

CUBA DECLARED FREE

Senate and House Concur on a Compromise Resolution.

After a Hard Fight the Two Houses of Congress Come to an Agreement—Authorize Armed Intervention.

Washington, April 19.—After one of the hardest-fought battles between the two houses known in many years, congress, at an early hour Tuesday 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. 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 little 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 RESOLUTIONS.

Their Full Text as Adopted by the Senate and House.

Following is the full text of the resolutions as agreed upon by the conferees and adopted by the senate and house: "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Gu-

MOBILIZING THE ARMY.

Orders Are Issued for the Concentration of the Soldier Boys at Four Points in the South.

Washington, April 16.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated Friday when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa, seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late Friday with instructions that they be put into effect as soon as possible.

Secretary Alger immediately selected the commanders of the divisions of the army that are to assemble at the places named, all of whom are well known by their service in the military branch of the government. For the division at New Orleans Brig. Gen. W. B. Shafter, now at San Francisco, in command of the department of California, was designated; for that at Tampa, Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, now in command of the department of Dakota at St. Paul, Minn.; for Mobile, Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, who is on duty in command of the department of Missouri, at Omaha, Neb.; while for the post at Chickamauga, Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke,

SPAIN CANNOT YIELD.

Sagasta Says She Must Preserve Her Honor.

The Limit of Concessions Has Been Reached—Her Territory Shall Not Be Taken from Her—Cuban Resolutions an Infamous Insult.

Madrid, via Paris, April 20.—The supporters of the government in both houses of parliament met in the senate chamber at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Senor Sagasta, the premier, addressed them as follows: "The times are so grave, and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert war, to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concession compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the pope and the powers. We yielded, in fact; but now attempts are made upon our honor, and menaces directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary programme, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us to-day is the most infamous that has ever been offered."

Continuing, Senor Sagasta counselled the rapid constitution of the chambers in order to accord to the government the means to defend the country's interests. "Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her purity, nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions."

Seldom has there been witnessed a more impressive and significant scene. The large hall of the senate was densely crowded with liberal senators and deputies, who listened with breathless attention to the short speech of Senor Sagasta, only interrupting him with unambiguous and loud applause. If the idea still existed in the mind of anyone here that war could be avoided, Senor Sagasta's firm speech is regarded as finally settling all doubts.

Feeling at Madrid. Madrid, April 20.—The general belief here is that the joint resolution of congress makes war between Spain and the United States inevitable.

The one absorbing topic is the prospect of war. El Heraldo de Madrid says that war is inevitable and even imminent. Even the forthcoming meeting of parliament is unheeded. El Heraldo compares the "indifference of the mass of the people" to "Mussulman fatality," considering it highly dangerous and fearing a terrible reaction. The paper says a serious task lies before parliament which, it hopes, will prove equal to "facing the great dangers now gathering around Spain."

Spain's Last Appeal.

Madrid, April 20.—On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of Monday's voting in congress, the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Guñon, forwarded to all the Spanish ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign governments, setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war and saying the responsibility for war rests entirely upon the United States.

Trouble Feared.

London, April 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Tuesday, says: Popular indignation against the attitude of the United States is increasing day by day, more especially in the big towns like Barcelona, and in spite of the government having energetically repressed all such demonstrations, it is always within the bounds of possibility that at some place or other deplorable events may occur.

Polo Ready to Go.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, has made his final preparations for departure, and is calmly waiting notification that the president has affixed his signature to the Cuban resolutions, at which time the minister will take his leave. He had expected this would come Tuesday, and every arrangement had been made with that in view. Now that the signing is deferred until today, it is probable that the minister and his staff will depart before another 24 hours pass by. He will not move precipitately, however, as the transfer of the legation archives and effects to the French embassy must first be accomplished, and moreover there is felt to be no disposition on the part of the authorities here to unduly hasten the movements of the minister.

LATHROP IS DEAD.

Prominent Author Passes Away at Roosevelt Hospital, New York—His Career.

