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THE JOURNAL

Press Comment on the Journal.

The New York Journal, from comparative obscurity, has in a few months gained recognition as the press-leader of the American metropolis. Money and brains were never better employed than in the production of this wonderful newspaper, which makes no idle boast when it affirms that it prints all the news at half the cost of any other paper claiming to print all the news.—The New Mexican, Santa Fe, Jan. 31, 1896.

NO. 4,852.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DUNRAVEN DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Resolution Which Declares His Conduct to be Unbecoming a Gentleman.

He Ignored the Polite Opportunity Offered Him to Apologize.

Wrote a Letter of Resignation Which Has Not Yet Reached the Club.

ONE DISSENTING VOTE IN FORTY.

Captain Ledyard's Resolution Passed Amid a Tumult of Applause, in Which the Most Conservative Members Took Part.

The Earl of Dunraven, an honorary member of this club, has publicly charged foul play on the part of the Defender in the recent races for the America's Cup of such a nature as necessarily to implicate the managing owners of the vessel. The charge has been investigated by a commission of the highest character, which has proceeded judicially, and before which Lord Dunraven has appeared and given his own and other testimony, and has been heard in person and by counsel. The Commission has unanimously decided that the charge was false; that it was not merely disproved by competent and uncontradicted evidence, leaving no possibility of doubt.

The Commission has also found that the facts upon which Lord Dunraven acted, according to his own statement, furnished no justification for making such a charge. We deem it to be among the unbecoming acts which are the subject of the intercourse of gentlemen that when one finds that he has been led by mistake to cast unjust imputations upon the character of another he should promptly make such a reparation as remains in his power by acknowledging his error, withdrawing the imputations and expressing his regret. Such reparation to Mr. Iselin and his associates the Earl of Dunraven, on all opportunity, has failed to make.

It further appears from the evidence, including Lord Dunraven's own admissions, that at the time of the Cup races he intentionally refrained from making the charge formally, or making any protest, as required by the rules, because it was impossible for him to verify the charge, and he was unwilling to undertake the responsibility of maintaining it.

It is not open to discussion that when gentlemen are engaged in any sport, and one suspects another of foul play, he is bound to make the charge in such form and manner as to assume full responsibility therefor, or thereafter to remain silent.

It further appears that in print and in public speech Lord Dunraven has been guilty of the making of the charge by numerous misrepresentations of fact. He has been forced himself to admit the truth of most of these, yet he stubbornly refuses to retract the injurious inferences drawn from them.

The representatives of this club engaged in the international yacht races with Lord Dunraven, as the representative of English yachtsmen, upon the footing of mutual confidence and honor. He has required their courtesy and confidence by distrust, suspicion, unfounded imputations of fraud and a refusal of aid.

Lord Dunraven by his course has forfeited the high esteem which led to his election as an honorary member of this club; therefore, he is resolved, that the privileges of honorary membership heretofore extended to the Earl of Dunraven are hereby withdrawn, and that his name be removed from the list of honorary members of the club.

In these words last night the New York Yacht Club at its meeting practically expelled Lord Dunraven from honorary membership in the club. The vote on the resolution which obligated the name of the Earl from the rolls was 39 to 1. The dissent came from Mr. Chester Monroe, owner of the sloop yacht Oriva.

The whole proceedings in the affair have been marked with extreme moderation and tact and the final disposition of the case was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The forbearance of even the most conservative members had been tried to the limit and when the resolution of Captain Lewis Cass Ledyard was accepted there was loud cheering. Cheers were overtured in the excitement as the yachtmen arose to their feet and offered one another congratulations on the result.

THE EARL HAD RESIGNED.

Lord Dunraven, however, had resigned before the meeting, yet so far as the club itself was concerned he had not done so. His letter was not in the hands of the club. Had it been received in time to be considered it would doubtless have been ignored. Dunraven's charges had been proven to be founded on error and he had refused to apologize. By his position he had forfeited the high esteem which led to his election as an honorary member of the club. There was, therefore, only one thing left for the club to do. It was done at a meeting which did not last quite a half hour.

mission of the club to make public the correspondence in England and that permission had been refused.

His letter of resignation is dated February 19 (Wednesday), a regular sailing day, but it was not sent until the following Saturday. His Lordship says that he feels that his resignation will probably be approved by a majority of the members of the club. Therein he was as much in error as when he made the charges which caused the investigation. His resignation would not have been approved; his apology would.

THE LETTER WHICH HAS NOT COME.

