



- es for Cuba, in which he called Weyler the Gila monster of humanity, demanded that the members be put on record by calling the roll for the yeas and nays. In this demand Mr. Cummings was sustained, and the vote resulted in 283 yeas for the resolutions to 16 nays, representing the entire opposition. The yeas and nays vote was as follows:
- YEAS.**
- Abbott, Lawson,
 - Adams, Layton,
 - Allen (Utah), Leffler,
 - Andrews, Leitch,
 - Avery, Leonard,
 - Balbock, Lester,
 - Baker (Kan.), Lindsey,
 - Baker (Md.), Linton,
 - Baker (N. H.), Little,
 - Barham, Livingston,
 - Bartholdt, Long,
 - Bartlett (Ga.), Lusk,
 - Beach, Loudenslager,
 - Belknap, Low,
 - Bell (Tenn.), Maddox,
 - Bennett, Mahony,
 - Berry, Mahon,
 - Bingham, McCall (Tenn.),
 - Bishop, McCleary,
 - Blaine, McClure,
 - Blount, McCreary,
 - Bowyer, McCulloch,
 - Broderick, McDermott,
 - Brownell, McLaughlin,
 - Brown, McMillin,
 - Bull, McMane,
 - Burton (Mo.), Meyer,
 - Burton (Ohio), Miles,
 - Calderhead, Miller (Kansas),
 - Cannou, Milnes,
 - Catchings, Miner (Wisconsin),
 - Chandler, Mondak,
 - Clark (Mo.), Moore,
 - Cobb (Mo.), Mosley,
 - Coffey, Mosier,
 - Coolidge, Murphy,
 - Cooper, Nothman,
 - Corliss, Northway,
 - Cousins, O'Brien,
 - Crisp, O'Brien,
 - Crowley, O'Brien,
 - Crowther, Perkins,
 - Cummings, Phillips,
 - Curtis (Iowa), Pickett,
 - Curtis (Kansas), Pitzer,
 - Dallas, Poyner,
 - Danford, Price,
 - Davis, Price,
 - Dayton, Price,
 - De Witt, Price,
 - Dingley, Reeves,
 - Dismore, Robbins,
 - Dockery, Robinson,
 - Doolittle, Russell,
 - Douner, Sauerbier,
 - Doyne, Scammon,
 - Edman, Seale,
 - Egan, Sherman,
 - Egan, Sherman,
 - Eaton, Smith (Ill.),
 - Fischer, Smith (Mich.),
 - Fletcher, Sore,
 - Fowler, Southwick,
 - Gamble, Spaulding,
 - Gardner, Spaulding,
 - Gibson, Spaulding,
 - Gillett, N. Y., Spaulding,
 - Graft, Steele,
 - Griffin, Stephenson,
 - Graveland, Stewart (N. J.),
 - Grove, Stewart (W. Va.),
 - Hader, Stokes,
 - Hager, Stone, Charles W.,
 - Haines, Neb., Stone, William J.,
 - Hartman, Straub (Neb.),
 - Hartley, Stroud,
 - Hartman, Swanson,
 - Harris, Swanson,
 - Hartman, Talbot,
 - Hemeway, Talbot,
 - Henderson, Tawney,
 - Hepburn, Taylor,
 - Henry (Conn.), Thomas,
 - Henry (Ind.), Thomas,
 - Herman, Tracewell,
 - Herman, Tracewell,
 - Hillborn, Tracewell,
 - Hill, Conn., Tracewell,
 - Holmes, Tracewell,
 - Hooker, Van Horn,
 - Howe, Walsh,
 - Hughes, Wadsworth,
 - Hull, O., Wanger,
 - Hull, Ind., Wanger,
 - Hunter, Watson (Ohio),
 - Hyslop, Williams,
 - Jones, Williams,
 - Johnson, Cal., Wilson (Idaho),
 - Johnson, N. Dak., Wilson (Ohio),
 - Joy, Wilson (Ohio),
 - Kerr, Wilson (S. C.),
 - Kerr, Woodard,
 - Kiefer, Wooster,
 - Kirkpatrick, Young,
 - Lacey, Total yeas, 283
 - Lattimer, Total yeas, 283



SENOR S. ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO. President of the Council of the Queen Regent of Spain.

prevalecer las buenas relaciones entre los E. U. y Espana. EMILIO PUIG.

