

WHAT THE HOUSE ADOPTED.

Washington, April 13.—The majority resolution of the house foreign affairs committee reported to the house today and adopted by it by a vote of 322 to 19, is as follows:

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

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 260 of our men;

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the 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 this resolution.

ALL EYES WATCH THE SENATE.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, April 14.—1 a. m.—The pace set by the house yesterday in adopting, by a vote of 322 to 19, after less than six hours consideration, the resolution of its foreign affairs committee directing immediate and armed intervention in Cuba "for the purpose of restoring peace and order and establishing, by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent government of their own" is likely to give perceptible acceleration to the senate's movements today. All last evening and even until late after midnight strenuous efforts were put forth by the conservative element in the senate to secure a unification of forces on the basis of the house resolution. This goes further than some of the conservatives would like to go if they could have their own way, but realizing that a large majority in the senate favors yet more radical action the conservatives have fixed upon the house resolution as a good meeting ground.

The senate, it is now believed, will be won over to this view in time to permit a vote to be taken today or tomorrow. Pressure for immediate action is tremendous. Sharp debate is inevitable, but a vote is generally expected before sundown.

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, April 13.—The following is the majority resolution reported to the senate by Senator Davis today:

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 our officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, a calamity never to be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message of April 11, 1898, and 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 hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

EXCITING EVENTS IN CONGRESS

The Most Important Business That Has Been Transacted in Years Is Brought Before Both Branches—All Day Long Vigorous Speeches Were Made Upon the Resolutions on the Cuban Situation—Party Feeling Runs So High That Personal Encounters Result in the House.

Washington, April 13.—It has been a day of momentous and exciting events in congress. Not in years have both houses been engaged in the consideration of such important business as that which was brought before them today. Both committees having in charge foreign affairs reported resolutions, the tenor of which is believed to mean a war with Spain. The house passed the resolutions reported by the majority of its committee and the senate began a debate which may be protracted and interesting.

In the early part of the day it seemed that there was a possibility that unanimous action might be had in both house and senate, but divisions arising over the form and words of the resolution could not be reconciled, and minority reports were presented.

The senate was first to report its resolution, and at the beginning of the session Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, presented the resolution and report which, in dealing with the management of Cuban affairs by Spain, was a vigorous and scathing denunciation of that country and its military methods.

The purpose of delay on the part of some of the members of the senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cuban situation. All day long the senate listened with crowded galleries and vigorous speeches were made for and against the proposition. The minority report, which was presented by four members of the foreign relations committee—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Republican, joining with three Democratic members in favor of the recognition of the independence of Cuba at once and it is an interesting fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee may, when the vote is taken, be the action of the senate. Debate and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exist now, but the temper of senators on both sides seem inclined in that direction.

Although the senate was first to present its resolution, the house was first to act. For more than five hours efforts were made in the committee on foreign affairs to secure unanimous action, but in the end the division of the committee on party lines prevailed, and the resolution of the majority was passed after one of the most exciting episodes that has been witnessed in the house since the Fifty-first congress. Party feeling ran high, and as fore-shadowed by the action of the committee, party lines were sharply drawn, resulting in a scene which became personal and disagreeable.

The conservative forces of the senate favor the house resolution in preference to that reported by the senate committee. They do not believe it is as radical and believe as much good will be accomplished. Other conservatives favor a still more mild resolution as evidenced by that presented by Senator Hale which is in direct line with the president's message.

SENATE MINORITY REPORT.

Presented by Senator Turpie, of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Washington, April 13.—Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority of the senate committee on foreign relations as follows:

The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, as an organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker.

On objection of Mr. Hoar (Mass.) the consideration of the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Chandler announced that when the foreign relations committee resolution was called up tomorrow he would object to the consideration of any other business until the resolution was disposed of.

HOUSE MINORITY REPORT.

Signed by One Populist and Five Democratic Members.

Washington, April 13.—The minority resolution which was signed by five Democratic members and one silver (Newlands) of the house foreign affairs committee was as follows:

Resolved, That the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Second, that, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are

BAD IMPRESSION AT OLD MADRID

The Dignity of Spain All Wrinkled by President's Message.