The letter that did not arrive is as follows: "London, 27 Norfolk street, Park Lane, Feb. 19,

"J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary.
"Dear Sir: In supplementing my telegram and letter of February 14, I wish to emphasize the facts that my letters to Messrs. Rives and Phelps were written and dispatched by me before I had heard of the motion of Capt. Ledyard.

"Without commenting upon the grounds or terms of the motion, as to the justice of which I do not agree, I wish to say in view of the fact that a motion of such nature has been made, and is a matter of record, I do not desire to remain a member of the club, whatever may be the result of the motion.

"I therefore beg that you will lay my resignation before the club, a course which will probably be approved by a majority of the members. I remain, yours faithfully,
DUNRAVEN."

There were 240 members present at the meeting, and every one of the two hundred who did not have a waiting privilege was full of the spirit that animated ex-Commodore James D. Smith when he arose to his feet and exclaimed:
"I vote to expel him, and a thousand times vote!"

This species of repeating had abundant sentimental sanction, and the old yachtsman was heartily applauded.

LEDYARD'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The meeting was called to order by Commodore E. M. Brown shortly after 9 o'clock. After roll call Captain Lewis Cass Ledyard arose and requested the privilege of withdrawing his resolution, which was laid over from the meeting of two weeks ago. Commodore James P. Smith moved that Captain Ledyard be allowed to withdraw it, and the vote was unanimous. Captain Ledyard then introduced his resolution, which is given above. It is seconded by Lord Dunraven and adopted.

While the roll was called bursts of applause were frequent, and when the final vote was recorded and the verdict was announced, there were renewed cheers and such remarks as "Good!" "That's the way to settle it!"

Secretary Oddie then read the following communication from Lord Dunraven to Mr. Phelps and himself:

No. 27 Norfolk street, Park Lane, W. Feb. 18, 1896.
The Honorable Secretary of the Special Committee of the N. Y. Y. C.
Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report and proceedings of the Special Committee of Inquiry of the New York Yacht Club, and trust that you will express to the members of the committee my appreciation of the courtesy and patience with which the conduct of so difficult an inquiry was managed. I am, sir, yours very faithfully,
DUNRAVEN.

DUNRAVEN'S LETTER TO PHELPS.

No. 27 Norfolk street, Park Lane, W. February 12, 1896.
Dear Mr. Phelps: The attitude of assisting the inquiry as a witness and prosecuting, which, in the nature of the case, I had to adopt, and which I have consistently maintained, prevents me from presuming to accept or reject, or criticize, either affirmatively or negatively, the committee's report, or to make any statement which might be misunderstood by you or the committee (misunderstood by me, and in saying a few words to which you may give such publicity as you think fit or necessary.

My complaint was made bona fide on the direct evidence of my own eyes, and that of competent men—as to effects the cause of which we did not know, or at least did not know fully, and which was impossible to find stronger reasons for which action could be taken, or as justification for a complaint of the nature to which I most reluctantly made reference, and I am unable therefore to agree that my complaint was unreasonably originated.

I cannot admit a mistake in the observed facts, as is suggested by the employment of a diagram accepted by the committee as the basis of their report, and which we did not see actual objects which we did see.

The only time for absolute proof or disproof of my complaint that defendant did not sail the race on September 7th on her measured L. W. L. length must have been before the inquiry when I was present in New York, all show my belief in that proposition—a proposition in my opinion wholly untrue. My complaint was a witness by members of the Cup Committee.

Feeling as I do on this point, I am unable to do anything toward the inquiry, your committee the attitude I should have unhesitatingly taken had the inquiry been conducted at the proper time by my opponent under which I sailed, to which I made my complaint, and whose decision I was directed to accept. I think, however, that the difficulties of the situation, which have arisen, I think, largely through mutual misunderstanding, and which I have endeavored to clear up, and in the main conclusion of your committee and an only one of the many who have been disappointed. I have throughout frequently stated that I made no charge against Mr. Iselin and the other owners of Defender, and I do not agree that he and his friends and all connected with the vessel must have been aware of Defender sailing the first race deeper than when measured. As this is a matter personal to them, I have written to these gentlemen, to make the point perfectly clear.

There are two less important matters to which I may briefly refer. I believe, and for reasons given in evidence, think I was justified in believing, that the owners knew of my complaint at the time that it was made, but I fully accept Mr. Iselin's statement that he was only cognizant of it on October 24.