[TRANSLATION.] I am sorry indeed about what has happened in Barcelona, on account of the news received from the United States in regard to belligerency to the Cubans, but I hope the trouble will not go any further, and that the good relations between the United States and Spain will still prevail.

COUNTED UPON CONGRESS

The action of both houses of Congress, while exceedingly gratifying to us, is no surprise. Three weeks ago we who were in Washington, were satisfied that the minimum vote in our favor would be at least two-thirds in the Senate and three-quarters in the House. It was then that Minister Palma left for his tour in the South, satisfied that the only question was the form of the resolution which would be adopted in favor of Cuba. Action was curiously enough precipitated, first by the loss of the Hawkins and then by the seizure of the Bermuda. The inevitable has come in the guise of an avalanche. Never in the history of this country has there been such a unanimous non-partisan movement in Con-

gress as in the present instance. The effect of this action on republican institutions, and especially on a Pan-American union, cannot be overestimated. All Spanish-America is but awaiting the action of this country. The action of the Cubans in this country is beyond criticism. Although at the instance of the Spanish Government there have been numerous seizures and arrests, there have been no forfeitures or convictions. It has been declared by our courts that their actions were within the law. The late seizures and arrests in New York will end, as have all others, in a fiasco. The statement that "diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain may be severed is without foundation. Spain



"SPAIN FEARS THE LIGHT OF TRUTH." Congressman William Sulzer denouncing Spain's administration of Cuba.

reaching in its results. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Counsel for the Cuban Junta.

Paris Has Nothing but Blame. Paris, March 2.—Commenting upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba, the Libre Parole thinks that the intervention of the Government of the United States is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, the paper says, repulsed Bismarck, and certainly she will not retreat before Sherman, "the brother of the slayer of the Colorado Indians." The Figaro says that the vote in the United States Senate in regard to Cuba can hardly be executed, and declares that Europe will some day unite against this style of Monroeism.

HAVANA DISPLAYS AN ACID TEMPER.

Nobody Speaks a Good Word for Uncle Sam or the Senate.

In Case of Belligerency, Big Claims for Damages Against Us Are Predicted.

AN INNOCENT AMERICAN JAILED

Stupid Arrest of a Guileless Idaho Prospector, Who Was Thought to Be Colonel Inglesito—Saved by the Journal Correspondent.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, March 2.—La Belligerencia is still the cardinal topic of conversation in Havana.

Nobody speaks a good word for us or the Senate. Union Constitutionals tells its readers that the recognition of the Separatists as belligerents by the United States will be offensive to Spain and of no use to the enemy; besides, it would in the end prove prejudicial to the great American republic, which by that resolution will give itself a real bath of mud.

According to El Diario the Senators of the United States are playing with fire, because Spain will be able to present claims against the Government of that country for immense damages which the piratical expeditions armed there are causing in Cuba.

In this afternoon's extras appear detailed accounts of the demonstrations against the United States by the students in Spanish cities, and a good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the probability of such demonstrations here. As yet there is no indication of this. The city is quieter than an American city would be under similar circumstances, despite the fact that there are even more soldiers here now than usual owing to the arrival to-day of some four thousand soldiers from Spain.

Smallpox broke out on the Leon III., which conveyed the reinforcements, but the troops, as they marched up from the dock to-day, looked very well.

Not a Bad Looking Crowd.

This is one of the most soldierly looking crowds I've seen on the island, much better in appearance than the reinforcements which came last Fall. As they marched the women threw bouquets and pigeons with their wings decked with ribbons and the colors of Spain.

Seven prisoners of the men taken at the affair at Punta Brava and Guatoca were set at liberty by the Captain-General to-day, as it appears that they were peaceable inhabitants of the towns and not insurgents.

