TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

# THE SENATE LAZE WITH PATRIOTISM

Resolutions Are Introduced Recognizing the Independence of the Cuban Republic, Declaring War Against Spain, and Calling for Intervention in Cuba-Senator Mason Arouses a Storm of Applause from the Galleries by the Declaration That He Is for War—Text of the Resolutions.

Washington, March 29.-Interest in the Juban situation-the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it-reached the climax in the proceedings of the senate today.

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

Within five minutes after the senate convened, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlings, 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 Cuba be made free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both senators and spectators. The galleries were in a commotion, and the people were prepared for anything.

This was the condition when the vice president recognized Mr. Mason, of Illinels, 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 real difficulty in suppressing the demonstration. After Mr. Mason's speech, the senate passed seventy-four private pension bills and followed this order with eulogies on the late Sena Earle, of South Carolina, one of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Mr. Tillman, a long time

political opponent of General Earle. The several resolutions introduced re lating to Cuba were referred to the committee on foreign relations except that of Mr. Allen, which at his re-

#### quest, was laid on the table. THE RESOLUTIONS.

#### Introduced in Congress by Senators Frye and Rawlins.

Washington, March 29. - Senator Frye's resolution introduced in the enate today was as follows

Whereas, The war which has been waged in the island of Cuba for the past three years has been conducted by the Spanish government in viola-tion of the rules of civilized warfare; said government has driven the un-armed and peaceable inhabitants from their homes and forced them within the armed camps, where it has permitted nundreds of thousands of men, women and children to die of starvation; and as a result of this system o inhuman warfare tens of thousands of the helpless people are now dying

for want of food; and Whereas. The war has paralyzed and almost destroyed the large commercial relations which have hereto existed between the United States and Cuba, and has rendered iseless and brought to ruin the many millions of dollars of property American citizens invested in the

Whereas, The existence and protongation of the hostilities have im-posed heavy financial expenditures and burdensome labors upon the gov-ernment of the United Staes in the enforcement of its neutrality laws;

Whereas, The consuls of the United States and other impartial and competent observers have reported that the Spanish government has lost con-trol of the greater portion of the island; that it is powerless to restore its authority and bring about peace; and that a cortinuance of the contest will have no other effect than to increase the horrors, misery and starvation which now exists, to utterly extinguish the commerce with and destroy the property of American citizens and add to the expense and burdens of the government of the United

States, therefore Resolved. By the serate and house representatives of the Staes of America, in congress assembled, that the president of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal o the military and naval forces of Spain from said island, and the complete independence of said

SENATOR RAWLINGS' SENTIMENT Following is the resolution introduced by Senator Rawlings today:

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 so long as such war may

continue, and Whereas, By the authority of that om, 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 domination 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 submarine mine were

wilfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and Whereas, The kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tran-quilize 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 in-to 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 thous-ands by the slow and tortuous pro-

cess of starvation; and Whereas, Against these wrongs, ngainst 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 thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests having been disregarded, and our efforts of philanthro-

py having proved unavailing; and Whereas, Firmly convinced that fur-ther peaceful protest will prove equally in vain and that the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cubs and armed intervention in its behalf by this government will alone be effective for the redress of past and the prevention of future wrongs,

Whereas, While regretting the necessity-now imperious for such ac-tion, 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

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the independence of the hereby recognized and that war against the kingdom of Spain be and 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.

SENATOR ALLEN'S RESOLUTION. Following is Senator Allen's resolu-

tion introduced in the senate today: Whereas, The war now and for some time past being waged between the kingdom of Spain and the Cuban insurgents has fully demonstrated the total inability of the former to sub-

due the insurgents; and Whereas, Said war has become one of extermination by starvation, and the dictates of Christian civilization and common humanity alike demand the speedy cessation of hostilities and the immediate termination of the deliberately planned starvation now going on in the island of Cuba; and

Whereas, Under existing circumstances it is the bounded duty of the United States to intervene; and Whereas. The assertion of the Monroe doctrine forbidding the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of any state or nation on the western hemisphere, creates the obligation on the part of the United States to guarantee the people thereof against nusual cruelties and barbarities and extermination by any such foreign

power; and Whereas, The Cubans have, in the opinion of the American people and of congress, by their valor and sacrifices during the three years of war, won entitled to political recognition by

the United States; and Whereas. It is apparent that Spain can no longer govern or control the republic of Cuba: therefore

Resolved. By the senate and the house of representatives that the republic of Cuba now and for some time maintained by force of arms is hereby recognized by the United States of America as a separate and independent nation; that the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba and shall suc cor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermina-

tion; and be it further Resolved, That for the purpose enabling the president of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, the sum of \$500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appro-

SENATOR FORAKER'S RESOLU-Washington, March 29.-Senator For

ker's resolution introduced in the sen ate today is as follows: Be it resolved. By the senate and

house of representatives of the United States of America.