I have also written to Mr. Canfield and Mr. Rogers, admitting the error of my belief that the vessels were ordered to sail the race in defiance of the regulations of the Cup Committee on the 7th. Though neither I, nor any one on Valkyrie, understood the regulations of the race, as stated on the 7th, I fully accept Mr. Canfield's and Mr. Rogers' statements that they believed they had complied with the regulations of the committee to me. I remain, dear Mr. Hon. E. J. Phelps,
DUNRAVEN.

THOUSANDS PERISH IN A SAND STORM.

A Windy Phenomenon Causing Enormous Damage in Northwestern Hungary.

Entire Villages and Moving Trains Buried Under the Whirling Sand Masses.

A Vast District Held for Hours in Death's Grasp Under a Blackened Sky.

BIG SENSATION IN COURT CIRCLES.

Dr. Fritz Friedmann, the Absconding Berlin Criminal Lawyer, Now in Limbo in Bordeaux, Threatens to Publish Some Spicy Royal Letters.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—Alarming reports have reached here late to-night from Budapest of the most terrific sand storms that have ever occurred in Northwestern Hungary.

Judging from the meagre details that have thus far been wired, nothing in the history of sand hurricanes has ever equaled it.

It seems that the range of the windy phenomenon includes the vast districts north of the Danube and south of the Carpathian Mountains, though similar news comes from Serbia and Croatia.

The dispatches state that several moving trains on the Austria-Hungarian Railway and many villages have been completely buried under the sand. Several fatalities have resulted, the dead in some of the villages reaching into the hundreds.

Wrecking trains and relief parties have already been started to the scene of the catastrophes, and the railway authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured and homeless.

The storm is described as a constant succession of whirlwinds, completely obscuring the sky, so that it was impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. Man or beast caught on the street or highway were sure to be buried alive, as the sand seemed to be blowing in tumbling volumes, as if entire hills were lifted up bodily and hurled on the valleys.

From the information thus far obtained, the loss to property and cattle will prove enormous.

THE SLT DR. FRIEDMANN.

Immeasurable excitement reigns just now in court society over the report which reached here from Paris, that the great absconding criminal lawyer of Berlin, Dr. Fritz Friedmann, who is now imprisoned in Bordeaux, France, awaiting extradition, has announced his intention to publish a collection of anonymous letters, addressed to Countess Hohenlohe to the Emperor himself and a number of princes and princesses.

These letters gave rise to the famous Kotze scandal, which resulted in a number of duels among the nobility last year, which were finally suppressed by the authorities.

The rumor that these letters were in the fugitive's possession was current some time ago, but it was generally discredited, as it was difficult to account for the fact that this correspondence drifted into his hands.

That Dr. Friedmann has the letters in his possession is no longer doubted here. It has been learned that he has negotiated with St. Cere and Publisher Ollendorff, in Berlin, for the sale of the precious epistles.

In a letter to a Berlin paper Dr. Friedmann stated yesterday that his negotiation with the publishers was not for the purpose of blackmail, but simply to sell literature in his possession in order to raise six thousand marks for a private debt which he felt in honor bound to pay.

The most superficial reader, however, can read between the lines of this communication. The criminal lawyer's desperate efforts to escape the clutches of justice by giving to the Emperor and his Court choice between the immediate publication of some highly sensational revelations or the suppression of all criminal proceedings against him.

FATHERLAND POTPOURRI.

Kaiser Wilhelm has met with a bitter rebuff in Alsace-Lorraine. His Majesty has for years desired to possess a hunting castle and grounds in the beautiful Vosges Mountains of the semi-French provinces.

The Emperor uttered his wish during his recent visit on the occasion of the Worth battle celebration.

Friends submitted a proposition to the Provincial Council to appropriate 50,000 marks for the purpose of erecting a suitable Jagdschloss. To-day the bill came before them, and after an hour's deliberation was unanimously voted down. If the Kaiser wants a castle and grounds in the Vosges he will have to draw on the imperial exchequer.

Professor Theodore Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Order of the Crown of the first class. The veteran scholar has had honors showered upon him by educational institutions and royalty from all lands. He will soon celebrate the eightieth anniversary of his birthday and the golden jubilee of his first appointment as a university professor.

MACKIN'S PISTOL TOOK TWO LIVES.

Killed His Wife and Mother-in-Law Because They Had Thwarted Him.

Morris Connors, His Father-in-Law, Received a Bullet in His Throat.

Murderer's Demand to Be Allowed to See His Children Had Been Repeatedly Refused.

POLICE CAUGHT HIM IN A SALOON.

