

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.50; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.60.

SAN FRANCISCO proposes to be thoroughly fortified against the approach of an invader.

The gun boat Diogenes, recently purchased in England by the U. S. government, has been re-named Topaka, after the Kansas capital.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has left, absolutely, no excuse for Spain to go to war with the United States, except in furtherance of her native meanness.

MEMORANDUMS of five great powers informed Spain that they would guarantee tranquility to the dynasty, in case they would abandon Cuba. That Austrian troops would be delegated for this purpose, and would have behind them the allied moral and physical force of Europe.

A TELEGRAM from near Helena, Montana, says that the worst wreck that ever happened on the Montana Central last Friday night, three men being killed by an explosion of dynamite—a carload of the fatal explosive doing the wreckage. A hole was torn in the earth fifty by twenty-five feet and five feet deep.

A WASHINGTON telegram contains this expression: "The utmost confidence in felt by the administration and congress in the good judgment of Consul General Lee in any emergency." The people echo that sentiment, and the resolution of Representative Wheeler in the house covers the ground, commending Mr. Lee for his courage, efficiency and good judgment.

JOSEPH PABELL GIBBINS, mining expert and inventor of the sub-marine mines supplied Spain in 1896 and 1898, has furnished a lengthy statement in regard to the blowing up of the Maine, and among other things asserts: "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Maine was deliberately destroyed with a 500-pound ground mine as invented and supplied by me." He closes his statement by declaring positively: "I am prepared to satisfy by demonstration to any jury of reasonable men that this is a true explanation of the destruction of the Maine."

RESTS WITH CONGRESS

The government has just purchased of the Colts Arms company a consignment of fifty rapid firing machine guns, which are to be used in arming small crafts and merchantmen.

Message On the Spanish-Cuban Question Sent to Congress by the President. In Accord With the Majority Sent in a Resolution. Conservative Senators Will Oppose Radical Action As Reported by Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the senate Monday every available seat both on the floor and in the galleries was occupied when Vice President Hobart gave the call for the session to order.

In the galleries the people have been waiting for hours for the arrangements for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slightest confusion existed. The attendance of senators was unusually large, indeed every member of the body in the city was in his seat. Among the guests on the floor were General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Bron Hengelsen, the Austrian minister and party; Mr. Colman, the Swedish minister; and Mr. Charles F. Adams, first secretary of the British legation and Miss Adams; Chancelier Bouefve, of the French legation; Dr. Yola, secretary of the legation of Guatemala; Mr. J. B. Poda, the Swedish minister; and the consul of the Chinese legation. Several of the galleries presented a brilliant scene.

Many of the ladies were attired in the most fetching Easter finery and the handsome display of gowns and bonnets was notable even in this city of beautiful dressing.

Quay Uses Strong Language. Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Quay (Pa.) precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some points upon which he took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action.

"The people of the United States, in my judgment, said he, 'are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for action upon the Cuban question is past, the present is a case for neither peace, prattle nor prebster. They believed that further negotiations mean further time for the concentration of the Spanish naval forces and for general Spanish preparations for war.' They know that a Spanish torpedo flotilla is en route for our shores, whose mission is hostile, whose only interest can be to destroy our vessels as they sail. It is a case for immediate action. It is a case for immediate action. It is a case for immediate action."

While peace is desirable, the immediate cessation of Cuban outrages is more important.—President McKinley.

A POPULAR LOAN.

With the possibility of a war in eight, the money powers are already discussing a popular loan, according to the late dispatches. Saturday's papers stated that J. Pierpont Morgan had held a lengthy conference in his office with prominent bankers on the situation, and then made a hurried trip to Washington.

It is true that the government will need money with which to carry on a war, in the event that war is declared, but the loan should be negotiated by and with the people which is the government, and not through a syndicate of multi-millionaires, bent on bond speculations to swell their already bulging coffers.

The government would find no trouble whatever to float any amount of bonds at three per cent, in sums of \$50 each. J. J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, says that \$200,000,000 issued in that form would be readily snapped up at par, because, he adds, the people would be influenced by a sentiment of patriotism, as well as by the knowledge that such bonds could not fail to be good investments.

C. R. Lewis, a Philadelphia banker, said that \$25,000,000 could be disposed of in that city. Edward Newman, New Orleans, said \$2,000,000 could be floated there and several other prominent bankers of the country have expressed a like sentiment. It is undoubtedly the best and most feasible plan. Make it a popular loan at a reasonable rate. Let us give the world a new instance of a "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

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WASHINGTON, April 12.—The future of the relations of the United States with Spain and to Cuba now rests with Congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the elected men composing it will pursue cannot be foretold. The foreign committees of both houses have the subject in their control and after deliberation they will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committee is expected, but exactly when it will be looked for is not now ascertainable. The subject placed upon congress when President McKinley transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating to our negotiations with Spain as to its warfare in Cuba and having therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations. He placed the trust with these words: "The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed on me by the constitution and the law I await your action."

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela, which our national honor demands, and to put to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Cuban republic as a separate and independent nation.

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba. "Third—That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to make such arrangements as he may deem necessary and proper to put to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Cuban republic as a separate and independent nation."

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gray headed veterans. "I thank you, sir," said Lee, "for your kind expressions. I thank the American people for the commendation they have shown my administration as your consul general at Havana. I have never really known until today how loved the people are in sanctioning my course."

Albion News: Last Monday over on Pinn Creek an altercation occurred between Isaac DeGraw and M. M. Spencer over a road across DeGraw's land. It finally culminated in Spencer firing five shots from a revolver at DeGraw, one of which hit him. One shot took effect in his horse's neck. Spencer claims to have been acting in self-defense, and that DeGraw and his son armed with a club and a hammer were attacking him. Spencer was asked to have the DeGraws placed under bonds to keep the peace, and DeGraw has sworn out a complaint against Spencer charging him with shooting with intent to kill. Both cases are to be heard to-day before Judge Campbell, when further facts will probably be disclosed. It is a most unfortunate affair... It was again demonstrated in court this week that evidence that would hang a man for murder, is not sufficient to convict a man for violating the liquor laws without a strong public sentiment back of them are useless. We are more and more convinced that the way to down the liquor traffic is by moral rather than legal sanction.

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Three Opinions:

"The CHICAGO RECORD is a model newspaper in every sense of the word."—Harrisburg (Pa.) Call. "There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as The CHICAGO RECORD."—From "Newspaperdom" (New York). "I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test and after a wide comparison with the journals of many cities and countries, that The CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."—Prof. J. T. Hatfield in The Evanston (Ill.) Index.

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