

# HOUSE TAKES ACTION.

### Resolution Passes by 322 Votes to 19.

## INTERVENE AT ONCE.

An Official Note of the Madrid Cabinet Declares the Policy Set Forth in the President's Message an Interference in Spain's Internal Affairs—Crack Liners St. Louis and St. Paul Bought.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The House of Representatives Wednesday by a vote of 322 to 19, and after one of the most exciting days in its history, adopted a resolution which is regarded virtually as a declaration of war against Spain.

The resolution directs the President to intervene at once and stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of establishing, by the free action of the people of Cuba, a stable and independent government on the island. The President is authorized to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry out the purposes of the resolution. The democratic members of the foreign affairs committee reported a minority resolution declaring for armed intervention and the recognition of the Cuban republic. The scene in the House was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed there, and at one time a free fight seemed imminent.

**The Resolution.**  
"Whereas this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 263 of our seamen.

"Resolved, &c. That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the extent and purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution."

The Senate committee on foreign relations reported to the Senate a resolution demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority in Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from the island. The President is directed and authorized to use the army and navy of the United States to enforce the demand, and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several States. The minority members of the committee presented a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban republic. No action was taken on the majority resolution. An elaborate report justifying intervention and charging Spain with the responsibility for the destruction of the battleship Maine was submitted by the committee.

Despatches from Madrid state that the Spanish government is playing a waiting game, either with a view of permitting the hostility of this country to take expression in some overt or concrete form, or with a

# The War Situation.

A cabinet council at Madrid Thursday, presided over by the Queen Regent, summoned the Spanish Cortes to meet next week. The Spanish Minister at Washington regards this action as a step in the direction of a peaceful solution, but does not explain the significance of it. While it may mean a further concession on the part of Spain, even to the extent of surrendering Cuba for an indemnity, the assembling of the Cortes may, on the other hand, foreshadow more vigorous measures for war than Spain has hitherto adopted. The government and the press at Madrid have but slight hopes of peace.

President McKinley is earnestly opposed to the immediate recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, as he made known in his message, but he has not said that he would veto such a proposition if it formed a part of the intervention resolutions. He stands ready to execute the will of Congress.

Spain is preparing to make another appeal to the powers. It is doubtful, however, whether any effective intervention from that quarter can be secured at this time. It is known that the representatives of foreign governments in Washington take exceptions to certain features of the presentation of the case against Spain by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, especially to that paragraph which emphasizes, if it does not elaborate, the Monroe doctrine, but as this report of the committee does not require governmental ratification, simply becoming a part of the record, the powers have no basis for formal protest.

After a naval demonstration before Havana and possibly the seizure of the customs-house by the United States—events which do not now seem remote—it is suggested that one or more of the European powers—England or France or Russia—may offer to mediate between this country and Spain. This mediation would necessarily, if accepted, be based upon the independence of Cuba and the assumption of her debt by this country and would mean the virtual surrender of Spain before war had actually been precipitated. The suggestion is largely speculative and may be rendered wholly impracticable by the occurrences of the next few days.

The strongest evidence of the approach of war is presented at the War and Navy Departments, where all movements or contemplated movements are now vigilantly guarded.

## SPANIARDS DID IT.

### Officials at Havana Were Cognizant of the Plans to Blow Up the Maine.

Consul General Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour late Tuesday. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied. "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain General was."

General Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana.

The Consul General did not arrive at the Capitol until five o'clock. He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the one or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him, but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations he was recognized and given a hearty handclapping. He responded with a bow and smile, and hastened into the committee room.

## Spain Advised to Declare War.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

# IN CONGRESS.

### How the Message Was Received by the Law Makers.

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

### Senator Butler Introduced a Resolution Demanding the Immediate Evacuation of the Island By Spain—House Refers It to Foreign Affairs Committee Without Debate.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: In the Senate every available seat, both on the floor and in the galleries, were occupied when Vice-President Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the galleries the people had been waiting for hours, but the arrangements for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slightest confusion existed. The attendance of Senators were unusually large, indeed, every member of the body in the city was in his seat. Among the visitors on the floor was General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army.

In the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Baron Hengemüller, the Austrian minister; and party Mr. Constantin Brun, minister of Denmark; Mr. Charles F. Adam, first secretary of the British legation; and Miss Adam; Chancellor Bœufve, of the French legation; Dr. Yela, secretary of the legation of Guatemala; Mr. J. R. Pioda, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation.

