

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. V.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

NO. 5.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The British government is buying coal largely on account of an increase in the price of the anticipated Spanish-American war.

Under instructions from Minister Polo, the Spanish consuls are arranging for the departure of the Spaniards from their respective localities in this country.

The Chicago Chronicle says: The American soldiers live well, and the experts declare that an army of 200,000 men can be supplied from domestic sources without inconveniencing anybody or causing the price of food products to rise.

General Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate, and announces that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

The contractor of the Morning mine, at Wallace, Idaho, was burned Tuesday night. The loss is \$100,000, insurance \$60,000. A new concentrator will be built, but in the meantime 300 miners will be out of employment for six months. The mine and mill are owned by Larson & Greenough.

The Spanish authorities have acquired all the principal warehouses at Tenerife, Canary Islands, and at Grand Canary for the accommodation of a large reinforcement of troops expected there, and to hold stores due to arrive. Even churches there are being used for military purposes, and the strength of the fortifications is being increased. At Las Palmas, large quantities of grain have been amassed.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says: Some of the powers, including France and Italy, are acting in concert with the Vatican in an effort to persuade Spain to abandon Cuba. It is said Spain is secretly inclined to this course, but prefers to await the outbreak of war in order to have the appearance of yielding to force, so as to be justified by public opinion.

News of further fighting between insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio, has reached Havana. It appears the insurgents under Lores Aguilera Riso made an attack Saturday upon the Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio, and had the best of the fight, even according to the Spanish announcement of the affair. Spanish report adds that the garrison of the fort lost four men killed and had nine wounded.

The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for emergencies. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local Carlists are convinced that the present dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between Republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

The president has nominated W. S. Ballard, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant agent at the salmon fisheries in Alaska.

The government of Switzerland has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits, owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale on the fruit recently imported.

Consul Brice, who has arrived in New York, says that for three days before leaving Matanzas, the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger.

Special dispatches from Madrid say that advice from the Philippines report that the rebellion is increasing, and that 10,000 rebels are now under arms. Trouble is feared at Manila.

A report has been received in Parsons, Kan., of a duel fought at Mineral City between Jack Murphy, a farmer, and an unknown man. Both were killed, each receiving four shots in the body. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

O. M. Dean, editor of the Williams County Free Press, shot and killed Hank Schufelt, who attacked him when going from Grinnell to his home in Williston, N. D. The exposure of cattle-stealing by a gang of rustlers is supposed to be the cause of the affray.

Five more murders have resulted from the Baker Howard feud in Kentucky. Saturday, George Baker was shot and killed by members of the Howard family, while on his way to town. Sunday, Alex Baker and his brothers went to Howard's home, called the old man out and shot him to death, and then finished their work of revenge by killing his wife and two children, after which they fled to the mountains.

Dennis Clifford, a wealthy Montreal man, has been killed, and Joseph O'Meara, for many years one of the brightest athletes in Eastern Canada, is charged with the crime. Clifford owned the store occupied by Mrs. O'Hare, O'Meara's sister, and the store was seized for rent. Fearing that the bailiff might allow the goods to be removed, he decided to watch all night. At a late hour that night, O'Meara was heard talking to him, shortly after which Clifford was found on the balcony of the house dead.

SPAIN WILL SUFFER.

England's Proposal to Declare Coal Contraband Suits Uncle Sam.

New York, April 20.—In directing her colonies to regard coal as contraband of war in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Great Britain has taken action, American officials say, in line with the wishes of the president and naval authorities, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Pressure will be exerted upon France, Hayti and San Domingo to accomplish the same result, and some attention is being given by the state department to South American countries, with a view of securing a contraband character of coal, as well as an announced determination on their part not to sell either to Spanish or American men-of-war a supply of fuel greater than necessary to enable the belligerent vessels to steam to the next home port.

So far as the Danish West Indies are concerned, the authorities have purchased, in their reports, all the coal that is possible to secure. With coal a declared contraband of war, administration officials and naval experts say it will be impossible for Spanish vessels to operate in the West Indies or in the Pacific, and as a result the chances of success for American arms would be immeasurably enhanced.

Great Britain's declaration of the contraband character of coal will affect the United States at only one point in the far East. The United States now has at Hong Kong six vessels, the cruisers Baltimore, Olympia, Raleigh, and Boston and gunboats Concord and Petrel—and these ships are awaiting the word to rush to Manila.

