# TOCSIN OF WAR THE SENATE NON-CONCURS

CONGRESS ISSUES ITS UL-TIMATUM.

Instructs President by Force of Arms to Liberate Cuba Two Houses Reach an Agreement Early Tuesday Morning-Cuban Independence Recognized.

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 force of the United States. There were many roll calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously for 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 consultations with the house leaders that they agreed to allow the litle words, "are, and" in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. The resolution as finally adopted is that from the senate committee of 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 today.

WASHINGTON, April 19. -The resolutions as agreed on by the conferees of both houses are as follows:

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 a 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 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.

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 assert its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The vote in the house by which the above resolution was agreed to was yeas 310, nays 6. Those voting no were Boutelle, Brewer, Gardner, Johnson, (Ind) McCall and Loud.

WASHINGTON, April 18-The House convened at 10 o'clock, but adjourned until noon, when it again met to take the Senate's Cuban resolution.

Mr. Dingley moved to concur in the senate resoulution. After prolonged debate the house refused by a vote of 179 to 156. The resolution then went to conference.

### ANOTHER RIOT AT MALAGA

The Civic Guard Called to Disperse the Mob at the American Consulate.

LONDON, April 19. - A 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.

NEW YORK, April 19. - Bishop Potter presented a set of resolutions against war at a meeting of the Central Labor union last night, but they were defeated by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. The resolutions were signed by the bishop, Ernest H. Crosby, William Dean Howeils, Bolton Hall, Charles Frederick Adams and John C. Crosby.

The resolutions are a master y arraignment of war and a plea for peace, couched in the most persuasive language of men renowned for their ability in the use of words, but they failed to stem the tide of patriotism.

Votes Down the Amended House Resola-

tion Made Quick Work of it. WASHINGTON, April 19 -- Before the Senate convened this morning groups of senators were gathered about the chamber discussing the probable action of the House upon the Cuban resolutions and preparing for such action as might be deemed necessary by the Senate if the resolutions should come back.

Comparatively few people were in galleries. The amendments made by the House to the Senate bill approving a compromise between the United States and the state of Arkansas were concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Rawlins presented a legal argument upon the question whether the authority to recognize a foreign nation rested exclusively with the Presi-

speak the action of the House upon the Senate Cuban resolutions was whispered about the chamber, and that immediately became the sole

topic of interest. House, was received in the Senate at Alfonso XIII. And while it is doubt-2:53 p. m. On receipt of the resolution Mr. Chandler suggested the absence of a quorum in order to secure a full attendance. Seventy-five senators answered to their names at the roll call. On motion of Mr. Davis the resolution was laid before the Senate.

Senator Davis urged the Senate to agree to House action and avoid delay. He detailed the effect of the action of the House, saring that many lives had passed away while Congress was deliberating the question and that the Maine disaster still remained unavenged. He thought there should be no further delay.

Mr. Davis thought the independence of Cuba would quickly follow intervention. In order to secure hasty netion Mr. Davis moved concurrence in the House action

Mr. Davis's motion was antagonized. Mr. Stewart opening for the opposition. Mr. Stewart yielded the floor for the vote on suggestion of Mr. Teller and the yeas and nays were on Davis's motion to concur in the House amendment. The motion was defeated and the Senate refused to concur.

Ten Republicans voted no. They are as follows: Baker, Chandler, Foraker, Gallinger, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Quay and Thurston.

The Senate then at once sent the resolution back to the House, thus throwing upon the House the necessity of asking for a joint conference committee to agree upon resolutions

### NEGRO TROOPS INSULTED.

Citizens and Soldiers at Key West Hostile to the Twenty-Fifth.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19 -Two companies of the Twenty-fifth infan- Don Alfonso standing beside her on try, sent here to guard Key West, the throne, her hand, as usual on such | the White house with the signatures groes and are said to be about the States, and will consitute the inaubest in the United States. The only guration of the contest, unless both persons to welcome them when they stacked their rifles on on the wharf were negro citizens of the town. The to act before then. Cubans did not turn out, because they are afraid of being drafted. The boy by her side, hurling defiance in Southern whites did not turn out, because their dignity was offended at negro troops being sent.

