

SCENES IN SENATE.

Unparalleled in Its History—  
The Lie Passed.

McKINLEY  
SEVERELY SCORED.

Washington, April 15.—The Senate of the United States is still in the throes of discussion of the Hispano-American crisis.

While the Senate talks, the people of the country—the civilized world—await its verdict.

That verdict will be returned, in accordance with an agreement reached late to night, some time during the legislative day of tomorrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday.

After the debate had continued for eight hours to day, an effort was made to reach an agreement to begin the vote upon all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, and in the confused colloquy among Senators there was made manifest for the first time a disposition to filibuster.

Mr. Caffery (La.) although disclaiming any intention to delay action unduly, objected to any agreement to the fixing of a time to vote.

The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Mr. Wellington (Md.) entered a motion to adjourn. This was defeated by the decisive vote of 61 to 10. The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached indicated a determination on the part of those Senators who desire immediate action to endeavor to force the Senate to remain in continuous session either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specified time in the future, to be measured by hours.

At 8 o'clock to night another effort was made to reach an agreement to adjourn; but it, too was unavailing.

The scene in the Senate this afternoon as the war of words was being waged was a memorable one. This will pass into history as one of the great days of the Senate. Through galleries looked down upon the half circular chamber below, where were assembled scores of men who had written pages of American history. With one exception, every member of the Senate was there, and the exception (Mr. Walthall of Mississippi) was confined to his bed ill. Among the distinguished audience were a hundred or more of the members of the House of Representatives, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the President's Cabinet and others eminent in the life of the country.

It was an inspiring, an historic scene, and one rarely witnessed even in this country of great and notable assemblages. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the brilliant orators who addressed the Senate rose to and even surpassed their best previous efforts.

The debate, beginning at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock, continued until far into the night, and yet the throngs remained as if held under some spell.

Amid all the talk, however, it is not apparent that a single vote on the main question has been changed. The minds of Senators are made up as clearly as is America's case against Spain.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

A sensational incident, not really growing out of the debate upon the pending question occurred at 9:25 to-night. During a personal squabble Mr. Wellington (Md.) charged Mr. Money (Miss) with speaking in the Senate as the agent of a New York newspaper.

Mr. Money was on his feet. He was standing in the rear of the Democratic benches, about fifty feet away from Mr. Wellington, who with flushed face, occupied a conspicuous position immediately to the left of the vice president's chair.

"Mr. President, I want to correct the Senator from Maryland," he observed. "The remark that he just made is absolutely untrue."

"I want to say to the Senator from Mississippi that the Journal had said that it's commissioners had returned," replied Mr. Wellington.

"I do not care what the Journal said," retorted Mr. Money.

Mr. Wellington—"If there is any untruth in the statement it was made by the newspaper."

"I am correcting you, not the Journal," retorted Mr. Money.

"I say the remark you make is not true."

"I make the remark as the Journal gave it," again retorted Mr. Wellington, doggedly.

"Then make it on your own responsibility," cried Mr. Money, his whole frame quivering with suppressed emotion, his arm outstretched defiantly toward the Senator from Maryland.

"I do make it on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Wellington like a flash.

"Then you lie!" came from the Mississippi Senator so quickly that it sounded like an echo or crack of a pistol after the flash of the explosion.

The Senate was electrified. Senators looked at each other in blank

amazement and the galleries rose en masse and leaned over as the two Senators faced each other.

"I call the gentleman to order. If the gentleman can indulge in that kind of conversation on the floor of the Senate," said Mr. Wellington, as he resumed walking toward his antagonist, "I can stand it as well as he can."

By this time all was confusion. The vice president was rapping for order and Senators had risen to their feet. But the two Senators still called to each other in defiant tones, that rang out above the din.

"Come outside and make it!" cried Mr. Money.

"Very well, then," retorted Mr. Wellington.

"Come now," said Mr. Money, beckoning.

The Senate will be in order," called out Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Wilson (Wn) broke the tension at this point by stepping forward into the centre aisle, and asking, in a bland voice, whether "a declaration of war would be in order." The Senators and the galleries laughed heartily at this sally, and meantime friends of the bellicose Senators surrounded them and led them away into the cloak rooms.

Subsequently Mr. Money apologized to the Senate for using unparliamentary language.

In the general debate Senator Tillman made a strong speech.

He counselled against haste in such a crisis. "There is to be war, in any event," he declared, unless Spain ignominiously backs down."

He thought that party lines should be forgotten and that we should all stand as Americans to make Cuba free.