The galleries presented a brilliant scene. Many of the ladies were attired in the most fetching Easter costumes, and the handsome display of gown and bonnet was notable. At 12:30 P. M., Major Pruden, one of the secretaries of the President appeared at the main entrance of the chamber with the long-expected message in his hand. Three minutes afterward, the pending routine business having been concluded, the Vice-President recognized Major Pruden.

As he announced the delivery of a message from the President, there was a commotion in the galleries, a brief burst of whispered conversation, followed by a silence so profound that the least noise was audible throughout the chamber.

As the Vice-President, leaning forward over his desk, handed the message to the reading clerk, Senators on the floor and people in the galleries bent forward anxiously, that every word of the message upon which peace or war might hang, might be heard.

After reading for half an hour the voice of the reading clerk began to fail and the reading was continued by another clerk. Soon after the change was made Mr. Mason (of Illinois) complained that he could not understand and requested that the clerk read more slowly.

A few minutes afterward the reading clerk resumed the reading and concluded at 12:50 P. M., the time occupied in presenting the message being forty-two minutes.

Mr. Davis (of Minnesota) chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was upon the conclusion of the reading, instantly recognized. He moved that the message be referred to his committee.

Mr. Butler's Resolution. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, in rising to offer a resolution, said that it was perfectly evident that the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba, for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The President said he merely asks us to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. That could not be done until the Spanish flag was hauled down from the island forever. Mr. Butler then presented his resolution, which follows:

"Whereas the destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the murdering of 266 of our sailors in Havana harbor by the Spanish government is an act of war on the part of Spain against the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, that to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime, which our national honor demands, and to put a stop to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognize the Cuban republic as a separate and independent nation.

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

The resolution went over under the rules. Without further debate the motion to refer the message to the committee on foreign relations was then agreed to.

Another message from the President, transmitting the Cuban consular reports, was laid before the Senate, and after being read, was referred with the accompanying papers to the committee on foreign relations.

## No Debate in the House.

The President's message was read to the House in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the republican side when, toward the close of the message, the President said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the republicans applauded and several of the democratic ground.

After the message had been referred the House transacted some District of Columbia business and then acted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the sixteenth New York district by confirming Mr. Ward's title to the seat. Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings.

All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the probable action of Congress upon it.

## TO RECALL BERNABE.

### Senator Gullon Authorized to Order Him Home.

According to a special despatch from Madrid the Supreme Council of State has authorized Senator Gullon, the Foreign Minister, to order the Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Bernabe, to return to Spain directly President McKinley accepts "any resolution of Congress which attacks Spain's sovereignty in Cuba."

**She Threatens to Abdicate.**  
The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: "The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the Cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

## Interesting Inventions.

Tops are being manufactured which are spun by a current of air directed by a blowpipe into the curved channels extending outward from a central opening in the top.

A new skirt supporter, the invention of a Western woman, has a central section of elastic webbing, with hooks at each end to catch the skirt and hold it in any desired height.

A new rowlock for boats is formed of a U shaped metal plate set into the side of the boat, with flanges extending beyond the edges of the hole, the oar lying loose in the lock.

Stockings and socks can be easily repaired by means of toe and heel caps, which are being made for the purpose and are adapted to fit over the worn parts and be sewed in position.

In a newly designed pair of shears the back of one of the blades is slotted along its entire length to receive the back of a comb, which is pushed in at one end and fits tightly to hold it in place.

Molasses and sawdust are combined for use in a pneumatic tire recently placed on the market, the filling coating the interior and preventing the escape of air through small holes in the tire.

To facilitate the handling of fishing rods the butt is fitted with a curved arm rest, with a hand grip set at right angles at the proper distance to bring the rest in front of the elbow when the grip is in the hand.

An Englishman has designed a high chair for children to use at the table, which has only two legs, the front part of the chair being attached to brackets on the table and folding up under it when not in use.

Horses' tails may be securely bound up in muddy weather by a neat little device consisting of a strap, to which is fastened a corrugated inner section of rubber to grip the knot in the tail when the strap is buckled over it.—New York Telegram.

## How Drake Caught the Mail Robbers.

"One of the little adventures I have had in my career as a Deputy United States Marshal," said Mr. George W. Drake, the celebrated mountain detective, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "occurred not long ago in Breathitt county. The mail between Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, and Hindman, the county seat of Knott county, distant forty miles, is carried on horseback three times a week. Robbers—there were two of them—stopped the mail man in a lonely mountain pass in Breathitt county and, at the point of a pistol, took the mail sacks, rifled them of their contents and made their escape. The mail carrier returned to Jackson, told his story and, as I happened to be in the town at the time, I at once with two men started in pursuit of the thieves. We followed them easily enough by the tracks of their horses and, having a partial description of the men from the mail carrier, soon became convinced that we knew whom we were after. At last, after a long ride over a rough road, we came to a log cabin outside of which were hitched two horses, well blown. We scattered out and approached the cabin and, in spite of a few shots from the thieves, one of which came close to my body, succeeded in capturing them and in finally landing them in jail at Jackson."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Health Don'ts.