New York, April 20.—George Parsons Lathrop died Tuesday at Roosevelt hospital. (George Parsons Lathrop was born in Honolulu August 25, 1861, and received his education in New York city and in Dresden, Germany, where he remained from 1887 to 1890. After his return he attended Columbia college law school for one term, and then adopted a literary life and again went abroad. In 1871 he married, in London, Rose, second daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. From 1873 to 1877 he was assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly. In 1883 he removed to New York, and in that year founded the American Copyright league.)

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

Incidents of the Memorable Struggle Over the Cuban Question—Final Vote Was 310 to 6.

Washington, April 19.—The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield the main contention in the war resolutions—the independence of the existing government in Cuba. With that exception the house accepted the senate resolutions. The republicans who joined with the democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments entire rallied to the house at one time, and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled. When the final vote was taken, 310 votes were cast for the declaration upon which we are to go to war, if war it is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They included five republicans and one democrat.

There was intense excitement on the floor during the balloting. The short adjournment, from 10 o'clock until 12, gave the leaders time to exert pressure on the bolting republicans.

On motion of Mr. Dingley the house voted to concur in the senate resolution, with the exception of the clause recognizing Cuban independence, which was struck out.

The vote was 179 to 156, and the decisive victory was loudly applauded by the republicans.

At 3:34 p. m. the resolutions were returned to the house with the senate's decision to nonconcur. Mr. Dingley, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bromwell were on their feet asking for recognition. The speaker recognized Mr. Dingley, who moved that the house insist upon its amendment and ask for a conference. Mr. Bailey raised the point that a motion to recede and concur would take precedence. The speaker said he thought not. Mr. Bailey cited a precedent from the Twenty-ninth congress, which, he said, covered the exact case in point. The speaker asked to see it. The members waited with breathless interest while the speaker examined it. When he decided that it would hold the democrats applauded. The speaker then recognized Mr. Bromwell (rep., O.), who formally made the motion to recede and concur.

The time voted democrats cheered, and the galleries joined in the demonstration. As the previous question cut off debate, the speaker ordered the roll called.

The responses on the roll call were followed closely for other defections from the republican side, but there were no acquisitions. In fact, two of the republicans who voted against the motion to concur with an amendment on the last vote, Messrs. Johnson (ind.) and Lord (Cal.), voted with the republicans. They did not, however, properly belong to the defection on the other vote, as they voted as they did because they oppose any action whatever. The announcement of the defeat of the motion—148 to 179—was the signal for another general reaction on the republican side. The following 12 republicans voted for the motion to concur: Belknap, Lorimer, Mann, Warner and White (Ill.), Bromwell and Brown (O.), Colson (Ky.), Cooper (Wis.), Dorr (W. Va.), Johnson (N. D.) and Sullivan (N. H.).

Mr. Dingley's motion to wait and ask for a conference was then agreed to without division, the opposition realizing the manifest uselessness of demanding a roll call.

Just before five o'clock the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Adams (rep., Pa.), Heatwole (rep., Minn.) and Dinsmore (dem., Ark.), as conferees on the Cuban resolutions. A recess was taken until six o'clock, and at that hour the house further recessed until eight o'clock. The house reconvened at eight o'clock. Several of the members of the house were in their dress suits, and in the galleries were many brilliant evening costumes. Nothing was done until 8:45 p. m., when the clerk of the senate announced the disagreement of the senate to the house amendment and the appointment of conferees.

A motion to recede and concur was again lost—144 to 172.

Secretary of War Alger, who entered the hall arrayed in a dress suit while the vote was being recapitulated, joined in the republican demonstration of approval when the result was announced. Mr. Adams' motion for a further conference was then agreed to without division. The speaker appointed Messrs. Adams, Heatwole and Dinsmore conferees. Mr. Adams moved a recess until 11 o'clock. Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) antagonized this with a motion to adjourn, but the chorus of noes was so loud that he withdrew it and Mr. Adams' motion was agreed to.

