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WAR SPIRIT IS HIGH

The Senate is Swept by a Flood of Feeling.

RESOLUTIONS WERE MANY

MR. RAWLINS'S RESOLUTION WAS FOR WAR OUTRIGHT.

MR. MASON MAKES A BURNING APPEAL

Thousands Press About the Chamber for Entrance and Cheer Those Who Stand for War--Mr. Frye's Resolution Says "Free Cuba."

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation—the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it—reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate to-day.

As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question, thousands of people flocked to the capitol, only a few of whom, comparatively, could gain admission to the galleries.

Within five minutes after the Senate convened Mr. Allen (Neb), introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, declaring war against the kingdom of Spain. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about the independence of the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye, of Maine, demanding that Cubans be made free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators.

This was the condition when the Vice-President recognized Mr. Mason, of Illinois, for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine Court of Inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evidenced by the storm of applause which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice-President Hobart had difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

THE FEELING INTENSE.

After Mr. Mason's speech the Senate passed seventy-four private pension bills and followed this order with eulogies on the late Senator Earle, of South Carolina, one of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Mr. Tillman, a long-time political opponent of General Earle.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont), from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Rawlins is as follows:

"Whereas, the war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue; and,

"Whereas, by the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and,

"Whereas, while our ship 'Maine' was at anchor in the harbor of Havana within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain at a place designated by her authority that ship and most of the men on board, in the service of their country by the explosion of a sub-marine mine were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and,

RESOLUTION FOR WAR.

"Whereas, the Kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the island of Cuba either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare; and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them there without making provision to shelter, clothe or feed them, thus wilfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands—by the slow and torturous process of starvation; and,

"Whereas, against these wrongs, against these revolting acts of inhumanity, this government has time and again made peaceful protest to the kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has brought to such dire distress and our repeated protests having been disregarded and our efforts of philanthropy having proved unavailing; and,

"Whereas, firmly convinced that further peaceful protest will prove equally in vain and that the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba and armed intervention in its behalf by this government will alone be effective for the redress of past and the prevention of future prongs; and,

"Whereas, while regretting the necessity—now imperious—for such action, but mindful of our duty to a neighboring people and to humanity and with a clear consciousness as to the justness of our cause and that our action will meet with the approving judgment of all civilized peoples,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby recognized and that war against the kingdom of Spain be and the same is hereby declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war to success."

MR. MASON'S ARRAIGNMENT.

Mr. Mason first spoke of the condition of affairs in Cuba and the pictures painted by those who had visited the island.

Speaking of the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Mason said:

"The battle-ship Maine, our gallant ship went down and 268 of our gallant citizen sailors with her. At the time, every citizen of the United States, familiar with the Spanish character, felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Suppose ninety of the sailors who were murdered had been United States Senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress or made up of judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began, or suppose each Senator had a son or a father there? Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators, ntey were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again, saying, we are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone and blood of your blood, we loved and died for the flag that shields you. What is to be our answer, shall we answer with money?

"Mr. President, I speak only for myself, and I am for war.

"But gentlemen may say: Don't say you are for war—say that you are for armed intervention which means war. I believe in calling things by their right name. If we believe that murdering our men, sinking our ship and lowering our flag is not cause for war say so, and refer it, as they did the Virginius affair, and allow our brothers to be sold like stock for gold. If it is a cause for war, let's assume the responsibility put upon us by the constitution, and say so, not only to Spain but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another. For God's sake let us not Spanishize our diplomacies but rather speak the truth and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine.

MR. MASON IS READY TO VOTE.

"We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary, that 'peace at any price' man cannot escape so. The law fixes the responsibility.

"The explosive was owned, located and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer. I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise and we cannot undertake to compel her.

"Let us awake! Shake off the Chinese narcotic, that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring 'peace at any price:' awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children, awake to glorious war that seeks to gain for us in treasure or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to set the Cuban flag in the sky for ever, and a war that will help us for generations to come, by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech, Mr. Morgan (Alabama) presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made of Congress' appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR EARLE.

