

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR

THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

Spain's Responsibility for the Destruction of the Maine—House and Senate, By Joint Resolution, Demand that Spain at Once Relinquish Its Authority in Cuba and Withdraw Its Land and Naval Forces Therefrom

Washington, April 19.—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 which it has dealt with in a third of a century.

The Cuban resolution was passed, and will be sent to the President this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll calls in both Houses, and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conferees showed a determination on the part of the House not to yield a single point, and it was only after a long consultation with the House leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the Senate resolution, which declared that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. The resolution as finally adopted is that reported from the Senate committee of 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 tomorrow.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, April 18.—Shortly after the Senate convened this morning Senator Rawlins, of Utah, presented a legal argument upon the question whether the authority to recognize a foreign nation rested exclusively with the President. Senator Rawlins was given only slight attention, as within a minute after he began to speak the action of the House on the Senate Cuban resolutions was whispered about the chamber, and that immediately became the sole topic of interest.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, presented, and had referred to the naval committee, a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. Sigbee.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

At 2:35 p. m. the Cuban resolution, adopted by the Senate Saturday night and agreed to today, with certain amendments, was laid before the Senate.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, in order that the Senate might settle the question, moved to concur in the House resolutions. The motion was defeated—32 to 46.

Senator Davis then moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment to the house resolution, and that the President of the Senate appoint its conferees.

THE SENATE INSISTS.

The first part of Senator Davis's motion was agreed to, but the second part, after a rather heated debate, was defeated—34 to 43.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was then resumed, but in a short time the clerk of the House of Representatives presented to the Senate the House notification that the House had insisted upon its amendments and asked for a conference. The message was at once laid before the Senate.

Senator Allen asked for a division of the question, and the conference was agreed to.

A CONFERENCE AGREED TO.

There was some discussion about the appointment of conferees, the Senators favoring free Cuba saying the majority ought to be represented on the conference. Messrs. Allen, Hoar, White, Thurston, Teller, Stewart and Pasco discussed the parliamentary precedents.

After an animated discussion the latter part of Senator Davis's motion was agreed to.

The Vice President appointed us conferees on the part of the Senate Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan.

The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

The long waited for situation, the return of the conferees, came at 8.10 p. m. There was a visible stir in the galleries as the chairman of the conference committee, Senator Davis, of Minnesota, rose to present the report and make his statement to the Senate. By this time nearly every Senator was in his seat, and the interest became intense as it was whispered about that an agreement had been reached. Senator Davis said in conformity with the instructions of the Senate the conferees met a like committee from the House, and that after a full and free discussion he had to report that the conferees had failed to reach an agreement. There was intense silence. It was the unexpected that had happened, and then a half sigh was heard over the crowded galleries that all the eloquence, the logic and the exhaustive presentation of every phase of the pending proposition must go for naught.

TWO FATEFUL WORDS, "ARE AND."

Senator Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the House resolution as amended, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are and" in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent." He said the majority of the conferees had agreed to waive the Teller amendment providing that the words above mentioned be inserted, but the Senate conferees were met with refusal to so agree, and he reluctantly reported the same to the Senate.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, then offered a motion to insist upon the Senate resolution, whereupon Senator Morgan of Alabama, said in a loud voice he had not yielded the Republic of Cuba as a member of the conference committee.

THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

April 19.—The conferees on the Cuban resolution reached an agreement at 1.10 a. m., which is to restore the words "are and" in the first paragraph, and to eliminate the Teller amendment recognizing the insurgent Government entirely. The first paragraph will be as it passed the Senate.

At 1.14 a. m. Senator Davis presented the conference report.

The conference report has been adopted by the Senate—42 to 35.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority over the island of Cuba, and withdraw its naval and land forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, 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 battle ship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew while on a 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,

Resolved first, That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second, That it is the 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 hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim 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.

The Senate at 1.50 a. m. adjourned.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic

Cures Fever
In One Day.

House Awake Echoes

With Patriotic Songs.

WHILE AWAY TIME WHILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISCUS CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Messrs. Bartlett and Brumm Apologize to the House—Much Satisfaction That Differences Between the Gentlemen Are Settled Satisfactorily.

Washington, April 18.—The House met at 10 o'clock this morning in accordance with the recess taken Saturday morning.

Mr. Dingley moved an adjournment, which was carried. The regular session, therefore, began at 12 o'clock. During the two hours intervening, a lot of hard work was done on both sides. Speaker Reed summoned his lieutenants to his room, and the situation was earnestly discussed. Shortly before 12 o'clock Senator Hanna appeared on the floor of the House and had a consultation with General Grosvenor, of Ohio.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, and soon afterward the clerk of the Senate announced the passage of the House Cuban resolution, with Senate amendments.

As soon as the reading was concluded, Mr. Dingley moved concurrence in the Senate amendment, with an amendment striking out the clause in the first resolution, which recognized the independence of the existing republic, so that the first paragraph of the Senate amendment would read: "First—That the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent."

Upon his motion, Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question, which cut off debate. The vote was 179 to 150.

Fourteen Republicans broke party lines and voted no. One Populist, Howard (Ala.), voted aye with the Republicans.

An interesting passage at arms occurred between Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, which afforded excitement for both sides.