While the house was awaiting a half hundred of the representatives gathered in the lobby in the rear of the hall and awoke the echoes with patriotic songs. The battle hymn of the republic was sung by Gen. Hesperon Botsford of Iowa. "Dixie" and other songs were sung, led by some of the ex-confederates and then in tremendous volume the corridors rang with an improvisation, "Hang Ge. Weyler on the Sour Apple Tree as We Go Marching On." The war spirit was reflected in the songs.

Shortly after one o'clock the conferees presented their report to the house. Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report, and upon that motion he demanded the previous question. The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate, and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) appealed for a few minutes time.

Mr. Adams refused to yield time for debate owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Johnson protested indignantly. Mr. Bailey demanded the yeas and noes, and the roll was called.

The following voted against the adoption of the report: Boutelle (rep., Me.), Brewer (dem., Ala.), Gardner (rep., N. J.), Johnson (rep., Ind.), Loud (rep., Cal.), McCall (rep., Mass.).

Purchase of Mules Ordered.

St. Louis, April 19.—A telegram from Washington states that the war department has just ordered the purchase of 1,800 mules in addition to the 1,000 ordered last week. The mules are to be used as pack animals for carrying supplies over roads in Cuba where the army wagons cannot be drawn. All the mules purchased for the army are to be delivered in this city.

May Quit to Fight.

Washington, April 18.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt probably will resign his office as assistant secretary of the navy in case of hostilities with Spain, to accept a commission for active service in the army.

The Date Set.

Philadelphia, April 18.—It is learned that May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Forced to Abandon the Provision to Recognize Present Cuban Insurgent Government.

Washington, April 19.—At 1:15 o'clock Tuesday morning the senate received the report of the conference committee of the two branches of the congress, and 12 minutes afterward had adopted 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 55. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action and insisted that the resolution should carry with it the 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 two o'clock Tuesday morning.

Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the senate, but it was with the utmost diffidence that senators performed the work.

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 that body. The radical advocates of independence slowly, but none the less surely, lost ground, however, when they were 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.

At 2:53 p. m. the message clerk of the house of representatives appeared at the main entrance of the senate with a package of bills and resolutions in hand. Alge, of Missouri, immediately Vice President Hobart, interrupting the debate, recognized the clerk. He presented to the senate several bills and resolutions which had been passed by the house, including that relating to the intervention of the United States in the Cuban rebellion. The last were the resolutions adopted by the senate on Saturday night and agreed to Monday by the house, with certain amendments.

Senator Davis, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, requested that the message from the house concerning the Cuban resolutions be laid before the senate. After the reading of the message Senator Davis addressed the senate. He said that with a few exceptions the resolutions from the house were practically the same as the senate resolutions. The exceptions noted by Senator Davis were the striking out of the words "are and" and the provision in the senate resolution providing for the recognition of the present Cuban republic. Senator Davis then moved that the senate concur in the house resolutions. Senator Stewart (Nev.) opposed concurrence. The motion to concur was defeated—yeas, 43; nays, 46. Ten republicans voted no.

Later in the day the senate decided that the chair should appoint conferees. Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan were appointed, and a recess was taken until eight p. m.

At 8:15 p. m. the conferees returned. There was a visible stir in the galleries as the chairman of the conference committee, Senator Davis (Minn.), rose to present the report and make his statement to the senate. Senator Davis said that, in conformity with the instructions of the senate, the conferees met a like committee from the house and, after full and free discussion, he had to report that the conferees had failed to reach an agreement. Senator Davis then stated the points of disagreement, and that there had been no difficulty to agree to the house resolution as amended, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are and" in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent." He said the majority of the conferees had agreed to waive the Turpie amendment providing that the words above mentioned be inserted. But the senate conferees were met with refusal to so agree, and he reluctantly reported the same to the senate.

Senator Cockrell (Mo.) then moved to insist upon the senate's resolution. Considerable debate followed. The first part of the motion, that to insist upon the senate amendments, was carried without division. The second part, that requesting a further conference, was disagreed to, 39 to 40.