The Phenological Journal says: Do not neglect your house drains, nor the drainage about your house. The first condition of family health is a dry and sweet atmosphere. With dry walls, a dry cellar, and drains that carry off refuse without letting in foul gases, half the battle for good health is won. Pure drinking water is indispensable for health at home or anywhere.

Don't keep the sun out of your living and sleeping rooms. Sunlight is absolutely necessary for a right condition of the atmosphere that we breathe and for our bodily well-being.

Don't sleep in the same flannels that you wear during the day.

Don't wear thin socks or light-soled shoes in cold or wet weather.

Don't catch cold. Catching cold is much more preventable than is generally supposed. A person in good physical condition is not liable to colds and will not fall a victim to them unless he is grossly careless. Keep the feet warm and dry, the head cool, the bowels and chest well protected; avoid exposure with an empty stomach; take care not to cool off too rapidly when heated; keep out of draughts; wear flannels; and with the exercise of a little common sense in various emergencies, colds will be rare. If colds were a penal offence, we should soon find a way to prevent them.

## Uses of Electricity.

There is no limit to the uses of electricity. A scientist announces that if an electric current be passed from one needle point to another through a corn or bunion, it will cause the tissue to dry up, shrivel and finally fall off, leaving a new and healthful surface where there was once a scene of constant pain. Another experimentalist recommends passing a current through the body to alleviate and finally to cure indigestion and heartburn, while the number of people who use the battery for rheumatism and kindred ailments is now numbered far up in the hundreds of thousands.—New York Mail and Express.

## Cost of Living.

Experiments at the Missouri State University show that in the matter of diet a man can live at an expense of \$18-1-2 cents a day.

New Zealand contains at present 42,000 natives (Maoris) and 626,000 whites.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

### Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

## BOILER EXPLOSION.

### One Killed, Another Dying—The Huge Iron Boiler Blown Three Hundred Feet—Badly Burned and Scalded—Cause of Explosion Unknown—Other Interesting News.

The boiler at the saw mill on the farm of Edmund Holoppe, thirteen miles southeast of Johnstown, blew up, killing Sidney Holoppe, fatally injuring Charles Holoppe, and Clyde Bruce and Joseph Holoppe were so badly injured that one or two of them may die. The men had been cutting timber for a new barn, when suddenly the boiler exploded. One-half of the huge affair (30 horse power) was blown 300 feet from its former position, while the other half was blown into atoms and fell upon the unfortunate operatives of the mill. Sidney Holoppe, the man killed, was proprietor of the Hotel Holoppe at Benson, which place he left at noon to assist in cutting the lumber. He was at work on the roof of the mill when the explosion occurred, and when his body was found it was over 100 feet away. Charles Holoppe was also thrown a considerable distance, and there does not seem any chance of his recovery. The other three were badly burned and scalded. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is believed that water in the boiler was allowed to become low and that one of the men had turned in water when the boiler was dry.

## Woman in Flames.

Mrs. Ellwood Baumer, residing at Berbers, near Pottsville, was badly burned by her clothing igniting from a brush fire. Freed with pain she fled to a pond and threw herself into the water, extinguishing the flames. Mrs. Baumer is burned on nearly every portion of her body, and is in a critical condition.

## Landed on His Head.

Charles H. Heister, while at work near Birdsboro, fell forty feet from a scaffold and landed on his head on a stone pile. His skull was fractured. It is thought he will die. He is 39 years old and has a wife and five children.

## Terribly Kicked by a Horse.

Officer Frederick Lynch, of Chester, was kicked in the breast by a stray horse, and narrowly escaped death. He attempted to drive the horse off the payment, when the animal leaped out at him with both hind feet. He was struck over the left and also on the right breast and knocked senseless. No bones were broken, but he may be internally injured.

## It Was an Accident.

The report of the alleged brutal initiation of 12-year-old August Sauer, as recently published, was denied in Ekiety. Young Sauer was terribly scalded by falling into a barrel of hot water, but the statement that he was thrown into it intentionally by several boys is pronounced without any foundation in fact. It was an accident.