First-That the people of the island Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent. Second—That the government of the

United States hereby recognizes the independence of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. Third-That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby dema d that she at once withdraw her

land and reval forces from Cuba and

Cuban waters. Fourth—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 resclutions into effect.

Representative Marsh, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on the militia, introduced the following joint resolution declaring war between the government of Spain and its dependencies and the United States and her territories. It is as follows:

That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories and that the president of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

Representative Marsh stated that the solution introduced by him was the exact language of the declaration of war of 1812 issued by this country against Great Britain except that it omits conferring authority upon the president to issue letters of marque and reprisal. Mr. Marsh said that while prior to the submission of the Maine report he had not believed it possible hat the Spanish government had anything to do with the Maine disaster, the report had established conclusively that the Maine was blown up by submarine mine and that the mine could not have been placed there by parties. It could have been placed there, he said, by no other powr than that which controls the island. He added that he believed that a government that could deliberately starve 200,000 men, women and children in the last six months is capable of just such

#### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Day Devoted to Consideration of the

Bill to Reward Patriotism. The house today quietly proceeded with the order of the day-the consideration of private bills. No oportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the all-absorbing topic, but members stood about the cloak rooms and lobbies all day long discussing the situation. The most intense feeling was manifested. The house after passing a bill to pension the widow of General John L. Stevenson, at the rate of \$30 per month, devoted the whole day to the consideration of the bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies furnished to the Union by loyal citizens of the south during the war. There was a bitter contest over a claim of \$217,000 preferred by the heirs of the widow of General Robert E. Lee. She inherited the claim from Mrs. Fitzhugh, her aunt, who, it was admitted, loyal. The claim was finally stricken out, but the house recessed before the bill was passed. It provides for the payment of about 850 claims, aggregating about \$1,200,000. An evening session of the house was

devoted to pension legislation. Information Wanted at Once. Washington, March 29.-Representative Lewis, of Washington, today introduced in the house a resolution asking information of the president as to what he com municated to the Spanish governmen as the views of the government of the United States upon the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine, and askthat such information be communi

cated to congress at once. Hannan's Independence Resolution. Washington, March 29.—Representative Hannan, of Montana, today introduced in the house a resolution declaring that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the independence of the re public of the island of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

### UNANIMITY EXISTS.

The Cabinet in Hearty Accord with

the President. Washington, March 29 .- At the close of the cabinet meeting today Elecretary Alger gave out the following state

So far from there being any differ ence of opinion among the members of the cabinet, they are all in hearty ac cord with the president, and have been without a single exception. When he read to them yesterday his message on the Malae there was not a dissenting voice nor a suggestion of change, It commanded the approval of every member. How could the president have said more? He gave congress he had forwarded it to Spain and is

He must take one step at a time. It may be said further that there need be no fear that he will not take the next, He has not lost a moment in presentthe whole situation to Spain. country can well afford to await the result of the negotiations which will promptly made known whatever the result.

### AMERICAN SCHOONER HELD UP.

Spanish Gunbont Detains the Schooner Hester Three Days.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29 .- The American schooner Hester, of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, arrived here yesterday evening and her captain reports that, while on the voyage he was boarded by a Spanish gunboat, which towed the schooner into Casil Dea and detained her there for three

The captain of the Hester has reported the matter to the United States consul here.

Havana Elections Quiet. Washington, March 29.-Advices received from Havana by the Spanish le gation here today say that perfect quiet prevailed througout the island in the elections held yesterday for delegates to the Spanish cortes. The result was the servatives. This large majority, govern-

ment advices say, indicates the confidence

felt in Cube in the country's poncy, not-

withstanding the natural embarrasamer created by the outside situation. Troops toming East. El Reno, O. T., March 19.-At noon to-day troops from Fort Reno began loading at this point on the Rock Island tracks, taking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and all the available field pieces at the fort. It is understood they are to be sent to

#### BODY OF LIEUT. JENKINS.

Was Accorded Tender and Benntiful Tribute at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., March 29.—The body of Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins, of the Maine, was accorded a tender and beautiful tribute on its arrival here today. The demonstration was necessarily brief as the body arrived at 4.05, and left at 4.20 o'clock. Undertaker Sampson, of Pittsburg, came here to meet and receive the remains and constituted the only escort that has been provided. When through him it be came known today that the body would reach here an arrangement was hastily made by which a company of the Sixth infantry, under command of Captain Wetherill, was detailed by Colonel Cochran, of Fort Thomas, to do escort duty.