At 9:15 p. m., on motion of Senator Allison (Ia.), a recess of one hour was taken. After the recess Senator Morgan presented a joint resolution declaring war against Spain, which was read and allowed to lay on the table.

At 11:14 a. m. Senator Davis presented the conference report, and it was at once adopted—42 to 35. The detailed vote on the adoption of the conference report follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Debee, Elkins, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Prichard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott—42.

Full Force Employed.

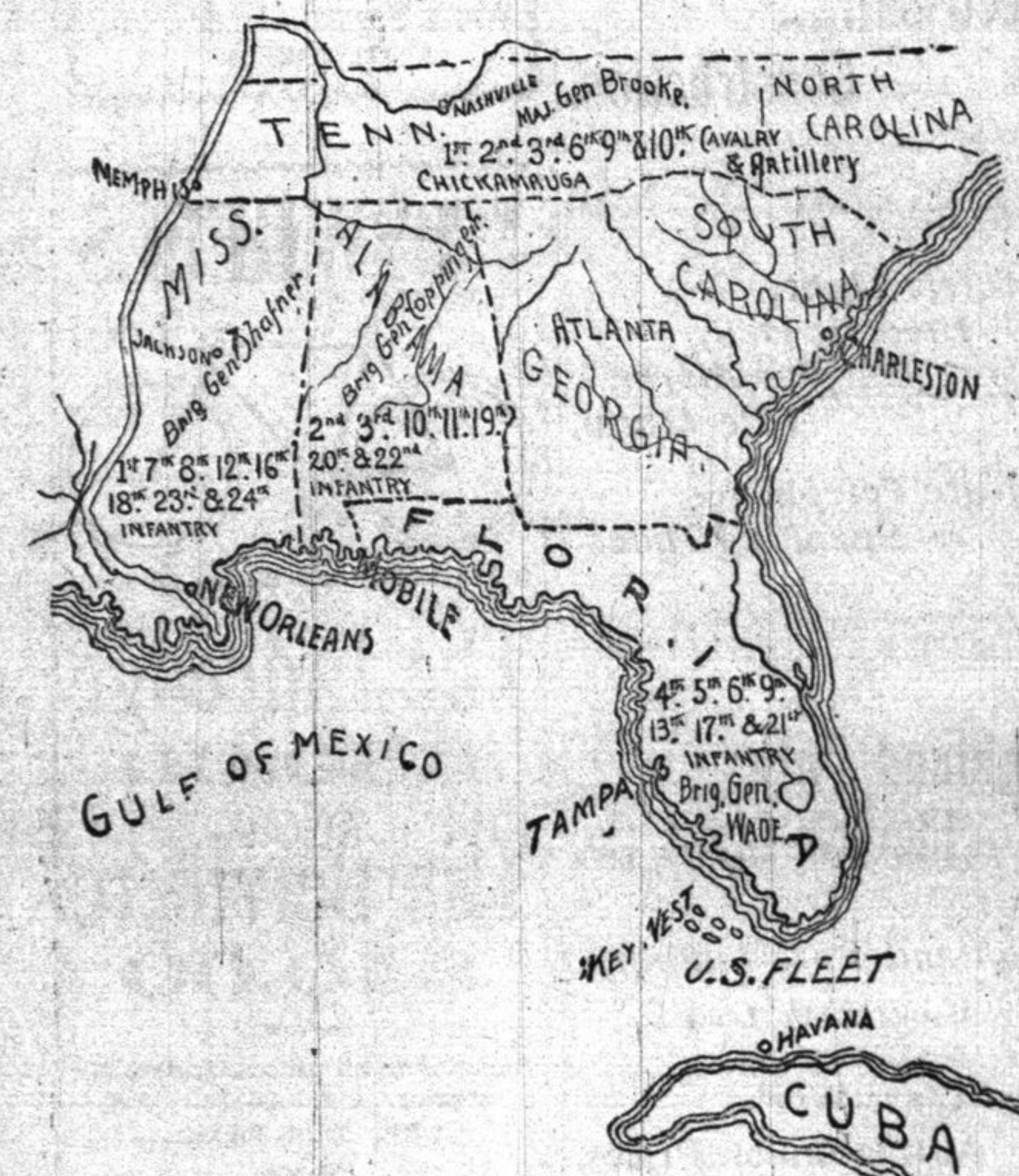
Penns Grove, N. J., April 18.—Every available man experienced in the manufacture of powder is being given employment at the Dupont powder mills, to rush the heavy government orders for munitions of war. The company's pay roll aggregates \$6,000 per month, which is heavier than at any time in the history of the company. It is understood that the company has contracted to furnish the government with \$1,500,000 worth of powder.

