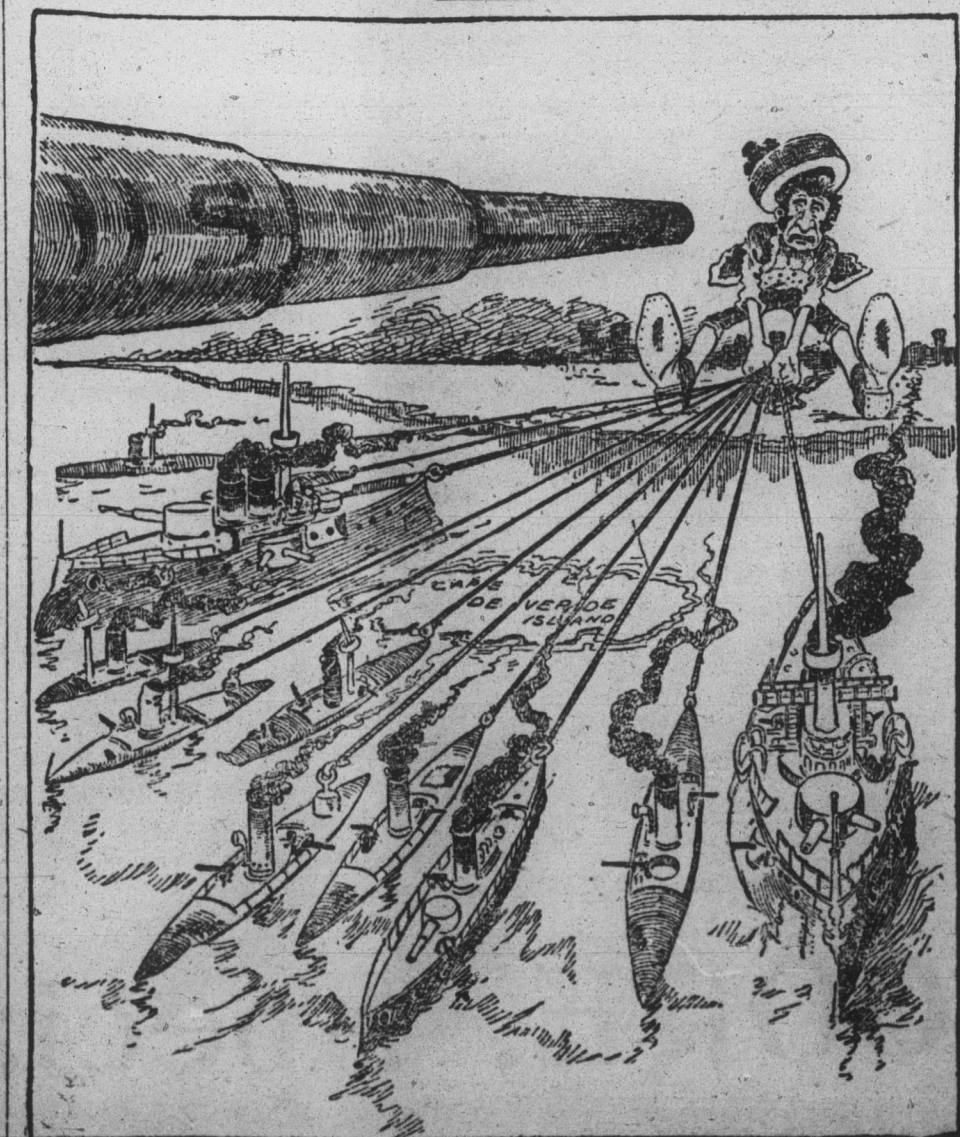
partment to the South American countries, with a view to securing from them a declaration of the contraband character of coal as well as an announced determination on their part not to sell either to Spanish or American vessels of war a supply of fuel greater than is necessary to enable them to steam to the next home port.

He Advocates Revolt.

A Rome paper publishes an interview with Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne. Don Carlos declares that the intervention of the Pope in the trouble between Spain and the United States came too late to save Spain's honor. Spain, he adds, should have made war before this and bombarded New York and the coast of Florida. This would have compelled the United States quickly to surrender. In conclusion Don Carlos declared that the Spaniards should rebel against their weak government.

In order to protect the Behring sea sealing fleet and the steamers which are expected to bring gold-laden miners from Klondike during the coming summer, it is proposed to assign a strong detail of revenue cutters, tugs and coast survey vessels to duty in the north Pacific.

WHOA!



St. Louis Republic.

TEXT OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate and presented to the House for concurrence read as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and 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 sense 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, with 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:

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

4. 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 that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

DAYS OF '61 RECALLED.

Hearty Reception Given Twenty-fifth on Its Way to Chattanooga.