Nearly all the officers of the regiment were present. General Cowen, commander of the Ohio commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion and some twenty-five or thirty mem bers of that order were present. When the train arrived eight soldiers renoved the box containing the dead officer's body and escorted it along the platform, the soldiers standing at preent arms and the officers and members of the Loyal Legion uncovered, the band playing a dirge. When the remains were deposited in the car the troops moved out, the band as it passed the funeral car giving forth the inpiring strains of "The Star Spangleti Banner." The company was followed by the army officers and by the memers of the Loyal Legion. The ceremony was simple and brief, but intensely impressive.

### MASON WANTS WAR.

An Eloquent Appeal for the Rekindling of the Fires of '76 -- Speech of the Illinois Senator.

Washington, March 29.-Senator Maon, of Illinois, delivered a vigorous speech in the senate today in favor of war with Spain. He said that for three years the Spanish government has been starving the Cuban women and children and non-combatants. They were not allowed to go and earn a legitimate and honest living but were cooped up inside a dead line and Spanish soldiers with rifles kept He said he was tired of the there. dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent any assistance from the United States to the starving Cubans. Every effort in that direction that has been made by the president has been construed by Spain to be an act of cowardice and absolute and conclusive evidence that we are afraid of that mighty power and every such act of careful consideration, on our part, has made Spain more cruel to her own people, and more insulting to

Turning his attention to the destruction of the battleship Maine, Mr. Mason said:

Our sailors were asleep in a friendly harbor when the disaster came upon They were never challenged to try their courage. They were no whipped in honorable battle, but strangled drowned without a chance to die fighting. Suppose these men had been senators or sens or fathers of senators or judges or leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began? They were only sailors. Yet we tell our children that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law. could not speak for others but he, himself, was for war. It is a cause for war and let us say so not only to Spain but to the whole world. 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. You may continue to cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace while Europeans own and butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats. there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary, the "peace at any price" man cannot escape so. The law axes the responsibility. We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain If it was a torpedo it was a Spanish torpedo. If it was a mine, it was Spanish mine. No explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens. If it was gun cotton, it was Spanish gun cotton, and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain. A governmen acts only through its agents and officers. It was owned, located and exploded by Spain and Spain must

I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to her promise, and we cannot undertake to compel her to. Aside from that, poor Cuba has paid a larger price for liberty than we did and she must be I shall oppose any plan that looks to forcing Cuba in the future to pay Spain in cash for her liberty. Her land is full of graves and ne future generations must not be mortgaged.

In conclusion Mr. Mason said: 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 giorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children; awake to glorious war that seeks no 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 forever, and a war that will help us for generations by giving notice that honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world. (Applause in the galleries).

### BRITISH FLEET NEAR CUBA.

peculation on Its Significance as to

an Allianco. London, March 29.-The dispatch of he Pritish fleet following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats.

The authorities explain that is is nerely considered desirable that British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba in order to safeguard British commerce and British subjects in case eastern coast points and will go via Fort of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted.

### REVOLT IN HOUSE AGAINST DELAY

Fifty Representatives Attend a Conferonce of Republicans.

MR. HOPKINS, OF ILLINOIS, PRESIDES

Meeting Called with a View of Accomplishing the Unqualified Removal of the Spanish Troops from Cuba -- Speeches Made by Tewney. Belknap, Marsh, Reeves, Hicks, Brumu, Kirkpatrick and Arnold and Others.

Washington, March 29.-The revolt in the house against further delay of action on the Cuban issue culminated to day in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course About fifty representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, presided.

The meeting was called with a view of accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island. Late this afternoon it was decided to call the meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quickly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in favor of intervention failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme. Representative Hopkins as chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He indicated his disappointment that the president's message carried no outline of definite responsive policy toward Spain and that he did not believe further delay should be brooked.