If the fortifications of the Philippines should stand off the American fleet for any time, the operations of the vessels would be greatly embarrassed, for by England's declaration, her colonies will be only allowed to sell to either belligerent a supply only sufficient to take him to his home port.

Appreciating the position assumed by the British government, Commander Dewey, acting under instructions from Secretary Long, has purchased a large quantity of coal and has stored it on board two colliers, which will accompany his fleet to the Philippines. Extended operations would necessitate a renewal of the supply, and the central position of Hawaii is pointed to by naval experts who want it for a naval base. Hawaii is 4,000 miles from the Philippines. Her position in the family of nations would compel her to observe strict neutrality, and not favor one belligerent more than another, but her annexation, it is pointed out, would result in placing supplies for the Asiatic squadron 2,000 miles nearer to the vessels than would be the case if coal, munitions of war, etc., had to be shipped from the United States. It is also pointed out that Hawaii will find it necessary to sell coal to a Spanish vessel in at Honolulu sufficient to take it a portion of the way to its next home port, just as she would sell to any American ship.

In the event that coal is declared contraband by France, San Domingo and Hayti, authorities say it would be impossible for Spanish vessels to secure coal in the West Indies.

JOAQUIN CRESPO KILLED.

Venezuelan President Slain While Fighting to Maintain His Government.

New York, April 20.—A special cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World, says that President Crespo, of Venezuela, was killed in a battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday. (Joaquin Crespo first came into prominence in 1856, when he acted as a substitute for General Guzman Blanco. He showed bravery and was faithful. In 1858 he served part of a term as president. He got up a revolution shortly afterward, and had to flee. In 1859 he got up another revolution, captured the capital, Caracas, and declared himself dictator. At a subsequent election he was elected for four years, beginning February, 1864.)

Stock in Danger of Starving.

San Francisco, April 20.—A Chronicle special from Fresno says: Unless something at present unforeseen happens, fully 100,000 head of sheep and cattle will die of starvation in this county in the next few months on account of lack of grazing grounds. It is said representation has been made to Senator White, asking that the Sierra reservations be thrown open to sheep and cattle this year, with no restrictions as to national parks.

Spanish Fleet at Porto Rico.

Provincetown, Mass., April 20.—Captain Keble, of the barkentine Moraine, which reached this port today from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports that on April 6 eight Spanish torpedo-boats arrived at that port from the Canaries. Two Spanish men-of-war were there already. A Spanish cruiser was sighted as the vessel sailed.

No More Foreign Warships.

Washington, April 20.—It was stated at the navy department that efforts to secure the Chilean battle-ship O'Higgins have been practically abandoned, and that there is no longer any prospect that the United States desires or will be able to secure any more warships either belonging to foreign nations or having been built in foreign shipyards.

Invitation May Be Accepted.

Paris, April 20.—Le Journal publishes an interview with its Madrid correspondent has had with Senor Moret, in the course of which he said: "Spain has made all the concessions compatible with her honor, and if McKinley wants Cuba let him come and take it."

Barcelona University Closed.

Barcelona, April 19.—The university here has closed, in consequence of the demonstrations made by the students.

WAR DRUMS ROLLING

Gauntlet Thrown Down to Spanish Government.

JOINT RESOLUTION IS FOR WAR

Intervention Without Recognition, as Set Forth in the Message, Is Triumphant.

Washington, April 20.—The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American congress.

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 passed and will be sent to the president this morning. Its provisions means the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were roll-calls in both houses, and each body had tenaciously held to 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 resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the senate committee on 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.

Speaker Reed will not sign the Cuban resolution until the house meets this noon. It will then go to the Vice-president, and after his signature, to the president.

Washington, April 20.—The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield its main contention in the war resolution—the independence of the existing government of Cuba. With that exception, the house accepted the senate resolution. The Republicans who joined with the Democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments en masse rallied 14 votes at one time, and on every vote thereafter the vote dwindled.

When the final vote was taken shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, 310 votes were cast for the declaration, upon which we are going to war, if war is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They yielded five Republicans and one Democrat.

House, 322 to 19.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

RIOTS IN MALAGA.

Malaga, April 19.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised, and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

The Insult to the United States.