Mr. Sherman (Rep. N. Y.) who had been selected as a referee in the controversy between Messrs. Bartlett (Dem. Ga.) and Brumm (Rep. Pa.), over the sensational personal encounter of last Wednesday, then read a statement to which both had subscribed. The apology to the House was made through Mr. Sherman, who stated that the matter had been adjusted satisfactorily to both gentlemen, and that both had apologized. This honorable settlement of the difficulty which had been the subject of comment among the members for several days was received with general expressions of approval. The House then quieted down and proceeded under the call of commit-

tees to the consideration of minor matters.

At 3:40 p. m., the resolutions were returned to the House with the Senate's decision to non-concur. Mr. Dingley moved that the House insist upon its amendment and ask for a conference.

Upon this motion he demanded the previous question.

This time the Democrats cheered and the galleries joined in the demonstration. As the previous question cut off debate the speaker ordered the roll called.

The responses on the roll call were followed closely for further defections from the Republican side, but there were no acquisitions. In fact two of the Republicans who voted against the motion to concur with an amendment on the last vote.

The announcement of the defeat of the motion—148 to 173—was the signal for another demonstration on the Republican side.

Mr. Dingley's motion to insist and ask for a conference was then agreed to without division.

The House then took short recesses until 8 o'clock.

Nothing was done until 8:45 p. m. when the clerk of the Senate announced the disagreement of the Senate to the House amendment and the appointment of conferees.

While the House was awaiting a half hundred of the representatives gathered in the lobby in the rear of the hall and awoko the echoes with patriotic songs.

The battle hymn of the republic was sung by General Henderson, of Iowa.

"Dixie" and other songs were sung, led by some of the ex-Confederates, and then in tremendous volume, the corridors rang with an improvisation "Hang General Weyer on the Sour Apple Tree As We Go Marching on."

The war spirit was reflected in the songs.

At 9:35 p. m. the House was officially notified of the Senate's section further insisting.

Mr. Adams (Rep. of Pa.), as soon as the report of disagreement had been read, moved that the House still further insist upon its amendments and request a further conference.

Again Mr. Bromwell moved that the house recede from its disagreements.

The motion was again lost, 144-177.

Mr. Adams' motion was then agreed to without division.

The speaker again appointed Messrs. Adams, Heatwole and Dismore conferees.

A recess was then taken until 11 o'clock. At that hour the house took another recess until 11:30 p. m. to give the conferees another opportunity to meet.

At 11:30 p. m. the House was formally notified of the action of the Senate and another recess until 12 o'clock was taken immediately. At midnight the House recessed until 12:30 a. m. to await the action of the conferees. In the House as soon as the conference report had been presented, Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report and upon that motion he demanded the previous question.

The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off the debate and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Johnson (Rep. of Ind.) both appealed for a few minutes time.

Mr. Adams refused to yield time for debate owing to the lateness of the hour.

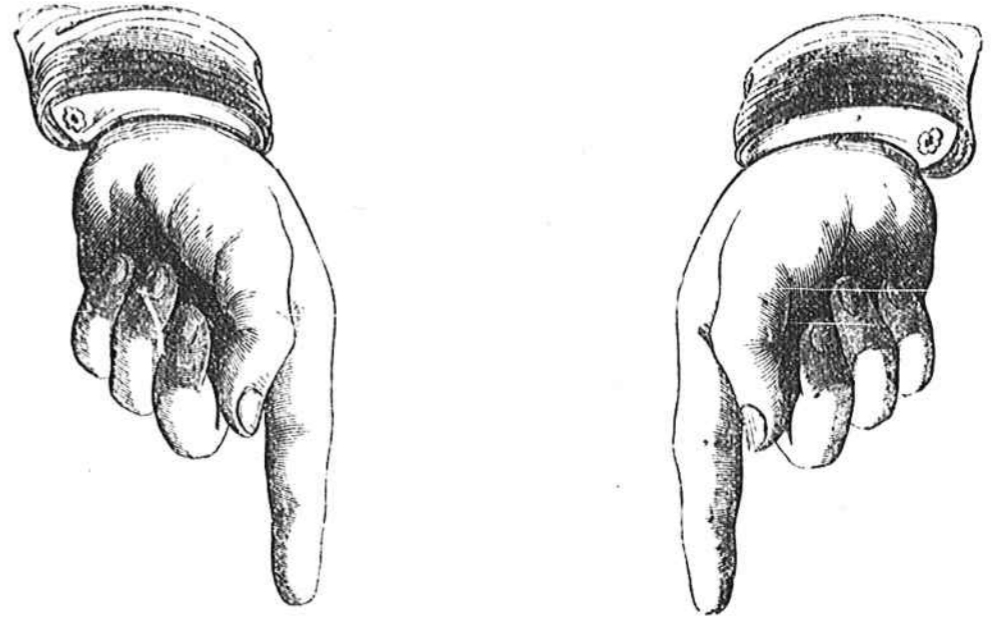
Mr. Johnson protested indignantly. Mr. Bailey demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called.

The previous question was ordered, 71-121.

Democrats and Republicans alike are voting aye on conference report in the House and it will be adopted with only a few negative votes.

The first roll call showed 293 ayes and 5 nyes.

The conference report was adopted by the House, 310-5. Great applause. The House adjourned at 2:48 a. m.



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