President Crespo Reported Killed.

New York, April 19.—A special cablegram (copyrighted) from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World says that President Joaquin Crespo of Venezuela was killed in battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday.

Memorial to Jefferson Davis.

Richmond, Va., April 18.—The Jefferson Davis memorial window was unveiled Sunday in St. Paul's cathedral, the church Mr. Davis attended while president of the confederacy. There was an immense crowd present.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN THE SOUTHEAST. Showing How Uncle Sam's Soldiers Are Being Mobilized Within Easy Reach of Cuba.

The troops at Chickamauga, with Maj. Gen. Brooke in command, consist of the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry, and the light batteries of all the artillery regiments. At New Orleans, where Brig. Gen. Shafter has been sent, will be the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-

third and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry. Brig. Gen. Coppinger will have at Mobile the Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry. Brig. Gen. Wade will have at Tampa the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments of infantry.

in command of the department of the lakes with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen. The command of the army will devolve upon Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government.

Denied by Weyler. Madrid, April 16.—Lieut. Gen. Weyler authorizes the statement that reports published here as to a supposed statement by Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee respecting a letter Gen. Weyler addressed to Senor Guzman as to torpedoes and mines placed in the port of Havana during his (Weyler's) command and respecting a subsequent dispatch from him begging Guzman to destroy the letter, after the catastrophe that befell the Maine, are entirely without foundation.

Weyler Hung in Effigy. New York, April 19.—An effigy of Gen. Weyler hung from a telephone pole at Seventh avenue and Seventh street, Brooklyn, all day Sunday. The figure was put up before daylight Sunday morning, and was still hanging late Sunday night.

Two Italians Killed. Schenectady, N. Y., April 19.—Two Italian laborers were instantly killed and another seriously injured at Fondus Basin, six miles east of this city, Sunday by the breaking of a derrick beam while it was in use lifting stone.

Expelled from Havana. London, April 19.—The Times announces that its correspondent has been expelled from Havana. Against the expulsion the Times protests editorially, characterizing the act as "another of Spain's efforts to stifle the truth."

Spanish Cruisers Sailed. London, April 15.—It is reported at Lloyds that the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo sailed April 9 from Puerto Rico "with secret instructions."

Elderly Adm... proud of it, per... I was born in... blocks of the... Franklin was b... Miss Quickst... ing! You've s... say?—Chicago... A C... Man is like unto... He can't expect... He's often tur... smoke, and he f... N. Y. Evening... A PROFE... M. B... TU... R. F. M... Just W... She said her aff... And I knowed... And since they... ment, of co... It's certain to... -Puck... We... She—There... ligious as a clo... He—I know... "What will t... do you think?... "Oh, they w... keep them? ... Statesman... Chollie—Fay... I can't un... lately got so... her to sing the... ble halls, you... Yabsley—Yo... her father thro... stone yard.—C... Cou... My doctor... forbid me to d... "Why do you... "He knows, I... wouldn't be s... money to pay... ord... She looked... "You were d... "Cut about... he realized the... dency to cast... that he had be... friend.—Chien... A Pol... When love... The wor... May be to... Close head... Instead o... -Washing... IT MADE... The Old L... drunken brut... to be allowed... Maude—H... aunt! "Cousin T... saloon keep... poor boy aga... nal... Police Offi... my little ma... Willie (agr... of the moder... wonderful—