London, April 19.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail says: About 10 o'clock last evening a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate, and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this time utter any cry against the United States. The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstration then paraded along the Calle de Larios, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a very large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion.

The civil governor and mayor hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with wild cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building. All the windows were smashed, and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged.

When the crowd was as the height of its frenzy, a ladder was brought and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was then paraded as a trophy through the streets, and was ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de Constitucion, where its appearance created great enthusiasm.

Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal street and passed the consulate shouting "vivas" to Spain, to the army and crying incessantly.

Names for the Tugs.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary Long has selected names for the five tugs recently purchased by the government for service in connection with the Pacific and gulf ports. The tugs C. G. Coyle and Penwood, purchased at New Orleans and Mobile, respectively, will hereafter be known as the Chocoma and Powhattan, respectively. The tugs Fearless, Vigilant and Active, purchased on the Pacific coast, will retain their present names.

THE TWO PROPOSALS.

Text of the Resolutions Passed by the Senate and House.

The following passed the senate 67 to 21:

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 be it

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 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.

Second—That it is the true 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 is hereby 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 an 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 asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

TO RECOGNIZE CUBA

Senate Passes Resolution by a Majority of Forty-Six.

ASK FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Stirring Speeches Closed the Four Days' Debate—Twenty-Five Senators Heard.

Washington, April 19.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western hemisphere, and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the Gem of the Antilles. "Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight.

While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord almost foreboding in their tones were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 o'clock the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the final moment the interest in the debate never abated. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to 15 minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

The great speech of the day was made by White, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort, and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

Not less than 25 senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and it was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Turpie, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken, that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

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 since the war, and who was again detained from his seat by serious illness.

Probably the most notable utterances of the closing hours of the debate were made tonight. Hale, Gorman, Allison, Aldrich, Jones of Arkansas, and Hear, all deeply impressed by the magnitude and possibly 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 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:

Ayes—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 5. Noes—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:

Ayes—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 5—total, 67.

Noes—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 3—total, 21.

More Denials.

Madrid, April 18.—The newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The latest dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain. The Spaniards protest against the "odious imputation" that Spanish officers are responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted that proof can be furnished to show that no torpedo has ever been laid in Havana harbor. The official Gazette tomorrow will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet.

Cargo of Gun Material.

New York, April 18.—The steamer Marengo arrived today from Newcastle, England, with 260 tons of war material, consisting of guns, gun carriages and unloaded cartridges, recently purchased abroad.

Four Days at Sea in an Open Boat.

Newport, Or., April 18.—Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock a small boat containing two men landed at Cape Foulweather lighthouse. They say they were lost in a fog from the sailing schooner Ada, from Victoria, B. C., off the mouth of the Columbia river, Monday morning, about 6 o'clock. They followed down the coast line, hoping to find a place to land, but were unable to do so until Cape Foulweather was reached. They had food enough, but suffered greatly from want of water.

Spain Calls in Her Fighters.

Paris, April 19.—Spain has been calling home all able-bodied Spaniards.

CARLOS' MANIFESTO

Urges His Followers to Fight the United States.

Madrid, April 18.—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet today has confirmed the general belief which has been prevalent here since yesterday that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here, and creates much excitement. Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude today had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war to tarnishing the prestige of the army or impairing the rights of the crown."

Another factor undoubtedly in Don Carlos' manifesto of yesterday, of which the following is an extract, which was not risked submitting to the censor: "The governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediately, if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life as a man has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses, and those of my enthusiastic Carlists, whose eagerness I was the first to appreciate, but which, nevertheless, I curbed, although it went to my heart to do so. Today, national honor speaks louder than anything and the same patriotic duty which formerly bade me say 'wait yet awhile,' may bade me to cry, commanding the Carlists, 'Carlists, forward,' and not only the Carlists, but all Spaniards, especially the two national forces who will still bravely make their stand—the people and the army. If the glove which the Yankee has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid, I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, with the exception that I cannot partake in the slightest other than by prayers and by the influence of my name."

FEAR THE PRIVATEERS.

Londoners Apprehensive Regarding This Phase of the Coming War.

London, April 18.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibilities of privateering in the event of war. Special application for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy.

It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in that direction to preying upon American coastwise trade. It is not believed she will risk offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or searching trans Atlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers probably will adopt radical preventive measures.

The prominent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

At