## Conductor's Shocking Fate.

Thomas McGuire, of East Mauch Chunk, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, stepped from his train in front of a rapidly moving engine near Hauto. He was dragged sixty feet and his body mangled beyond recognition before he could be released. A widow and five children survive the unfortunate man.

## Fatal Fall Down Stairs.

Aged Rose Dougherty, of Chester, fell down stairs and broke her neck. She lived alone in the house and the noise of the fall was heard by the neighbors, who notified officers Cain and Taylor, who broke into the house and discovered the woman lying at the foot of the landing dead. She was nearly 70 years of age.

## Sad End of Sport.

While a number of young people were enjoying a romp at Neundora, Miss Lizzie Gouta was followed by one of her male companions, and while running at full speed turned her head to see whether or not her pursuer was gaining on her, just as he playfully threw a handful of pebbles. The missiles struck her in the eyes and injured her so badly that her sight was ruined.

## A Child Burned.

A sad burning accident occurred in a field near the golf grounds at Easton. Dr. A. L. Dancel was burning brush near his home and some children were playing nearby. One of them, Katrina Behr, who, with her mother, Mrs. Mary Behr, of Wilkes-Barre, was visiting Easton, ran close to the fire and soon her dress was in flames. She ran across the field, the wind fanning the blaze all the while. Her screams attracted the attention of Thomas Eichen, a carpenter, who was working on a building nearby, and he ran to meet her. With his hands he beat the fire nearly out, and the mother of the child finally quenched the flames with a bucket of water, but not before the victim had been badly burned about the body.

## Child's Fearful Doom.

Margaret McAdams, aged 7 years, met with a horrible death a few days ago. The child was engaged in making a fire in the kitchen stove when her clothing caught fire. She was unable to extinguish the flames and was roasted alive.

## Fell Under Car Wheels.

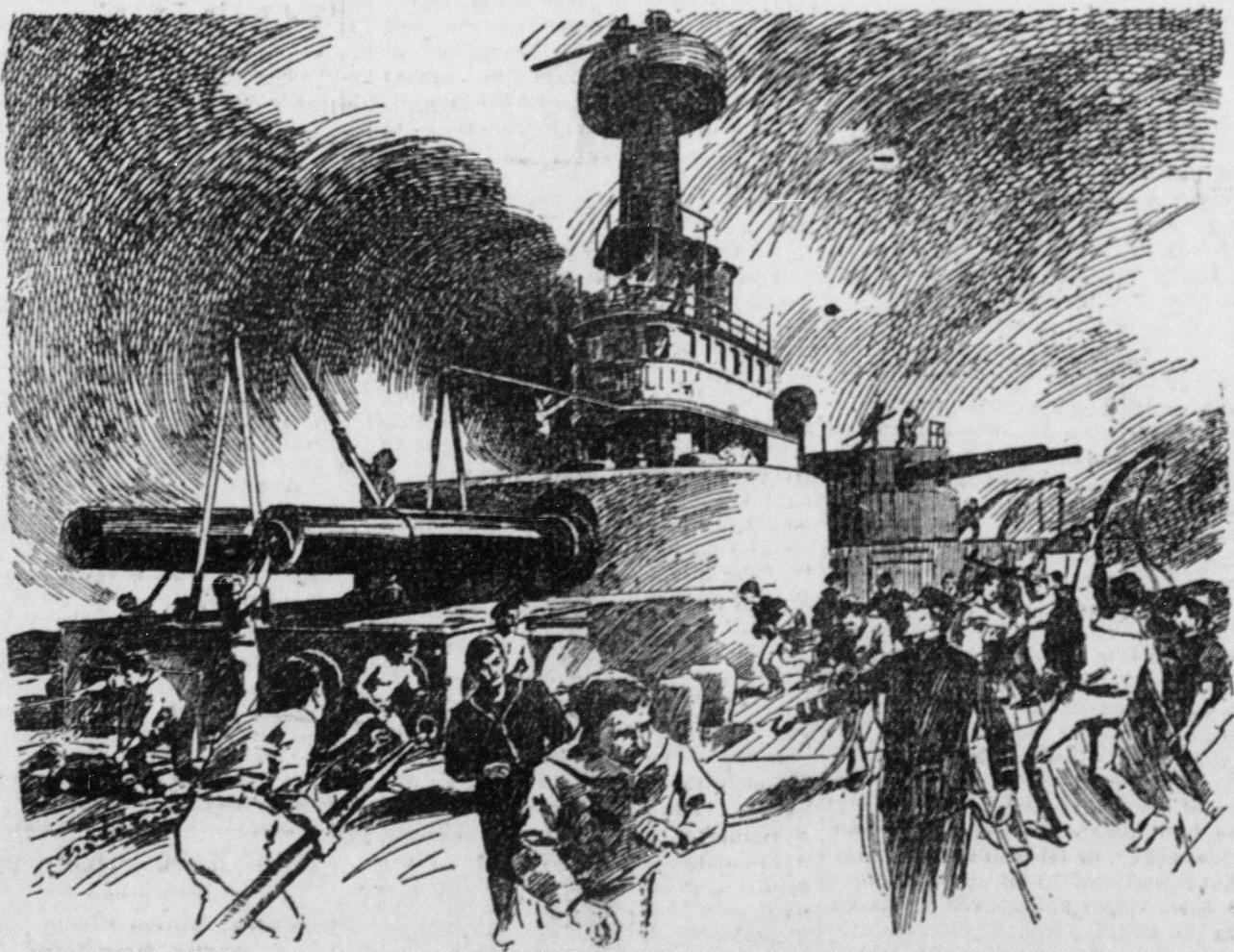
Lewis Travis, of 329 East Second Street, Wilmington, Del., was badly mutilated by a north-bound train from the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad at Crum Lynne. He was seen to fall from a car, the wheels of the cars passing over his left leg and left arm. He was taken to the Chester Hospital, where both arm and leg were amputated.