At 2:15 p. m. Mr. Tillman (South Carolina) in accordance with previous notice, presented resolutions concerning the death of the late Joseph A. Earle, a Senator from South Carolina. Eulogies upon Senator Earle were delivered by Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Clay, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kenney, Mr. McEnery and Mr. Tillman.

One of the most remarkable eulogies ever delivered in the Senate was that pronounced by Mr. Tillman. In paying a brilliant tribute to the late Senator, Mr. Tillman said he felt that if he failed to pay it the history of the fame and virtues of General Earle would lack the important testimony which he alone could give.

Mr. Tillman then reviewed what he said was one of the most remarkable political campaigns ever waged—that for the gubernatorial nomination in the

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE PRESIDENT SAYS "STOP!"

Mr. McKinley Some Days Ago Made a Peremptory Demand Upon Spain to this Effect, and Spain's Answer is Expected in the Next Few Days, and President Will Hold this Ground.

REED TO BE OVERWHELMED.

The President Will Not be Swerved From His Purpose by Adverse Criticism.

THE HOUSE IN A FERMENT

It Seems Apparent that the Republican Majority Can No Longer be Controlled by What is Known as the Conservative Element Led by the Speaker--Groups of Members in a State of Excitement Were to be Seen on Every Side--Yet Conservative Members Look for an Early Subsidence of Feeling--Captain Sigsbee Meets the President--

SYNOPSIS OF TO-DAYS WAR-STORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 29.—SENATOR RAWLINS, OF UTAH, INTRODUCED A JOINT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA AND DECLARING WAR AGAINST SPAIN.

SENATOR FORAKER OFFERED A RESOLUTION FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

SENATOR FRYE INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION RECITING THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT, IN HIS DISCRETION, TO TAKE STEPS TO DRIVE THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES FROM THE ISLAND OF CUBA, AND TO SECURE THE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ISLAND. THE FORAKER, RAWLINS AND FRYE RESOLUTIONS WENT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE POPULISTS AND SILVER REPUBLICANS OF BOTH HOUSES HELD A CONFERENCE TODAY, AND IT RESULTED IN RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED BY SENATOR ALLEN IN THE SENATE, AND REPRESENTATIVE BELL IN THE HOUSE, DECLARING FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT DECIDED NOT TO SEND TO CONGRESS TODAY HIS CONTEMPLATED MESSAGE ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO FEED STARVING CUBANS ON A LARGER SCALE THAN HERETOFORE.

THE SENATE PASSED A JOINT RESOLUTION ADMITTING FREE OF DUTY MILITARY SUPPLIES SECURED ABROAD.

THE RUMORS THAT THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE CABINET, ARE AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET EXPRESS THE BELIEF THAT THE COUNTRY WILL INDORSE THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN POLICY.

SENATOR MASON SPOKE VEHEMENTLY ON THE CUBAN QUESTION, AND AROUSED THE GALLERIES TO ENTHUSIASM.

IT IS INTIMATED THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND TO CONGRESS WITHIN TEN DAYS, THE CORRESPONDENCE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS NOW WITH SPAIN. A CRISIS IS EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSH INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE A JOINT RESOLUTION, DECLARING WAR WITH SPAIN.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Congress and the Cabinet divided attention to-day on the Spanish situation. In Congress the feeling which began to take form after the President's conservative and pacific message on the Maine report was submitted yesterday, found open expression to-day in resolutions proposing a declaration of war, recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention and other decisive and war-like steps against Spain and in conferences of Republicans having for their object the over-ruling of the Speaker if necessary to get prompt action. Both on the floor, in the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and in the corridors, there was little else discussed than the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. Every Senator and member was furnished with a copy of the testimony sent to Congress yesterday, and every person who could procure a copy read the printed pages. Every group of Senators in the cloak room talked of Cuba. Constant and continual conferences were held, and all recognized the seriousness of the situation.