Speeches were made by Towney, of Minnesota; Belknap, Marsh, Reeves and Mann, of Illinois; Pierce, of Missouri: Hicks, Brumm, Kirkpatrick and Arnold, of Pennsylvania; Joy, of Missouri; and Lawrence, of Massachusetts. It was pointed that while it was fit that the executive should be given, as he had been given, a reasonable time in which to advise, it was exclusively the function of congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere reognition of belligerency was not to be considered for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention armed and immediate recognition of independence only would be considered. It was decided to defer action until tomorrow afternoon The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a majority follows this step and the Cuban sympathizers believe that only con voinced of the number enlisted in its support he will yield to them. It also proposed to communicate their sentiments to President McKinley. The step is expected to bear fruit in important action in the house Thursday. Tomorrow a poll of the house will be taken.

### WOODFORD CONFERS.

Met with Senor Segasta and Other

Spanish Officiets. Madrid, March 29.-General Woodford, United States minister, held a conference with the Spanish minister this afternoon. The Spanish officials present were Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and Sendr Moret, the colonial minister.

The conference was of an hour's duration, and the ministers continued in are about 450 men in all, under the deliberation after the United States minister withdrew.

Senor Sagasta said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that Minister Woodford desired to express the desires of his government on the subject of Cuba and the concentrados. Senor Sagasta added that the conference discussed some of these points and that he had promised to study General Woodford's proposals and to submit them to the queen regent and then to a cabinet council, considering them from every point of view in order that the cabinet might take a reso-

lution thereon. Senor Sagasta authorized the correspondent of the Associated Press to deny any other versions of the confer-

ence as untrue. After the conference Senor Gullon called at the palace to see the queen regent, and Senor Moret went to the colonial office, where he received several politicians, including Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conserva-

### SPAIN'S FINE HAND.

Is It Shown in the Wreck of the Reliet

Traint Havana, March 29 .- The relief train carrying supplies to towns in Havana province which left the city this morning at 2 o'clock, was wrecked about 11 o'clock twenty miles outside of Havana, between Cienaga and Bejucal. No one was hurt or even bruised.

Four freight cars left the track, and one was overturned in a ditch. A puff of smoke was seen just at the moment of the wreck but the track was not damaged. There was considerable delay in clearing the tracks.

### People's Bank Receivership.

Harrisburg, March 29 .- Deputy Attorney Reneral Reeder made application to the Dauphin county court today to make permanent the appointment of Thomas S. Barlow, of Philadelphia, temporary re-ceiver of the People's bank. A rule was granted by the court fixing Saturday to show cause why the application should not be granted. State Treasurer Haywood went to Philadelphia to confer with National bank regarding the state funds amounting to \$215,000 on deposit at the ime of its failure.

Orioles at Work. At Savannah-Baltimore, 7; Savannah, 6. lowed by a slow rise of temperature.

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Generally Fair: Northerly Winds.

1 Telegraph-War Resolutions 1" he The President Awaiting Spain's An-House Will Not Brook Further Delay.

Neighboring County News, Financial and Commercial. 3 Local-As a Scrantonian Saw the Yousoef-Roeber Wrestling Match.

The Tribune's Popular Want Columns.

Comment of the Press. 5 Local-Select Council Passes the Appropriation Ordinance. Close of the United States Court Ses

Local-Van Horn Sentenced to Death, Mary Coyle Non-Suited in Her Claim for Damages from the City. Local-One Killed and Two Injured by

Funeral of William T. Smith. & Local-West Side and Suburban. 9 Dedication of Peckville Presbyterian

a Bursting Fly Wheel.

Lackawanna County News. 0 Telegraph-David Martin Resigns 6: Philadelphia's Republican Leader.

Whitney's Weekly News Budget. WRECK ON THE RAII

## Twenty-seven Persons Injured Nens

Indianapolis -- Train Tumbles Down an Embankment.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 29.-An eastound train on the Peoria and Eastern was wrecked three miles east of Bloomington, Ill., this morning. There were twenty-seven persons injured, four of them severely. The wreck occurred at the foot of Redwine hill, where there is a small creek. A trestle spans the creek just before the train struck this trestle, the tender was derailed. This threw the baggage car and three passenger cars from the rails. However, these cars cleared the trestle, but when the opposite side of the creek had been reached, the coaches all toppled over an eight foot embankment. The engine held the track.

Those most seriously hurt are:

EDWARD RHODES, Bloomington; skull fractured, jaw broken; will probably MRS, CAROLINE DUNBAR, Montgom ery, Ill., internally injured; may die.