## Drowned in a Millrace.

Stanley Brachbill, aged 3 years, a son of Mrs. Margaret Brachbill, accidentally drowned in Gerberich's millrace, Bellefonte. About half-past 6 he was sent with a lunch for his elder brother, who worked at Crider's Mill. This was the last seen of him alive. The water was drawn off and the unfortunate boy's body was found.

## In Egypt Fans were Used in Religious Ceremonies.

made of parchment or feathers.



### CLEARING FOR ACTION.

## VIEW OF SAFEGUARDING THE SPANISH DYNASTY BY GIVING THE CONTINENTAL POWER A FURTHER CHANCE TO MEDIAE.

After a prolonged cabinet meeting an official note was given out by Senor Sagasta, in which he made this declaration: "The doctrine contained in President McKinley's message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the internal affairs of this country."

Senor Sagasta, according to an interview with him cabled from Madrid to a London paper, considers President McKinley's message as "deplorable," but forced from him by the clamor of Congress.

The crack American liners St. Paul and St. Louis were ordered to be bought for this country, and will be transformed into heavily armed cruisers. The price paid for them is said to have been about \$5,000,000. The Old Dominion Line steamship Yorktown and the Brazilian cruiser M-theroy will also be bought, if they are deemed worth it on careful inspection.

The flying squadron of Commodore Schley was given sealed orders Wednesday to go to sea, and at 2:30 departed from Hampton Roads. This caused much excitement, but it was stated at the Navy Department that the squadron had simply been ordered on a practice cruise. The Minnesota was delayed by striking a cable, but followed the other vessels out to sea after a delay of four hours.

A special despatch from Washington shows that the American naval squadron now at Hong Kong is vastly superior in strength to the Spanish fleet around the Philippine Islands, and can easily capture those Spanish colonies within a few days after a declaration of war.

There are reports in Madrid of a serious outbreak of Philippine Island rebels at Folan.

## FIELD OF LABOR.

Detroit has sixty-four unions. We send cotton to fifteen countries. The States contain eleven pin factories. Panama Canal employs 3,500 laborers. Mexico has one typesetting machine. United States has 900,000 telephones. Detroit waitresses will be organized. Boston garment workers will reorganize. Pittsburgh plumbers want the eight-hour day.

Brooklyn truck drivers struck for \$1.75 a day.

Junk dealers' license in New York costs \$250.

At Woonsocket, R. I., ice costs 25 cents a 100.

The Scottish Clerks' Association has \$35,000.

Galveston Longshoremen's Union has \$19,000.

New York Granite Cutters get \$4 for eight hours.

Springfield (Mass.) municipal laborers get \$1.50 a day.

Chicago derrickmen want 37½ cents an hour on May 1.

Cleveland Central Labor Union is opposed to Sunday baseball.

Ground for Detroit labor temple will be broken on Labor Day.

Troy (N. Y.) contractors who do city work must employ unionists.

Chicago electricians now get \$3.75 a day, an advance of 75 cents.

New York House Framers' Union fires men who work for lumpers.

Gov. Tanner addressed the Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.

Boston Central Labor Union may exclude foremen in shops as delegates.

Chicago architectural iron workers' new seal was signed. It secures double pay for overtime.

Chicago architectural iron workers' new seal was signed. It secures double pay for overtime.