On the House side it was apparent that the Republican majority could no longer be controlled by what is known as the Conservative element lead by the Speaker. Groups of members in a state of excitement were to be seen on every hand. In each cloak room there were members listening eagerly while portions of the Maine testimony were read. Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs grouped together and discussed plans and possible future proceedings. It was generally acknowledged that a serious condition had arisen; that a crisis was near. It was the opinion of some of the Conservative members that in a day or two the feeling would subside.

A SENSITIVE SITUATION.

Much depends upon the next few days. That Congress will not long remain inactive if decided action is not taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that the talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill feeling. The House to-day proceeded to do business without outbreak or without dramatic incident, but no such quiet can be promised to-morrow when the Naval bill is being considered.

The day closed with a prospect that the committees to whom were referred the Maine correspondence will act soon possibly before the end of the week.

The Cabinet meeting to-day developed nothing new. The President remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty and adverse criticism which it is asserted is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation, or ignorance of the President's purpose will not be permitted to swerve him from the course he has planned. As already stated in the Associated Press, the President some days ago made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the concentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested. This statement is made by unquestionable authority, and since that demand was communicated to Spain the President has not taken a step backward or allowed himself to be persuaded into modifying it in the least particular. Spain's final reply to this demand it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid and may be reasonably expected within the next few days. Should these demands be rejected there is the highest authority for stating that the President would not hesitate a moment as to his future course, but would immediately lay the whole record before Congress and be guided by its instructions. As a preliminary step toward peace it has been proposed to Spain, though this last proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the Cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties.

SPAIN SUGGESTED ARMISTICE.

The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either this country or Spain though there is no doubt that Spain suggested an armistice. What terms of peace will be acceptable to the President cannot be stated but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual independence of the Cubans.

There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative.

The Army and Navy Departments continue to show many evidences of activity but there was not that extreme energy of preparations apparent last week. Capt. Sigsbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and at the close of office hours, the Secretary accompanied Captain Sigsbee to the White House and presented him to the President. Mr. Long says that no determination has been reached thus far as to Captain Sigsbee's next assignment. A board is considering what should be done with the wreck of the Maine. At first it seemed possible to save some part of the ship, and certainly the big guns and turrets. But this has been about abandoned, and the board now sitting is expected to report to Secretary Long in a day or two on what final steps shall be taken. It is probable that what remains of the wreck will be abandoned. The Navy Department made no further purchases of foreign ships to-day, although the Naval attaches abroad continue to make inspection of ships at the several yards.

A significant conference was held during the day between representatives of the War and Navy Departments to determine whether New Orleans, Mobile, or Tampa was best adapted as a base of operations, both military and naval, in the event of war. The representative of the Navy is Captain Barker, Naval Aide to Secretary Long, and for the Army Colonel Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Army.

The examination is particularly directed toward ascertaining railroad facilities from all sections of the country leading to the points on the gulf named above. No determination has yet been reached on the subject.

A GULF BASE OF SUPPLIES.

Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the Navy, has about completed the preliminary arrangements necessary to the fitting out and manning of a floating hospital ship for use in case of war. He has several vessels in mind which he believes well adapted for this purpose but none has been purchased as yet.

The formal report of the Medical Board of Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron that sat in Admiral Sicard's case shows that he was suffering from what is technically known as 'chronic malaria.' It was upon the report of this board that the Admiral was relieved of his command and granted six months leave of absence.

The Ordnance Bureau is actively at work preparing for the armament of the yachts and tugs which have just been acquired by purchase by the Navy, and by a loan from the Treasury Department. On the tugs and yachts the Ordnance Bureau will install such six pounders as may be available for the purpose, while on the cutters will be put some four inch and several six pounders, all of the rapid fire class.

It was stated at the Navy Department that the steam yacht Giralda, just purchased by Spain, cost that government probably $350,000. She is not regarded as a very formidable acquisition to the Spanish Navy, as she is inferior to the Mayflower, the yacht bought by Secretary Long about two weeks ago. The Giralda was constructed on the Clyde.

At the War Department the most important development of the day, was the announcement that the Twenty-fifth Regiment of infantry, now stationed at Montana, would be transferred to Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment is composed entirely of colored troops who have been located in the northwest for a number of years. Their stay in the Gulf climate will prepare them for any service in Cuba, should this be necesasry. The troops will first go to Key West. It may be that the Department will keep some of them there, and send only a portion of the regiment to Tortugas, but this has not been determined definitely.