He Had Ordered a Drink and Then Told the Bartender What He Had Done. More Delay Might Have Meant a Lynching.

Maddened at the repeated refusal of his young wife to allow him to see the two children, John Mackin last night shot and instantly killed her at her parents' home, No. 110 Philip street, Jersey City. He also killed her mother and fatally wounded her father.

When pretty Lizzie Connors met John Mackin, three years ago, his character was not of the best and she was warned not to encourage his attentions. She married him, however, and, despite his general worthlessness, stuck to him until last month. They had lived on Coles street, near Third, Jersey City, up to that time, and there the two children, Harry, two years old, and Lillian, aged nine months, were born.

Mackin worked only at intervals, the family receiving assistance from both his own and his wife's relatives. Mackin was deeply attached to his children, and when his wife returned to her parents' home he made repeated efforts to see them, but was always met with a refusal. In the meantime he, too, had gone back to live at his parents' home, No. 388 Grove street, Jersey City.

HIS DEMAND REFUSED.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning he appeared at the house of his father-in-law, Morris Connors. The house, a story and a half structure, faces the New York bay shore. A low-ceilinged kitchen is in the rear, and here the tragedy occurred. When Mackin knocked at the door it was open by his wife.

"I want to see the children," he demanded. She refused to admit him and shut the door.

Mackin lingered around the house for some time and when his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bridget Connors, left the house she begged her to let him see the children. She also refused.

Mackin went to his home and there spoke about the women's refusal and said he would try again in the afternoon. About 4:30 p. m. he again appeared at the house. This time he met his father-in-law, who added his refusal to that of the women and ordered Mackin from the house.

LAUGHED AT HIS THREAT.

"If you don't let me see my children I'll do you," threatened Mackin as Connors showed him the door. The old man treated the threat lightly, but told his daughter and wife not to allow Mackin to enter the house.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, the family having just finished supper, a boy appeared at the kitchen door. He told Mrs. Mackin that her husband was down the street, and had sent him to ask her to come out and see him. Mrs. Mackin's sister, Annie, a nineteen-year-old, and a friend, Miss Annie Lambert, left the house and walked out in the road.

Mackin was standing some distance from the house. He beckoned to them, but, according to his statement made to Chief of Police Murphy, they only laughed at him and ran back to the house. Then, so he says, he made up his mind to see his children, even if he had to "settle the old Connors," and purchased a revolver, which he would not state. He returned to the house shortly before 7 o'clock and again went to the kitchen door. It was opened by old man Connors.

HIS WIFE FELL DEAD.

"I want to see my children," shouted Mackin. Before the old man could close the door, after again refusing to let Mackin see the children, the latter drew his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet entered the old man's throat, and he fell backward on the kitchen floor.

Mrs. Mackin was standing near her father, who had just handed her an orange for the babies. She sprang toward her husband and attempted to throw her arms around his neck. Twice he pulled the trigger, and his wife, with a bullet in her breast and another in her thigh, fell dead beside the kitchen table.

The orange intended for her babies slipped from her hand and was covered with her blood. Mackin, with the smoking revolver clasped tightly in his hand, sprang over the two bodies and made for his mother-in-law, who stood near a lounge at the further side of the kitchen. As the old woman started toward him he fired two more shots.

MURDERER WALKED AWAY.

Mrs. Connors fell back on the lounge, dead. Both bullets had entered her breast. Annie Connors, who was in a room off the kitchen, ran screaming from the house and toward the abattoir near by. Then she told her story, and a telephone message was sent to the Fourth Precinct Station, a mile away, on Communipaw avenue.

The murderer, in the meantime, made no attempt to see the children, but walked out of the house. When he reached Communipaw avenue he turned up that thoroughfare until he reached J. E. Hatfield's saloon, at No. 227. He still carried the revolver in his hand.



THE FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

Three bars are red, two bars are white. The triangular field is blue and the star white. The combination is the red, white and blue, stripes and star of the flag which waves over the strong nation to which Cuba is now looking for aid.

LITTLE EDDIE WAS A HERO.

He Lay Maimed on the Track and Shouted "Hurry Up, or I'll Get Hit Again!"

A remarkable exhibition of pluck was displayed last night by ten-year-old Edward Seaman, of Spruce and Prince streets, Newark, as he lay on the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad near the Frelinghuysen avenue crossing with both legs cut off. He had just been run over by an engine, and seeing a train approaching shouted to his companions, who were a few yards away, "Hurry up, fellows; help me off or I'll get hit again!"