If any doubt existed regarding the patriotism and warlike feeling of the residents of Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee, along the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, it would have been swept away by the reception given the Twenty-fifth Infantry as it passed along toward the front. In every town, on every street crossing and on the depot platforms men waved their arms in frantic token of approval, and in most instances seconded their gestures by yells. In the larger towns where the train stopped for a few moments the crowd piled so closely in upon the cars that it was impossible for the soldiers to leave the train at all. "I was among those who answered the first call in 1861," said Colonel Burt at Nashville, "and these scenes along the way are very similar to those that greeted us as we went to the front thirty-seven years ago."

The battleship Oregon is on her long voyage from San Francisco to Hampton Roads around Cape Horn, a total distance of 14,000 miles, which she is expected to complete in sixty-three days, an average speed of 222 miles a day.

CONGRESS NOW AGREED

Senate and House Unite on Hostile Resolutions.

CUBA'S FREEDOM HAS COME.

Decreed that the Foreign Yoke on the Island Shall Be Shattered.

ACTION THAT MAY MEAN WAR

Barbarous Spaniards Must Evacuate or Suffer Eviction.

House Joins with the Upper Body in Recognizing the Independence of the People, but Not of the Present Government of Cuba—Final Vote Shows 310 in Favor of Freedom and 6 Against It—Result Achieved After All Day and Nearly All Night Sessions of Both Bodies and Conferences Between Committees.

Armed intervention to drive Spain from Cuba, whose people are declared free, was ordered by the people of the United States, through Congress, at an early hour Tuesday morning, after a long discussion in both branches of the national legislature.

By a vote of 310 to 6 the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, amid scenes of great excitement, declared for the independence of the people but not of the present republic of Cuba. The Senate an hour earlier took similar action.

It was a long and stubbornly fought battle between the upper and lower branches of Congress, but it ended in an agreement, reached in conference, which was ratified by both houses. The Senate was forced to recede. It yielded the recognition of the republic of Cuba, and voted to adopt the resolution in the same form as it came from the foreign relations committee, with the exception of the Teller amendment, which disclaims any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty in Cuba. This was retained.

The resolutions as finally adopted recognize the people of Cuba as free and independent. They demand that Spain immediately withdraw her troops and navy from Cuba and Cuban waters, and direct the President to use the army and navy of the United States and the militia of the several States to carry the decree of Congress into effect.

The House made a hard fight to have the words "are and" in the first resolution stricken out. It wanted the declaration to read, "The people of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent," but the Senate refused to recede. It had granted the first and main request of the House, and would go no farther. This was the situation when the Senate and House convened at 8 o'clock Monday night to hear the report of the first conference committee. At 11 o'clock another conference was decided upon, and the same Senators and Representatives were appointed to serve on the committee. At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning the conference had agreed. The Senators had remained firm, and the Representatives had receded.

The report of the committee was immediately laid before the Senate and that body without further debate adopted the report by a vote of 42 to 35. The report with the action of the Senate thereon was then sent to the House, where it arrived at 1:38 a. m. On the final vote by which the resolutions were adopted 310 Representatives were recorded in favor of the resolution and six opposed to it.

There was a fight to the last minute, however, the advocates of 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. Upon this a split developed which very nearly proved fatal to any action at all. 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 Monday until nearly 2 o'clock the following morning.

A feeling of bitterness grew up between the Senate and the 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 swept back by the powerful and compact minority opposed to them. They yielded only after one of the bitterest contests in the history of the Senate.

From the Front.

It is believed at Key West that land troops will be used in the attack on Havana.

An enthusiastic French nobleman offers to take the whole contract for vanquishing the Spaniards.

The departure of the two big Spanish cruisers for the East is puzzling military critics in England.

In political circles in Paris, where hitherto hope of peace has prevailed, the feeling now expressed is that war is imminent.

Snow Storms of Many Colors.

Colored snow storms were recorded as long ago as the sixth century, and a shower of red hail is said by Humboldt to have once occurred in Palermo. In Fuscany, on March 14, 1813, there fell hail of an orange color. In 1808 red snow fell to a depth of over five feet in Carniola, Germany. The storm of colored snow was followed by one of the regulation color, and the effect produced by the separate layers of red and white, which were perfectly distinct, was very peculiar. A portion of the scarlet snow was melted in a vessel and the water evaporated, when a fine, rose-colored, earthy sediment was found at the bottom. Snow of a brick-red hue fell in Italy in 1816, and in the Tyrol in 1847. In the first volume of Kane's Arctic Exploration it is stated that when the ship passed the "Crimson Cliffs of Sir John Ross" the patches of red snow, from which they derive their name, could be seen at a distance of fully ten miles.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Twentieth Century.

The 20th century will begin Jan. 1st, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia or kidney trouble, will date their cure from then.

The Llama as a Marksman.

The llama of South America is an expert marksman, though it never uses its craft in the procurement of its food. Only when annoyed and angry does it give an exhibition of its wonderful skill in hitting the object aimed at. The llama's weapon is its mouth; its bullet is composed of saliva and chewed hay.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The average length of a whale's jawbone is seven feet.

Spring Is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine Is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes make the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for the blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather. Remember

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Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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