General Woodford Alone Preserves Serenity and Silence—El Correo, the Organ of Premier Sagasta, States That the Madrid Press is Unanimous in Its Unfavorable Judgment of President's Message.

Madrid, April 13, 7 p. m.—The very good impression prevails this evening. Ministers say that there is no news, General Woodford alone preserves serenity and silence.

El Correo, the organ of Senor Sagasta, says: "The Madrid press is unanimous in its unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message and public opinion has received the document with marked hostility. Special indignation is caused by the clause referring to intervention and by the hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortunes, which have been greatly augmented by the support given to the rebels on the part of the American people and probably the American consuls."

Although the decorously official statement issued after the cabinet council last night strikes a note of disgust, the government cannot, without losing its prestige, defend the doctrine of independence, attacking Spain's sovereignty and offending Spain's dignity. The government must be watchful and public opinion remains serene, despising the petty and underhand meditations of politicians desirous to fish in troubled waters.

El Epoca (Conservative) says that a reading of the message reveals the fact "that while originally written in a warlike tone, it was subsequently softened down." The paper complains that the cabinet has laid down the doctrine of independence, attacking Spain's sovereignty and offending Spain's dignity. The congressional debates prove President McKinley's light position, and it is still doubtful whether he will retract his position in the warlike elements in America.

Madrid, April 13.—Upon the reassembling of the cortes, Colonel Genaro Alas, retired, lately elected a deputy for Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, will introduce a bill to the effect that Spain should evacuate Cuba, reserving her sovereignty and a yearly royalty, with an arrangement as to the debts.

Colonel Alas says that Spain can accept no better solution in aid of peace in the existing circumstances, and he thinks the powers could propose no other solution at this stage now reached.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, in the course of which he says: "The Carlist who, in the face of a war with the United States would rise in arms against Spain is a traitor. If war occurs all those at right angles to the Carlist who in the Spanish government does not venture into war, but permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlists who do not respond to the voice of the king will also be traitors." Perfect tranquility continues to reign in Madrid. The news from Barcelona and Saragossa is that groups of people are demonstrating in the streets. The police and civil guard, together with the civil authorities in these two towns, are trying to disperse the demonstrators.

Though the censorship is very severe regarding news from the provinces, especially if it deals with the public demonstrations, it is not thought that talking places at Barcelona and Saragossa are as yet very serious.

In political circles a more optimistic impression prevails. In consequence of a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, showing that he yet trusts for a peaceful solution. The Associated Press correspondents visited Senor Sagasta, but he refused to say anything for publication. He thinks it his duty in the circumstances to show the greatest reserve.

Contrasting with all the war rumors a tea party is being given this afternoon at the royal palace in honor of the members of the International congress of hygiene. All the members of the cabinet are present, with the exception of Senor Sagasta. The salons are crowded and great animation prevails. The queen regent has been talking with the chief members of the congress.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Washington, April 13.—The report of the senate committee on foreign relations which accompanied the majority resolutions, was a thorough review of the entire Cuban situation and a strong presentation of the facts leading to the committee's conclusions.

The report took up the Maine disaster as its leading feature, and referred to the natural resentment it excited in the minds of the American people, and the patience and self-restraint with which the nation awaited the result of the investigation. After commenting on the judicial character and deliberation with which the investigation was made, the committee says the destruction of the Maine was linked with a series of precedent transactions "which cannot in reason be disconnected from it."

The committee then adds: "It is the opinion of your committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

"The time of the explosion," says the report, "must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine."

"The duplicity, perjury and cruelty" of the Spanish character is then dwelt upon and demonstrated to continue by their manner of warfare against the Cubans.

In expressing the opinion that the United States ought at once to recognize the independence of Cuba and to intervene to stop the cruel war, the committee says "that such independence shall become a settled political fact at the earliest possible moment by the establishment of the free action of the people of Cuba, when such action can be had, of a government independent in fact and form."