The Key West Herald, edited by a local "Colonel Starbottle," had aton God to send yellow fever and smalltillery garrison made no arrangements to quarter them.

The companies of the Twenty-fifth were no sooner in camp than the trouble began. The soldiers assumed barber shop to wash his hands and was ordered out. He left vowing venfear of serious trouble.

night announcing the concentration at New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa were understood to mean that the movement was then under way. Captain Sampson's squadron knows it

sailors are heartsick at delay. Naval men, better than others, know the horror of the fortified towns to American relie! now for ten days. They cannot understand why President McK nley has not ordered Hawith United States troops, under the pects that its blockade of Havana will

Occasionally you hear a man say he "did better than he expected." man ever did as well as he expected.

The Almaden Mines Offered as Security

for \$29,000,000 in London. LONDON, April 19. -It is reported in this city that the government of Spain has been in communication with leading financial houses here, including the Rothschilds, in an effort to raise a sweeter to soldiers' ears, and never loan of \$20,000,000 on the security of the Aimaden mines.

Mr. Gladstone No Better.

Gladstone passed a less comfortable Mis-ouri Pacific Fort Leavenworth day yesterday. His doctors say there station waiting for the train that was during the last week.

# THE QUEEN WARLIKE.

WILL HURL DEFIANCE AT UNCLE SAM.

speech from the Throne Will Passionately Appeal to the Chivalry of the Dons The Scene in the Cortes Promises to be a Notable One.

Madrid, April 20 -The memorable scene which took place in the royal castle on the hill above Pesth in 1741, when Empress Maria Theresa called upon the Hungarian people to defend the integrity of the empire, which she held in trust for her young son, Emperor Joseph II, against the attacks of Frederick the Great of Prussia, is like v to be repeated Wednesday in the cortes here when Queen Regent Christina, a lineal descendant of He was given only slight attention, Maria Theresa, will, in inauguas within a minute after he began to rating the newly elected Parliament, call upon the representatives of the Spanish nobility and people to defend from American aggression the integrity of the kingdom, which she, like her celebrated ancestress, The resolution, as amended by the holds in trust for her young son, Don ful whether the grandees will respond as did the Magyar nobles with the Latin cry of 'Moriamur pro Rege nostro (we will die for our king), waying their scimiters aloft, yet some exceedingly patriotic demonstration may be looked for in response to the passionate appeal of Her Majesty.

The queen, instead of accepting, as usual, a speech wholly prepared for her by the cabinet, and delivering it without identifying herself to any great extent with the sentiments which it contains, will on this most memorable occasion in her entire reign as regent, deliver a speech of her own making-a speech which will be more truly a speech from the throne than has ever before been heard by the cortes. The ministers to-day submitted to her at a cabinet meeting at which she presided the draft of the speech which they had pre; red for her use. But it did not please her. It was not patriotic enough, neither did she regard it as ordered. At 3:10 the vote was taken sufficiently energetic in tone. So she is entirely remodeling it according to her own ideas and to popular sentiment, and may be relied upon to arouse by its delivery every spark of The vote was 22 year to 46 nays. chivalry and patriotism in the breasts of the hidalgos.

The speech will be distinctly in favor of war, rather than surrender, just as was that of Empress Maria Theresa, 150 years ago. After having exhausted all efforts to maintain peace, the queen is now as resolute in favor of war as even General Weyler could wish. The champions of peace. satisfactory to both branches of Con who are few in number, find no friend any longer in her, and the tenor of utterances will be such as to entail the immediate departure of General Woodford from the city, and of Senor Polo from Washington. In fact, the queen's speech, which will be delivered with houses of Congress at Washington have empowered President McKinley

The spectacle of the queen, with her the midst of the Cortes against the American invader and arousing the patriotism of her people will be naturally calculated to appeal to the tacked the black soldiers and called to still further antagonize the latter sympathies of Continental Europe and pox to kill them off. The white ar- there is not the slightest danger of this sympathy ever assuming an active form.

