

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

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## SENATE ACTS TODAY

Will Vote on Cuban Resolutions Before Adjournment.

CLOSES A WEEK OF HISTORY MAKING

Sunday May Be Ushered in Under the Dark Shadow of War.

ANOTHER DAY IS OCCUPIED IN DEBATE

Discussion Is Characterized by Many Colloquies.

SOME BITTERNESS OF FEELING IS SHOWN

Interest in the Question Is Maintained to the Highest Pitch, and the Galleries Are Crowded with Spectators.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The senate of the United States is still in the throes of discussion of the Hispano-American crisis.

While the senate talks the people of the country of the civilized world await the verdict. That verdict will be returned, in accordance with an agreement reached late tonight, some time during the legislative day of tomorrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday.

After the debate had continued for eight hours today an effort was made to reach an agreement to begin the vote upon all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening, and in the confused colloquy among the senators there was made manifest for the first time a disposition to filibuster.

Mr. Caffery (La.), although disclaiming any intention to delay action until, objected to any agreement to the fixing of a time to vote.

The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Mr. Wellington (Md.) defeated a motion to adjourn. This was followed by the decisive vote of 61 to 10. The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached indicated a determination on the part of those senators who desired immediate action to endeavor to force the senate to remain in continuous session, either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specific time in the future to be measured by hours.

At 8 o'clock tonight another effort was made to reach an agreement to adjourn but it, too, was unsuccessful.

The scene in the senate this afternoon as to the war of words that was being waged was a memorable one. This will pass into history as one of the great days of the senate. Thronged galleries looked down upon the half-circular chamber below, where were assembled scores of men who had written pages of American history. With one exception every member of the senate was there and the exception, Mr. Wallahall (Miss.), was confined to his bed ill.

Among the distinguished audience were a hundred or more of the members of the house of representatives, justices of the supreme court, members of the president's cabinet and others prominent in the life of the country.

It was an inspiring—historic scene, and one rarely witnessed even in this country of great and notable assemblies. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the brilliant orators who addressed the senate rose to and even surpassed their best previous efforts. The occasion, surroundings, the momentous subject under discussion—war, with its awful consequences—inspired them. Their lips were rich with eloquence; their reasoning close and cogent; their wit as keen as the flitting sword; their colloquies as sharp and piercing as the pistol's crack.

At the suggestion of Mr. Davis, the ordinary morning business was set aside and the foreign relations committee's Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. After directing attention to his own record in the senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed away from the western hemisphere, and now it was about to lose another and the chief gem of its colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue its course in Cuba it would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Its black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity.

CRUES FOR VENGEANCE.

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

After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKim, Mr. Cullom concluded as follows:

Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States the murderers and the patriots to the last man, a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied and the angel of anger shall write the verdict and sentence of the offending world, and if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than to drive the barbarians into the Caribbean sea, we shall earn the praises every lover of freedom and humanity the world over.

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) presented the following resolution, passed by the Republican Editorial association of the state of New York, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 14:

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Mr. Berry (Ark.) was recognized immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that as a senator of the United States he was present in his seat on the upper floor of congress to uphold and support the president of

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

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"I would hang my head in shame," declared Mr. Gray, impressively, "if I believed that to be true the suspicion which the senate records to the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed away from the western hemisphere, and now it was about to lose another and the chief gem of its colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue its course in Cuba it would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Its black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity."

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Mr. Cullom (Ill.) delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. After directing attention to his own record in the senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed away from the western hemisphere, and now it was about to lose another and the chief gem of its colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue its course in Cuba it would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Its black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity.

CRUES FOR VENGEANCE.

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

After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKim, Mr. Cullom concluded as follows:

Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States the murderers and the patriots to the last man, a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied and the angel of anger shall write the verdict and sentence of the offending world, and if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than to drive the barbarians into the Caribbean sea, we shall earn the praises every lover of freedom and humanity the world over.

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) presented the following resolution, passed by the Republican Editorial association of the state of New York, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 14:

Resolved, The Republican Editorial association of the state of New York, in convention assembled, hereby gives a full and hearty approval of the course of the president, and expresses its confidence that he will carry the issue with Spain to a conclusion consistent with the claims of humanity and creditable to the dignity and honor of the nation.

HOLD UP PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) was recognized immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that as a senator of the United States he was present in his seat on the upper floor of congress to uphold and support the president of

the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turpie, which promised to recognize the independence of the present republic of Cuba. He thought this was absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world.

You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the committee on foreign relations, or you may adopt the house resolution, but whatever resolution is adopted it will be found supporting the hands of the president.

He spoke of the nearness of war, and said to bring victory to the American army it was absolutely necessary to give the president the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then, with an impassioned outburst pledged the south to loyalty to the flag. While he would reserve his judgment until the record had been made up of the valor of the southern soldiers