I was able to-day to do a service for an American who is in trouble. He is the victim of a case of mistaken identity. This gentleman was taken to be no less a personage than Colonel Inglesito. He was arrested near Guines about a week ago, and positively identified by witnesses as the man who, as second in command of the rebel columns, robbed them two months ago, at which time Nunez was in command of the raid through that section. The prisoner was picked up on the road about a mile from town, and nearby, hidden in the bushes, was a broken rifle. Identification followed, and the news went out that notorious Cabecillo Inglesito was captured and would be judged summarily by court martial. Then came a rumor that he was an American citizen and that his name was Alfredo Gold el Inglesito, a Cuban of English descent.

The American Consulate here interested itself in his behalf to the extent of trying to ascertain if Inglesito was really an American citizen.

In Time to Save His Neck.

It would have gone hard with the prisoner if I had not accidentally learned that instead of Alfredo Gold, the man in jail at Guines was Walter Grant Dygert, and, instead of a bandit, who became a rebel colonel with a record of raids and fires, he was an Idaho prospector, who had only just arrived on the island. A pawn ticket found on him is dated Tampa, February 13. I recognized him as appearing at the Consulate, where they told him it was not necessary for him to register, as he was only a transient.

Dygert says he wandered out to look at the country, and did not expect to go very far, but the people were so hospitable that he wandered on until near Guines. He denies the ownership of the rifle found half hidden in the bushes, and only wants to be allowed to go home.

His people live at Nunda, Ill. I notified the Consulate, and to-morrow the Government will learn that they have not the rebel chief, but a foolish young American, who had no judgment enough to keep out of the woods. Dygert speaks no Spanish, and does not yet know that the mistake in his case has been discovered and that his troubles are almost over.

HOUSE STUNG TO ACTION ON CUBA.

Sympathy Expressed by a Vote of 276 to 16.

Mob Violence in Barcelona Aroused Representatives' Indignation.

The Hitt Resolutions According Belligerent Rights to the Insurgents Adopted.

To-day Was Fixed for Their Consideration, but Legislators Could Not Wait.

SENATE CONCURRENCE EXPECTED.

Few Congressmen Objected to Summary Action, and of Those Many Were in Favor of the Morgan Resolutions Adopted by the Senate.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The House of Representatives made its response to-day to the warlike demonstrations of the Spaniards in Madrid and Barcelona. It was with the grim purpose of making Spain distinctly understand that neither her Government nor her people could insult any branch of the United States Government that members of the House determined to adopt the Cuban resolution to-day. Even a casual observer could see that the Representatives of the people entered upon the consideration of the Cuban question without any shadow of party spirit.

With the exception of several sallies intended to be witty, from Mr. Boutelle, the proceedings were conducted with an air of solemnity, indicating that the members who had determined to put the House on record as joining with the Senate in demanding the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, fully realized the results that might ensue.

Diplomatic Mr. Hitt.

The possibility that war with Spain might result from the action of the House was not lost sight of by that astute diplomat, Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and those who were to follow his leadership. Notwithstanding the fact that the speakers, with two or three exceptions, expressed the sentiments of almost the entire membership, there was little applause. The subject was considered too serious for any display of emotional sentiment created by outbursts of rhetoric. But for the opinion that the Government of the United States had been insulted by the threats and offensive demonstration against the American Legation in Madrid and the Consulate at Barcelona, the resolutions would not have been taken up before to-morrow, the date generally agreed upon Saturday by a conference of Chairman Hitt with Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriations Committee.

Before the House met at noon to-day Chairman Hitt was urged by scores of both parties to insist upon the immediate consideration of the resolutions. This request was so unanimously and persistently urged that Chairman Cannon felt impelled to yield to the demands of his associates.

The Resolutions Called Up.

Having decided to comply with the manifest desire of the House, Chairman Hitt availed himself of the privilege of calling up the Cuban resolutions under the privilege of "individual suspension." That is, he moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolutions. It required a two-thirds vote to sustain this action, but opposition was too feeble to muster even a fifteenth part of the members present.