The committee asserts that Spain is constantly growing weaker and the Cuban struggle and indicates the purpose of Spain's cruel policy is to depopulate the island and re-people it with Spaniards. The propositions for the recognition of independence and for intervention is discussed at length, and refers to the autonomy scheme as "specious and illusory."

The conflict of opinion among jurists upon the subject of intervention is commented upon, and in a clear and concise and conclusive argument, the committee justifies the right of the United States to intervene, and quotes precedents established by this country and other nations as a further justification.

That intervention is not only justifiable but necessary, the report adds, is because the present situation in Cuba is a menace to the peace of the world.

"Spain," it continues, "has failed to perform her treaty obligations and other international duties." The "arbitrary and imprisonment of American citizens without shadow of right, and the assassination of Ruiz, an American citizen, are referred to, and the statement is made that no reparation has been made although it has been demanded by this government. The arbitrariness with which Spain has conducted her military operations renders intervention justifiable and necessary, in addition to the great damage to American property in Cuba and American commerce."

That the time has come to intervene, the committee expresses as its opinion, and adds:

"That intervention which will stop the war and secure the national independence of Cuba should at once take place. If, under all the circumstances, Spain shall choose to regard such action by this government as a cause of war, that consequence, however, deplorable, will be accepted by the American people with all the fortitude that confidence in the justice of their action can inspire."

ELUQUENCE OF MR. LODGE.

Thrilling Appeal for Action to Avenge the Death of Maine Heroes.

Washington, April 13.—Senator Lodge, in the course of his speech in the senate today, said:

We are told that we must not go to war on the ground of revenge. No, not revenge, but we must have reparation for our dead sailors. If we allow that to drop aside, to pass away into an endless tangle of negotiation and law and discussion, we are lost to all sense of brotherhood; we are lost to all love of kith and kin; our uniform will no longer be an honor and protection; it will be a disgrace and danger to wear. The men on our ships are sullen today because they think that the government is not behind them. There are mutterings among the men who wear our uniform because they think you have not striven to redress the slaughter of their comrades. You must maintain the honor of the uniform and the flag under which the men died. Surely there never was a more righteous cause than this for any nation to ask for reparation.

That gigantic murder, the last spasm of a corrupt and dying society which carried down our ship and our men, cries aloud for justice. I care but little what form of words we adopt, I am ready to yield my opinions to those who are in congress. Still more ready am I to defer to wishes of the executive who stands and must stand at our head; but I want you to arm that executive with power which will enable him in the good providence of God to bring peace to Cuba and exact justice for the Maine.

SPAIN IS FIRM.

The Government Resolved to Repel Every Attack Direct or Indirect on Sovereignty of Spain.

London, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing this evening, says:

"Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, and Count Niquena, minister of public works, both told me in a conversation this afternoon that the government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They said also that they were sure this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers, more especially because the negotiations were based on acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba."

"They told me that the conduct of Spain would be adjusted to that of the United States and that in face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United States, Spain was fully justified in carrying on her preparations." Finally the minister said to me: "Our resolution at the cabinet council was taken unanimously and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy."

GIBBONS' STATEMENT.

Claims That He Can Prove Maine Was Deliberately Blown Up.

London, April 14.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning an interview with Joseph Panell Gibbons, the submarine mine expert, in which he ridicules the Spanish denials of his statement as to the sale by him of submarine mines to Spain, and declares that he can prove that the United States warship was wilfully and deliberately blown up.

What is more, according to the Daily Mail's report, he thinks it possible to reduce the explosion to the act of two men or even to one individual.

ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Indications That Hostilities with Spain Will Not Be Postponed—More Ships Purchased—The Ocean Greyhounds Will Be Used as Cruisers—One of the New Vessels Will Be Commanded by Captain Sigsbee—General Lee Holds Secret Conference with the Naval Strategic Board.