The other boys were almost paralyzed with fear when they saw what had befallen Eddie and appeared to be riveted to the ground until he shouted again for them to hurry. This brought them to their senses and they lifted the unfortunate lad to the side of the track, just as the train sped past.

Help was promptly summoned and little Eddie, still conscious and without uttering a whimper, was placed in the police ambulance and taken to St. Barnabas Hospital. When placed on the operating table he eyed the surgeons until drugs had closed his eyes. The mangled stumps were then dressed and Eddie was placed on a cot, where last night he was doing remarkably well.

hospital authorities said it was the most remarkable exhibition of pluck they had ever witnessed. Eddie is the son of poor parents and with his companions was picking up coal when the accident occurred.

WEDS HIS STENOGRAPHER.

Ex-Governor De Witt Clinton's Grandson Gives Buffalo Society a Surprise.

Buffalo, Feb. 27.—Society was surprised by the marriage to-day of Mr. Spencer Clinton, attorney to the Grade Crossing Commission, to Miss Cora Caldwell, stenographer.

Mr. Clinton is a grandson of ex-Governor DeWitt Clinton. He delivered an address at the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution in New York last week. He is one of the most prominent lawyers in Western New York and has charge of a number of large estates.

He is fifty-six years old, and this is his third marriage. His first wife was a Miss Riney, who belonged to one of the oldest families in Buffalo. When she died he married her sister. His daughter by his first wife was introduced into society this winter. Miss Caldwell was employed in the office of Clinton B. Gibbs, the lawyer whose brother was murdered two years ago. She was also employed as stenographer to the Grade Crossing Commission, and in that way Mr. Clinton met her. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton went to New York to-day immediately after the ceremony.

CABLE CAR COLLISION.

Conductor and One Passenger Suffer from Broken Bones.

Cable car No. 341 of the Lexington avenue line was climbing the hill near One Hundred and Third street last night when the grip slipped and the car slid backward. Peter Flood was at the grip and G. W. Blatch was employed as steno-

grapher to the Grade Crossing Commission, and in that way Mr. Clinton met her. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton went to New York to-day immediately after the ceremony.

GREATER NEW YORK IN SIGHT.

Senate Makes the Bill a Special Order for Wednesday Next.

Albany, Feb. 27.—Senator Stranahan moved in the upper house to-day that the Greater New York bill be referred back to the Committee on Cities in order to give Senators a hearing as had been promised.

The motion prevailed and he gave notice that on Tuesday next, at 2 p. m., the Senate Cities Committee would give to any who desired to speak a hearing on the Greater New York question. The bill was made a special order for next Wednesday.

UNITED STATES AID FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Resolutions Introduced in Congress by Representative Hitt Looking to Recognition of Belligerent and to Possible Intervention.

Following is the text of resolutions reported yesterday from the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, by Mr. Hitt:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deprecates the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations, between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary.

Resolved, That Congress pledges its support to the President in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO HELP CUBA?

Senators and Representatives Eager to Accord Belligerent Rights.

Hitt's Committee Reports Resolutions Which Both Houses Will Adopt To-day.

Vest of Missouri, the Eloquent Champion of Cuba Libre on the Floor of the Senate.

SENATOR GRAY ON NEUTRALITY.

The Bermuda Incident Referred to Brings Out an Interesting Discussion of the Duty of This Government Toward Spain and Cuba.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—Cuban liberty made great progress to-day in the direction of securing recognition from the United States. The expression of sympathy from both branches of the National Legislature was unmistakable and unequivocal. It was evident that the concurrent resolutions reported by the House Committee on Foreign Relations would have passed to-day with a rush had not a querulous member objected, and in the Senate their indorsement to-morrow will be almost unanimous. Then it will remain for the President to act as speedily as possible. The sooner he acts the less his popularity will be endangered, because the people of this country have made up their minds that the time has come to stop doing police duty for "the she wolf of Europe," as Spain has been frequently designated in history.

Senator Gray brought out the servile attitude in which the United States was recently placed by the seizure of a Cuban steamer at New York. But by far the most eloquent effort in the Senate to-day was made by Vest, of Missouri. He's a small, top-shouldered figure and his presence is far from commanding; but when he grew fervent in his praise of the death-struggle in which the brave Cubans were engaged, he really attained heights of eloquence rarely heard in the Senate.

Toward midnight it was reported throughout the Capitol that President Cleveland was about to send a message on the subject of Cuba, in order to anticipate the action of the House, where Chat Reed has so long delayed this sympathetic

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