Mr. Tillman said it was the suspicion of double-dealing that surrounded the message of the President which needed the Senate to make the cause of the war clear as sunshine. He said he wished to God he had no suspicion of dark dealing and midnight plotting.

"We are even threatened with a veto if we dare proclaim the independence of Cuba," he declared. He made the direct charge that the House and Senate had practically agreed upon the form of a resolution to be presented simultaneously to both bodies pending the reception of the message.

Mr. Tillman strongly arraigned the bondholders, and said that the whole world is becoming a slave to them. In conclusion, he said:

"War is inevitable whatever resolution is passed. My people do not want war. God knows they would rather have peace. They have seen the horrors of war. But the great fellow-feeling of sympathy has gone out to the men of the Maine, and the lighted fuse which caused the explosion of a bomb under the Maine, has been relighted, and the blood of revolutionary sires, crying through the men of South Carolina, demand justice for the assassins who sent our brave sailors to an untimely death."

Situation in Spain.

Don Carlos' Attitude, The Pretender to the Throne Threatens to Make Trouble.

Madrid, April 14—via Bayonne, France, April 15.—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet to-day has confirmed the general belief, which has been prevalent here since yesterday, that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone after official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here and creates much excitement.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war, rather than tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

Another factor, undoubtedly, is 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 immediate 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."

"If the glove which Washington has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid, I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, wretched in that I cannot partake in the struggle other than by prayers and by influence of my name."

"But if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of government from those who are unworthy to hold them and we will occupy their places."

Madrid, April 15.—The utterances of General Fitzhugh Lee on his return to the United States, regarding the Maine, etc., are violently denounced here.

General Weyler reiterates that the letter of which he is said to be the author, referred to by General Lee, is apocryphal.

It is announced here that, in spite of the armistice, the insurgents continue their incursions, and it is added that the government has received news to the effect that new filibustering expeditions are being organized in Florida, their destination being the Island of Cuba.

THE SENATE ACTS.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AFTER A LONG SESSION.

Washington, April 16.—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 to-night.

White the vote was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notices of disorder—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by 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 to-night 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 by the House of Representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled, even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

IMPASSIONED ELOQUENCE.

No less than twenty-five Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana, 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 save one, Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair, and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote.

The test vote, quite naturally, was on the amendment offered by Mr. 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:

Yeas—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5.

Nays—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:

Yeas—Republican, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67.

Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

RESOLUTION AS PASSED.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the Senate is as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and Republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval 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 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 two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to 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 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

First. That the people 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 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 the actual service of the United States the military 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 assert their determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Views of a European Diplomat.

Patriotism That is Worthy of a Better Government.

London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says:

The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented.

Some popular bull fighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defense of their fatherland.

I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name or nationality—who said:

"Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and success is still possible. Personally, I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace, because the excitement on both sides the Atlantic is too strong to be opposed successfully by the government. But what I am certain of is this: There will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word. Hostilities will end almost as they begin, because Europe will mediate between the belligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to peace with honor for both sides. It is then that the marked moderation of the Spanish government will bear fruit."

"The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy."

The ministers appear certain that their moderate, peaceful policy, which has made a good impression in Europe, will sooner or later bear good fruit and that the prospect of peace is not yet disposed of. At all events negotiations between the representatives of the powers continue and great hopes are placed in them."

OUTRAGE BY SPANIARDS.

United States Consulate at Malaga Attacked by a Mob.

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the street.

The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

London, April 18.—It is reported in the city that the government of Spain has been in communication with leading financial houses here, including the Rothschilds, in an effort to raise a loan of £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) on the security of the Almaden mines. The Rothschilds decline to confirm the rumor.

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How it Looks in Washington.

The Situation Reviewed by a Well Informed Resident.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The Spanish "manana" (to-morrow) has been entirely too conspicuous in Washington during the week just passed. It may not be true that the administration is scheming for further delay, but it is quite certain that it did nothing to try to prevent the waste of four precious days by Senators in talking without saying anything that had not been said before by themselves or by others. It is equally certain that the Spanish who were most anxious for delaying the final vote upon the resolution authorizing the use of the army and navy and the militia of the several states to force the Spanish out of Cuba were those who have stuck the closest to Mr. McKinley since the Cuban business began, and the same crowd, now that the Senate has adopted a resolution differing from the House resolution in several particulars, notably the recognition of Cuban independence, are trying to secure more delay by bringing about a deadlock between the House and Senate. What could have been done in an hour has been dragged along an entire week. It is enough to make men suspect trickery somewhere, even if they can't exactly locate it.