Representative Boutelle objected, but he must have felt humiliated at the small following he had. This action of Boutelle provoked severe comments, but, as a rule, the members were inclined to regard him as enacting an absurd role. Hitherto Boutelle has taken such advanced ground as to be regarded as the most uncompromising "jingo" in the House. He had become known as a synonym of all that was bilious, invariably proclaiming himself in favor of war, particularly if it involved another attack upon "rebels," who were conquered thirty years ago. Now he presents himself as the self-appointed messenger of white-winged peace.

The Debate Opened.

Chairman Hitt's motion to suspend the rules was sustained by a vote of 175 to 10, and then, by common agreement, it was decided to allow each side thirty-five minutes for debate. Chairman Hitt opened the discussion in support of the resolutions. He stated that the fourth clause of the resolutions, pledging support to the President and requesting the intervention of his good offices with Spain, originally adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee at the suggestion of Congressman and Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, a member of the committee,

"IS NOT THIS WAR?"

Congressman Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, speaking on Spain's attitude.

was eliminated with his consent at the earnest request of the Cuban representatives. They were averse to the proposition of soliciting Spain for any concession whatever, being entirely satisfied to rest upon the accordance of belligerent rights, with which they are confident of being able to work out the ultimate success of their cause.

The declaration by both branches of Congress that a state of public war exists in Cuba gives the patriots a moral basis to stand upon far more potent, they say, than to request the President to intervene toward the accomplishment of a hopeless and barren task, since it is well understood that, after the long continued pleas and protests of the Cuban people against the cruelties and oppressions of the mother country that have hitherto gone unheeded, such intervention would be wholly in vain.

Origin of the Resolutions.

Mr. Hitt said that the resolutions he now asked the House to adopt had been considered with great care by the committee, and represented its matured conclusions after months devoted to the study of the question. The committee had not relied upon its own conceptions of the duty of this Government, but had consulted with some of the most eminent jurists and international lawyers as to the best course to adopt, consistent with right and justice and the peace of our own country.

Comparing the pending resolutions with those recently adopted by the Senate, Mr. Hitt said the first paragraph of the Senate resolutions was practically identical with that of the House. The second clause of the Senate proposition, requesting the President to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuba, was unwise. He added that Great Britain would not tolerate a request of that kind for the independence of one of her colonies. As to the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, there was no question. Our Consular reports proved it. The Cubans were desperate and unconquerable. There was no time in the ten years' war when they were in such a strong position as they are now.

Advantages Cubans Would Gain.

Spain held but one-third-possibly but one-fourth—the island, if we were neutral, as belligerents the Cubans, he said, could purchase in our markets as well as the Spaniards. At present we were bound to exercise diligence to prevent Cuban expeditions from leaving our ports.

Our cruisers had pursued the Hawkins and the Bermuda only the other day had been taken in New York harbor. He argued that Spain could take no offence. Spain recognized the confederacy before the battle of Bull Run. Belligerency, he said, would give Spain the right to search American vessels. But we could take care of that under the rules of international law.

The Senate Checked.

So far as the catholicity of the Cuban resolutions of to-day are concerned, the general rule has been reversed; for instead of being called upon to check the hasty and injudicious legislation of the House, the House seems to have acted as a check upon the upper chamber. The House resolutions being concurrent, like the Senate resolutions of February 28, will go into conference of both bodies, and it remains to be seen which will be accepted. The best judgment to-night is that the House text will find favor, be reported to the Senate at the earliest moment and adopted.

The reception of the House Cuban resolutions in the Senate was marked by a very unusual incident. The messenger from the House who carried the papers over to the Senate was compelled to read the entire resolutions because the text had no title. When the Secretary of the Senate re-read them, Mr. Morgan rose and objected to the informal conduct of the clerk from the House. It was a very trivial point, but it showed how jealous the Senators are of the boasted courtesy that once was supposed to be due the upper house. It has vanished like many other prerogatives of the official greatness in this Republic.