The Ordnance officials of the Army, report that the firms which have been given contracts for supplying ammunition, guns, projectiles, and gun carriages are keeping well to their promises in the matter of supplying these munitions of war on time, and they are being hurried to the fortifications needing them.

A LETTER TO LEE

An Anonymous Story of the Explosion.

THREE MYSTERIOUS MEN

A CONNECTED NARRATIVE OF HOW THEY WORKED.

WERE PAID BY MERCHANTS OF HAVANA

This Letter Was Inclosed in the Report as a Part of the Evidence of Henry Drain--The Facts Are Not Verified by General Lee.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—An interesting feature of the published report of the Maine testimony, issued from the government printing office to-day, was the famous anonymous letter mentioned in the evidence of Henry Drain, the clerk of the American Consulate at Havana. The letter was received by General Lee a few days after the Maine disaster. It is dated February 18th, 1898, and signed "An Admirer."

It is in Spanish, written apparently by a fairly well educated person. The certified translation is as follows:

"It should be remembered that at dawn of the day of the terrible catastrophe an individual was killed in a small boat, together with another who was found wounded and a prisoner. They were going about the cruisers Maine and Alphonso XI., and as the said individuals are of the worst antecedents as harbor thieves, I have interested myself in investigating what connection this occurrence could have had with the explosion of the Maine and I have discovered that those two men, together with another, who is called Pepe Taco, had bought in a hardware store in Mercaderes street, called La Marina, a hose such as is used by divers, and that the three left Regla in a small boat, which they placed under the wharves of Santa Catalina, and they were loitering about more than an hour and a half, while Pepe Taco, who is a corker and a diver, probably the best in these parts, did the work to bring about the explosion of the Maine. With the data I went to Regla and discovered that the family of the dead man who lived in the utmost misery in a house in Rodriguez Batista street, had moved to a well furnished one on Gelabert street. There I learned that they had agreed with some merchants of Muralla street, for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of $6,000—$2,000 in advance and the other $4,000 after seeing the result. But as they did not come out of the adventure very well, having been attacked when they were retiring, the result of which was the death of one, who left his teeth in the boat and another one wounded, the third one has not presented himself to collect the rest of the money, and it could be probably secretly done that, by paying him the rest that the others will not now pay him, he would declare truth of all this. The one whom I called the third is the diver Pepe Toco, who is wounded, who is no doubt afraid to present himself to collect the rest. In Muralla street, they tell me was the place where the business was arranged with Messrs. Garcia Corunjedo, Villasuso, Maribona and others whom I do not remember. The man who is arrested is being administered morphine constantly to see if he will die and not give evidence, so as not, they express it, to spoil the affair after it has come off so much to their taste.

"I certify that the above is a true copy.

(Signed) (A. MARIX,
"Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, and Judge Advocate."

Drain, the consular clerk, stated in his evidence that an effort was made to ascertain the authenticity of this letter, although the Consulate was handicapped, having no secret fund. Witness discovered, however, that the name Pepe Taco, must have been a mistake as the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion took place. Witness thought the name should have been Pepe Barquin, who had died a couple days after the explosion.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Baltimore Whiteashed Savannah by a Score of 7 to 0.

Savannah, Ga., March 29.—Baltimore whitewashed Savannah today. Score:

Savannah	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 *—7

Batteries: Herbert, Stultz, Chance and Ballantyne; Hughes, Nops and Clarke.

PROGRESSIVE AURORA.

Aurora, N. C., March 29.—(Special.)—Mr. J. B. Whitehurst has rebuilt his saw mill and barrel factory which were burned some months ago. The barrel factory has a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 barrels per day.

The Cherry Improvement Company is building an iron building for a foundry and machine shop. They are manufacturing a great many of their combined harrows and cultivators.

A very large Irish potato crop has been planted.

MR. CANDLER'S PENSION.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—(Special.)—Pension granted to-day. Restoration, James M. Candler, Marshall, N. C.