## SPAIN OFFERS US A BAIT.

a defiant attitude. One entered a Her Policy of Leaving Cuba Unprotected Leads to a Discussion of Her Plans.

Washington, April 24 - A good deal geauce. Some of them threatened to of discussion has been heard in official burn the town. There is growing circles to-day as to the meaning of Spain's recent naval movements It There was astonishment among seems to be generally agreed that in naval men yesterday on learning that leaving the harbor of Havana practhe regular troop, were not to move tically unguarded except by a single until to-day. The telegrams Friday ship, and that one not of the best, Spain has made plain her purpose to lure us, for any fighting we may wish to do, over into European waters.

If so, she will have to let Cuba go: perhaps, without firing a gun. But cannot move on Cuba until the land this will not be the end, but only the forces are ready to co-operate. The beginning of the war, for she will then have concentrated her navy in European waters, take Cuba's ransom out of our merchant ships wherever where the reconcentrados are and found. The only way we can escape which have been closed deliberately the effects of this sort of a campaign will be to give up our commerce altogether and withdraw from the seas or else send a fleet across the ocean and vana invested and why relief supplies fight the Spanish navy in its own seas. One reason which Spain would have convoy of war vessels, are not now on for transferring the seat of war to the way to Cuba. The squadron ex- European waters is that we should have to transport all the coal for our be constantly threatened by the Span- fleets 2,000 or 3,000 miles. This makes ish navy, now about to become one the attitude of Great Britain upon the question of coal as a contraband of war very important.

> A silver coin is usually in currency for twenty-seven years. FORT LEAVENWORTH.

> Stirring Scenes as the Foldiers Pull Out

for the South FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 20. -Never has a bugle call sounded was one received with louder cheers, than was the "assembly" this morning at exactly 11:28 o'clock. Twenty minutes later the entire Twentieth HAWARDEN, Wales, April 19. Mr. infir try was standing near the little has been little change in his condition to take them to the Southern posts, whence they Will go to Cuba.

### WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Cuban War Resolution Before Him-Spain Must go Quickly.

Washington, April 20 Congress met at noon. While the journal was being read

in the House Mr. Hager of Iowa. chairman of the committee on enrolled bills brought in the Cubau resolutions, which had been enrolled under his personal direction.

Speaker Reed signed the Cuban resolutions at 12:06. It then went to the Senate for signature. The House adjourned at 12:10 o'clock.

At 12:25 o'clock the clerk of the House brought the Cuban resolutions to the Senate for the Vice President's signature.

Seven minutes later the Vice President had signed them.

Six minutes after I o'clock the Cuban resolutions were returned to the House with the vice president's signature. At 1:15 o'clock they were sent to the White house. They reached the executive mansion in fifteen minutes.

The cabinet was in session about an hour and a half this morning. At half past 12 o'clock an adjournment was taken until half past 3. A decision had been reached to prepare an ultimatum to Spain, the ultimatum and the Cuban resolutions to be signed simultaneously.

There was a difference of opinion as to the length of time that should be given to the Spaniards within which to reply to our premptory demands for an evacuation of the island of Cuba. One or two of the members thought that twenty-four hours would be sufficient, while a number of others suggested forty-eight hours.

The President, however, was of the opinion that he would not be in a position immediately to enforce our demands even at the end of fortyeight hours, and in view of that fact, thought that at lest three days would not be too long a to permit Spain to have for decision. It was not with a view to giving Spain any particular consideration that he favored a longer time. but in his opinion it would take that time to put our army and naval forces in position to strike a decisive blow. The question, however, was left open transportation of the troops. for further consideration at this afternoon's session.

The complex wording of the resolvtion, it is said, will make it a matter of some difficulty to frame an ultimatum that will cover the points of the resolution in a satisfactory manner, and it may be late to-night before a satisfactory document can be decided upon. It is understood that the resolution will not be signed whenever received until the ultimatum is also ready for signature, the purpose being that the two may be made one act.