MRS, J. P. ADAMS, Roslyn, Washington

MISS SIDONIA DRUNER, Peru. III. arm broken, badly bruised MRS. MARY FERGUSON, Bloomington, badly bruised, face and head cut. MRS. A. K. WHITE, Normal III., se-

verely injured internally. CHARLES DAILY, Westville, Ili., concussion of the spine, breast crushed, probably fatal. REV. S. S. JONES, Danvers, Ill., hips crushed sericusly.

#### COLORED TROOPS ON THE MOVE By Order of Gen. Miles They Will Be

Concentrated Near Cuba. Washington, March 29.-By direction General Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued today for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the war department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man. There are three other colored regiments in the

army. The aggregate colored strength is 2,-188. The Twenty-fifth regiment is now located at Forts Missoule. Assiniboine and Harris, Mont., where they have been for the past eighteen years. There command of Colonel A. S. Bird, The movement will begin in about two weeks and the troops on arriving at Tortugas will go into camp, there being no regular barracks accommodations at that place for them.

### HAVANA PEACEFUL.

Interest Centered Upon Diplomatic Doings at Madrid.

Havana, March 29. While great interest is felt among the Americans here, the report of the court of inquiry had been completely discounted by the publication in the Havana, Madrid and American newspapers as to its principal features that no special surprise was manifested on the publication of

the findings. Interest is now centered upon the diplomatic doings at Madrid and Washington, with reference to a cessation of hostilities and the feeding of the reconcentrados. Any news about these phases of the problem is eagerly read. The tone last evening and today has been distinctively more peaceful, and the hope is expressed and even entertained that a satisfactory solution may

#### be found of all differences Smith's Trial Postponed.

Philadelphia. March 29.-The trial of Peter E. Smith, charged with attempting to bribe Common Councilman Stevenson to vote in favor of the Schuyikill Valley water bill, which was to have begun to day, has been postponed until the next term of court. Counsel for Smith appeared in court today and made a plea that his client could not get a fair trial at this time on account of the inflamed ndition of the public mind over the question of councilmanic bribery. The judges thereupon granted a postpone

### Campbell Nominated.

Washington, March 29.-The president sent to the senate the nomination of Campbell L. Maxwell, of Ohio, to be consul general at Santo Domingo

The Herald's Weather Porceast. New York, March 30 .- In the middle ates and New England, today, partly loudy to fair, preceded by cloudines and light mederate rain on the coast with fresh and light variable winds, mostly ortherly and westerly, followed by lightly lower temperature. On Thursday, in both of these sections, tair, with westerly to northerly winds, fol-

### **SITUATION** REVIEWED

President McKinley Will Not Be Swerved by Adverse Criticism.

AWAITING SPAIN'S ANSWER

Will Act on the Cuban Question in Due Time.

A Demand Was Made Some Time Ago That Spain Should Put an End to Hostilities in Cuba and Relieve the Concentrados .- The Reply May Be Expected in a Few Days .- In Case of Refusal the President Will Lay the Matter Before Congress and Be Guided by Its Instructions.

Washington, March 29. - Congress and the cabinet divided attention today in the Spanish situation.

Both on the floor, in the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and in the corridors of the capitol there was little else discussed than the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. 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 onger 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 hand. It was generally acknowledged that a serious condition had arisen; that a crisis was soon at hand; it was the opinion of some of the conservative members that in a day or two the feeling would subside and members would not be so agitated. Much depends upon the next few days, That congress will not long remain inactive if some decided action is not taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill feeling. The louse today proceeded to do business without outbreak or without dramatic ncident but no such quiet can be promsed tomorrow when the naval bill is teing 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 PRESIDENT IS FIRM. The cabinet meeting today 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 purposes will not be permitted to swerve him in the least degree 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 hostilitles 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, Spains final reply to this demand, it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid and their final reply 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 preiminary step toward peace, it has been proposed to Spain that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the Cubans be giv-

#### just in amount by the United States and the other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties.

en their independence on a basis of

indemnity that would be regarded as

QUESTION OF AN 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 independ-

ence of the Cubans. The army and navy departments continue to show many evidences of activity, but there was not that extreme energy of preparations apparent last week

Captain 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, but it is generally understood that the commander of the wrecked battleship can have about

anything he wants. A significant conference was held during the day between representatives of the war and navy department to determine whether New Orleans, Mobile or Tampa was best adopted as a base of operations, both military and naval

in the event of war. No determination was reached on the

subject. At the war department the most important development of the day was the announcement that the Twentyfifth regiment of infantry now stationed in Montana would be transferred to Dry Tortugas in the dulf of This regiment is composed Mexico. entirely of colored troops,