Mr. McKinley claims that he is anxious to go right ahead and drive the Spaniards out of Cuba just as soon as Congress clothes him with the necessary authority, and it may be that he is, but the action of Hanna and his peace-at-any-price associates in the Senate in scheming in every conceivable manner to get delay will make the claim doubted by some until actual proof is given by orders to the fleet at Key West and the soldiers now being gathered at Southern ports. Every way one turns he's confronted by an "if," just now. If Mr. McKinley acts upon that resolution he will please the country; if he should exercise his constitutional right to hold it ten days before signing it, he would rouse the country to a state of indignation.

Nothing manlier nor truer has been said during this session of Congress than the reply of Representative Bailey, of Texas, to the taunt that he had lost his head, when he hotly replied to what he characterized as ungentlemanly interruptions on the part of Representative Dabzell, of Philadelphia. "That a man may lose his temper under very great provocation," said Mr. Bailey, "is a very natural thing; but men may lose their tempers and still not lose their heads. But if in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads. I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self respect by submitting to one."

Senator Money apologized to the Senate for having been unparliamentary in calling Senator Wellington a liar when the latter charged that the former had gone to Cuba as agent for a newspaper, but he did not and has not apologized to Wellington. On the contrary, he took especial pains to emphasize his personal responsibility outside of the Senate chamber for the language. There is probably not a man in the Senate who is so absolutely friendless as Wellington, and it is all his own fault too. It seems impossible for him to let an opportunity go by to make a monkey of himself. He alone of all the Senators said in his speech that we have no reason or cause to fight Spain.

Although there have been all sorts of denials concerning an attempted European intervention by force at the last minute to prevent the U. S. taking Cuba away from Spain, it is a fact that members of the administration have been sounded by European diplomats for the purpose of ascertaining how a bluff at forcible intervention on the part of the so-called "concerted powers" of Europe would be received. To the credit of the men who were approached it can be stated that every one of them promptly replied that any bluff of that kind would be at once called—that it would be an infringement on the Monroe doctrine that would not, could not, be tolerated by any American administration. Archbishop Ireland took that view from the first, and informed the Pope that the U. S. would brook no European interference; that whatever could be accomplished by European influence would be in Spain. The Archbishop, who was in Washington for about ten days, has gone away thoroughly convinced that American occupation of Cuba is now absolutely sure to come. He has so informed the Pope, and it is believed has suggested that the Pope endeavor to persuade Spain to peaceably surrender Cuba and not wait to be driven out.

Fitz Lee hasn't lost any of the hard horse sense for which his friends have so long admired him. He couldn't avoid the impromptu serenade given him when he first arrived in Washington, but when invited to a reception to be held in his honor by Union and Confederates he declined. Wise Fitz Lee knows that the pressure that is being brought to bear in favor of his being put in command of the troops to be sent to Cuba has already aroused political jealousy, and he will not give them a chance to say he is trying to push

himself. He has been assigned a room in the Department of State, in order that the administration may avail itself of his knowledge of Cuban affairs so long as it may be necessary.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, April 13.—Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, will to-morrow introduce an administration bill, authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 60,000 men. It will be considered at once by the committee and its passage expedited as rapidly as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the President's approval.

Its terms will authorize the President to call on the various States for quotas in making up the aggregate. By reading in this way, instead of specifically looking to calling out the various State militia, will avoid several embarrassing technicalities, one being the constitutional inhibition on sending State militia out of the country, while volunteers so called for can be ordered anywhere.

It is likely that if the situation develops into such grave proportions as is now expected, a second call for 100,000 volunteers will be issued by the President. The necessity for this immense number, however, it is not clear to the military authorities at this time.

The draft of the present war measure has just been framed by the war department officials, and the leading members of the military committee have already conferred with the war department authorities on the necessity of this line, the latter having announced that a maximum of \$80,000 volunteers would be sufficient at this time.

The Spanish minister at Washington has contracted with the Plant Steamship to carry the Spanish residents of Tampa, Fla., to Habana. A majority of them are men who have volunteered for service in the Spanish army in the event of war.

"Rust,"

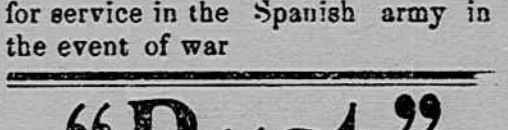
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