As the Cortes meets to-morrow, it is probable that the ultimatum will be sent in time to be placed before that body on its assembling. It is not thought, however, that an effort will be made to have it reach Madrid at any particular time.

came ashore from the Milami steamer occasions, resting tenderly on the of Vice President Hobart and hostile country. The troops are net claration of war against the United in charge of Mr. Hager of lows, the land and naval forces in the cause who was accompanied by Representative Overstreet of Indiana The resolution was taken in to Secretary Porter's office and then to the President. The President did not sign the bill in the presence of the bearers as they hoped he would do. When informed that the House had adjourned until to morrow at noon, Mr. McKinley said that being the ing capacity and speed of every vessel ease he would not have an opportunity to announce his action before that is of particular use at this time. Mr.

#### FLEETS BALANCED THE

Says Sir Charles Dilke, Member of the British Parliament

LONDON, April 20,-Sir Charles Dilke, member of parliament is quoted in an interview on the Spanish-American crisis as expressing the opinion evenly balanced, and that, therefore, the decisive action will be fought at

"If," said Sir Charles, "the Americans win, the war will be over. If Spain wins it will be the beginning of a long struggle which must end in the crushing down of Spain."

the idea of the Spaniards shelling cities, pointing out that it would be no advantage to Spain for her to do so. Sir Charles also passed the opinion that both sides should be allowed access to British coaling stations, allowing twenty-four hours to elapse between the departure of the nation's ship and the arrival of their enemy to He also said that he anticipated considerable trouble from the chaotic state of international law, announced his sympathies were with the United States and explained that the United States was quite right in interfering in Cuba, adding, "although I pity the grand old empire of Spain, which is

The Navy Buys Seven More Yachts. WASHINGTON, April 23.-The Navy department to-day authorized the purchase of seven yachts for the auxiliary navy. Most of them are from persons living around New York and Boston.

crumbling."

### WAR LOANS.

A Popular Subscription of \$100,000,000 May lie Asked in a Few Days. WASHINGTON, April 20 -- It is be-

lieved that a war revenue bill has already been prepared, even to the least important details, and will be presented at once to the House as soon as hostilities actually begin. Provision for h war loan, will also be made within the next few days. It is thought that the secretary of the popular subscriptions to the amount | cently at the Riviera. of probably \$100,000,000.

ENTIRE REGULAR ARMY TO BE CONCENTRATED.

20.000 Men to Move to the Atlantic Coast at Once Militia Will be Next Secretary Alger Will Ask for 50,000 Men From the National Guard.

WASHINGTON, April 1c. - An order was issued late to-day ordering the entire regular army to assemble on the coast, mostly in Florida. The exact points to which the army

will be sent have not been determired, but it will probably be distributed between several places, including New Orleans, Tampa and poin's further east.

The whole available force east of the Rocky mountains, and numbering 20,000 men, will be moved at once.

tioneral Miles said that under the present distribution of the army it would hardly be possible to assemble more than 12,000 or 15,000 soldiers in Florida under the orders ssued to-day. The artillery regiments are already distributed along the coast for the operation of the various fortifications and batteries.

The orders issued apply only to the nfantry and cavalry arms of the serv-

This action is believed to indicate policy upon the part of the administration for large naval and military demonstrations in the vicinity of Cuba with a view to the immediate enforcement of the action of Congress for the termination of the troubles in Cuba.

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGED.

This decision to issue the order led to great activity at the War department. After conferences between Secretary Alger, General Miles, Adjutant Genera! Corbin and Quartermaster General Ludington it was stated that no trouble whatever would be had in getting the most ample railroad facilities and in the prompt

RAILROADS ARE PREPAIRING.

OMARA, Neb., April 16.-Representatives of the railways here were in conference this morning with Major Pond, quartermaster of the department of Missouri, relative to moving troops. It is understood, although not officially admitted, that a general movement of Western troops is immi-

All pack saddles and equipment for rains have been sent from the storehouse here to St. Louis.

The question of how many of the militia of the several states shall be called into service for active duty when military operations are decided upon engages the attention of the President and the officials of the war department.