From a Friend of Cleveland.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, during the two previous Congresses

and a close and confidential friend of the President, gave the resolutions his cordial support. He said: "I am in favor of the adoption of the resolutions now under consideration. We are confronted by a serious and critical situation in Cuba. There must be a prompt change of the condition of affairs in that island, unless we are prepared to witness and become in part responsible for the extermination of the Cuban people. I am sure the citizens of the United States will not tolerate any such bloody and barbarous annihilation of a race almost in sight of our shores as that proclaimed by the present military ruler of Cuba. I am not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but I am ready to do all in my power consistent with the honor and integrity of our country to guarantee independence to the Cubans and to free the struggling patriots of that island from a relentless despotism."

Mr. McCreary declared that the wrongs of the American forefathers were not equal to the outrages perpetrated upon the Cubans by the Spanish rulers of that island. Mr. McCreary, with great vehemence, declared that the time had come when these barbarous atrocities must be stopped, and that this Government should interpose, regardless of the consequences that might follow.

The Butcher, Weyler.

Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, asserted that the time had come for positive action by the United States; that the most illustrious and humane military chieftain of Spain had been superseded in command of Cuba by a man who had properly earned the designation of "the Butcher," and Weyler had proclaimed his purpose to annihilate the Cubans. The patriots of Cuba appealed to the Mother of Republics to protect them against this human monster, and the Government should not hesitate an instant in extending its protection over the threatened Cubans.

Mr. Sulzer's Speech Checked.

The young New York Congressman was proceeding to say that if he had his way he would have the United States recognize the existence of the Cuban Republic. But the heavy rap of the Speaker's gavel, accompanied by the remark that "the gentleman's time has expired," cut off the further eloquence of Mr. Sulzer. He asked and obtained unanimous consent to complete his speech in the Congressional Record.

Closing the Speeches.

The other speech made in opposition to the resolutions was by Tucker, of Virginia. He based his opposition to the proposed action of the House upon his interpretation of international law.

Chairman Hitt closed the debate in a brief statement of the compelling reasons for immediate intervention on the part of the United States.

Gila monster of humanity, demanded that the members be put on record by calling the roll for the yeas and nays. In this demand Mr. Cummings was sustained, and the vote resulted in 283 yeas for the resolutions to 16 nays, representing the entire opposition. The yeas and nays vote was as follows:

HOPE FOR CONTINUED PEACE

To the Editor of the Journal: Silento infinito lo ocurrido in Barcelona referente a las utstf casa recibidas de los E. U. sobre la belligerencia de los Cubanos, pero espero que no iran mas lejos y que

A PRAYER AND A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the Journal. Los espiritus imparciales que no esten dominados por la fiebre del sensacionalismo o cegados por la pasion, no podran menos que reconocer la parcialidad manifiesta de la prensa Americana, al no haber tenido ni una palabra de protesta contra los rebeldes Cubanos que acaban de ahorcar al pacifico ciudadano Don Mariano Ulecia, por disponer la molienda en su Ingenio. Segun han publicado los periodicos la partida estaba mandada por el ciudadano Americano Jose M. Aguirre, puesto en libertad en la Habana hace pocos meses por las autoridades de la Ysla de Cuba.

ARTURO BALDASANO Y TOPETE, Spanish Consul-General.

[TRANSLATION.] Impartial spirits not dominated by the fever of sensacionalism or blinded by passion cannot but recognize the partiality shown by the American press in not having written a single word of protest against the Cuban rebels who have just hung a peaceful citizen, Mr. Mariano Ulecia, for ordering the grinding of cane on his plantation.

According to the newspapers the hand was commanded by an American citizen, Jose M. Aguirre, who had been liberated a few months before by the authorities of the island of Cuba.

After stating this you will not be surprised that I decline to be interviewed regarding the present case, although I do not wish to leave unsaid the hope I entertain that, in spite of all, unalterable peace shall continue between the United States and Spain, for which I fervently pray.

HOPE FOR CONTINUED PEACE

To the Editor of the Journal: Silento infinito lo ocurrido in Barcelona referente a las utstf casa recibidas de los E. U. sobre la belligerencia de los Cubanos, pero espero que no iran mas lejos y que

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.