Washington, April 13.—There was greater activity in both the war and navy departments today than has been the case for some weeks past, and everything tended to indicate the general belief that hostilities with Spain will not be postponed many days. Probably the most significant action at the navy department was the issue of instructions to the navy auxiliary board at New York for the immediate purchase of the ocean greyhounds St. Paul and St. Louis of the American line, the purchase of another first class auxiliary cruiser, probably the Yorktown of the Old Dominion line, and the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nietheroy. The last named vessel is about to be inspected and the result will determine the question of her acquisition by the United States navy. The purchase of the St. Paul and St. Louis is probably the most expensive transaction consummated by the department since the beginning of the war excitement. These vessels cost over two million dollars each and are regarded as among the best vessels of that class in the world, being exceeded in speed only by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the German line and the Lucia and Campana of the English line. Their impression into the navy service is authorized by the act under which they were granted a subsidy for carrying the United States mail. The amount paid for them is an official secret, but is known to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. The St. Paul left Southampton on the 10th inst. and is due in New York on the 15th inst. The steamer St. Louis is at the English port and the date of her return is not stated. These vessels will be armed and armored at the New York navy yard and put in condition for naval service as rapidly as possible. They probably will be used mainly as transport ships or as commerce destroyers, most probably the latter as their speed and power makes them especially adapted for such service. The report made by the Rodgers auxiliary board for the armament of these steamers provides for two six-inch rapid-fire and 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery and 12 six pounders for the secondary battery. The steering gear of these vessels as well as the magazines that are to be improved will be protected by a belt of coal. The St. Louis and St. Paul will be sent to Cramp's ship yard, where they were constructed to be fitted out as auxiliary cruisers. With rush work the vessels will be in readiness for service in about thirty days.

The Yorktown, whose purchase the department it is understood has under consideration, is a vessel of 2,000 tons net register. The naval board has not yet reported as to her armament, but the officials here are prepared to promptly go to work to install it as soon as the ship is bought.

The Nietheroy, the Brazilian vessel, whose purchase will depend on the part of a board of officers, is said not to be in an entirely satisfactory condition and this is delaying the purchase.

SHIP FOR CAPT. SIGSBEE.

Captain Sigsbee, the hero of the Maine, and Captain Goodrich, president of the naval war college, have been practically agreed upon by the navy department as the two officers to take command of the crack Atlantic liner St. Louis and St. Paul. The assignment of Captain Sigsbee has been awaited with great interest, for both the president and Secretary Long have been anxious since the commander of the Maine arrived in Washington to give him one of the best posts in the navy service. If a battleship or cruiser had been available, he would have received a command ere this.

The order has not been officially announced pending the actual purchase of the ships.

Another significant event at the navy department today was a conference lasting over an hour between Consul General Lee and the naval strategic board, composed of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Walker,

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY EXONERATES JAMES S. LEE.

New York, April 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of Laura Booth, the actress who was found dead in a room on the evening of March 25 with a bullet in her head and a revolver lying beside her, brought in a verdict today that she committed suicide.

Coroner Fitzpatrick immediately discharged James S. Lee, who had registered Miss Booth at the hotel as his wife, and who was required to give bail pending the jury's verdict.

KILLED IN A TRENCH.

Philadelphia, April 13.—Joseph Cherry was killed and Frank Fena and Frank Tate were injured by a cave-in at Front and Race streets this afternoon. The men were engaged in digging a trench, when suddenly the sides gave way. Fena and Tate were quickly dug out, but Cherry was dead when the rescuers reached him.

PHENYLVANIA PENSIONERS.

Washington, April 13.—The following Pennsylvania pensioners have been issued original warrants, etc.—Martha A. Cowan, South Branch, Bradford; Ann, Amanda, Shuster, Auburn, Four Corners, Susquehanna, 312.

THE HERALD'S WEATHER FORECAST.

New York, April 13.—In the middle states and New England today partly cloudy weather will prevail, with a fair in the coasts, with slightly lower temperature and fresh variable winds, moody toward evening, fresh to high winds off Nantuxet and followed in this section by rain.

WILL WASH THEIR HANDS.

European Powers Will Remain Neutral on Spanish-Cuban Question.

Rome, April 13.—The Opinions, the government organ, says that the chances of peace are "slender as the finest silk thread."

The Italian organ of the foreign office, declares that the European powers will now wash their hands of the matter, except to affirm their neutrality, and the pope will probably do likewise.

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