Secretary Alger was quoted as having said to some visitors to-day that if of Cuba, a call by the President for 50,000 militiamen would be made within forty-eight hours thereafter.

TO CHARTER COAST VESSELS,

Through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn, the department has information bearing on the carryengaged in the coastwise trade, which Meikeljohn desires the statement made that the War department will not buy any vessels for the purposes to which these vessels may be put, preferring to charter them in every

GENERAL MILES'S OPINION.

Major General Miles, commanding the army, said to-day that considerathat the two opposing fleets are about ble misapprehension exists in regard to the raising of troops in the event of war. He thought the people should understand the situation more thoroughly than appears to be the case at present.

"In the event of the passage of the resolution reported by the Senate for-Continuing, Sir Charles ridiculed eign relations committee," said General Miles, "the President would have authority to call into the service of the government militia to the number of about 12,000,000 men.

Bryan Calls on McKintey.

WASHINGTON, April 16. - William Jennings Bryan called upon President McKinley shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday. The two were in conversation for about fifteen minutes, after which Mr. Bryan came out and shook hands with those who had recognized him. He said he had simply called to pay his respects to the President, and that they had not discussed the war question in any way. A Cool Bellows.

Mrs. Bellows- "I caught you kissing the hired girl. sir. What does it mean?" Mr. Bellows-"It means we have lost enough girls on account of my coolness."-New York Herald.

War Risks Take a Jamp. NEW YORK, April 16 - Marine risks took another sharp advance yesterday. Rates on vessels sailing for the southeast coast of South America were quoted at & per cent, or double Wednesday's quotations. The president of one of the largest companies is reported to have declined to name

say; Beath of Mrs. Oscar Wilde.

rates on vessels bound for Cuba.

LONDON, April 16. - Information was received in this city to-day to the treasury will be authorized to solicit effect that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died re-

ORDER OUT SOLDIERS POWERS TO TRY AGAINS

Another Exchange of Notes Began on the Spanish-American Crists

WASHINGTON, April 16. - It was learned last night, in high diplomatic quarters, that an exchange of notes has begun between the European capitals, with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection, an informal meeting of the ambassa fors and ministers in this city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day.

The same exchange occurred a week ago, as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneous with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. It is understood that this appeal is an initiatory to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration.

It is said that Spain's appeal will recite her grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many concessions she has made, and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six joint powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted.

If the powers determine to act, their nfluence probably will be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed.

During the recent joint action of the powers, their main influence was exerted at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, and it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions, and should now be given adequate time to see what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring reace in Cuba.

There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expeeted to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies, which, it is believed, inevitably will lead to war.

It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt, and without this united action it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost.

### SPAIN'S LATEST NOTE.

The Whole Cuban Question Review

Address to the Powers. MADRID, April 16 .- A note to be submitted by Spain to the powers will review the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble in the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention will be recalled to the alleged unmolested American filibusterers, and it will be asserted that the chief insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose

sole purpose is plunder and robbery. The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated, and the note will say that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the island, the consuls of the United States have constituted themselves insurgent agents, and the further statement will be made that when autonomy promised the desired result an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the

insurgents to hold out. These contentions, it is added, will be supported by documentary evidence, which, it is alleged, will prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States toward Spain.

The note to the powers will conclude with declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier. is quoted as saying, with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency: "This infamous calumny merits the response of the whole world. All the nations know the cause of the disaster and many American officials know it

For the American government to base a plea of intervention upon heartless calumy of this character is to rebel against reason and justice. For this reason it is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation.

The most noticeable feature about a for stopping that the speaker fails te take advantage of.

#### CURTIS BY ACCLAMATION. On Leland's Motion the Horton Convention Stampeded.

Honron, Kan., April 13 .- The long deadlock in the first congressional district Republican convention, which lasted 709 ballots without a break, terminated suddenly at 10:35 this morning when Ira F. Collins, chairman of the Bailey steering committee, withdrew Bailey's name from before the convention to prevent a break to Broderick, and Cyrus Leland moved the nomination of Charles Curtis by acclamation, which was done.