TELEGRAPHIC.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Call Addresses the Senate on the Insurrection Against Spain.

OBJECTIONS BY SENATOR CAMERON

The United States Has an Armada at Its Very Door, Says Senator Lodge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Cuban question came up before the Senate today for definite and final action, and it is expected that votes would be taken at an early day on the several pending propositions—requiring Spain to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and requiring a recognition of Cuban independence. There is every indication, also, that the debate will lead to more radical and decisive resolutions.

The Cuban resolution, as reported by the committee on foreign affairs, is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that in the opinion of Congress, a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to such and all the rights of belligerents to the ports and territory of the United States."

Cameron (Rep., Pa.) moved the substitution of the following:

"Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Call then addressed the Senate on the resolutions. He spoke of the bloody contest now in progress and the actual condition of war existing. The course of Spain had caused revolt after revolt in Cuba. The speaker traced the history of these uprisings and the course of the United States.

Reading from a manifesto issued by the Cuban authorities, Call arraigned Spain for imposing enormous taxes on Cuba. The manifesto as read by Call reflected severely on the official administration of Spain.

"A sea of blood is now running," asserted the senator. Murder and reprisal prevailed. Call declared that the recent order of Capt. Gen. Weyler, visiting death on those even suspected of sympathy with the insurgents, was a bloody and brutal edict.

Cameron followed in support of the substitute he had offered.

"For my own part," he said, "I regard the question of belligerency as a false issue, a mistake, into which the friends of Cuba should not fall. If Spain ventures to impede or delay effective action on our part, she will encourage us to waste our energy and our initiative in struggling with the legal difficulties that involve this question of belligerency, when, when stripped of all its popular notions, is simply an empty, or perhaps a mischievous, legal issue.

"I object to it, in the first place, for the same reason which caused Gen. Grant to reject it in 1875, because it is offensive to Spain and delusive to Cuba. The question is no longer one of belligerency, but one of independence. In the second place, I object to it because it concedes to Spain the belligerent right of searching our ships on the high seas and seizing them whenever they have anything on board which can be considered contraband of war.

"I object to it, in the third place, because it imposes belligerent duties as well as belligerent rights, and relieves Spain at all further responsibility for the destruction of American property in Cuba, by transferring that responsibility to the insurgents.

"I wish the government to act. I want to see the chronic misery of Cuba ended. I know that the course I favor was the fixed policy of the Republican party of the United States and of the American people. The course I prefer is, I believe, the true expression of public feeling, which is unanimous in demanding action in favor of freedom. Evidently the government of the United States can do no less than take up the question where Gen. Grant left it, and so resume the friendly mediation which he actually began, with all the consequences which necessarily would follow its rejection."

Cameron said, in conclusion, that if this resolution was adopted, and Spain paid no attention to it, he would move the immediate recognition of Cuba.

Lodge spoke vigorously as to the need of action. He would, he said, go further than the resolution of the committee. While other Spanish dependencies had broken away from Spain, Cuba had remained faithful, earning the title of "faithful Cuba." And yet oppression, dishonesty and robbery had been visited on the island.

"The island is today lost to Spain," said Mr. Lodge. "They may continue to deluge the island with blood, but the island is lost to them."

The senator analyzed the "blood decrees" issued by General Weyler, a plan of "desolation and extermination."

He may prolong the agony until the island is a solitude. And yet we, six hours away, stand idly by. Our words of sympathy for Armenia were mere words. Those fearful atrocities had proceeded while all Europe had not stirred. The protests of Lord Salisbury were pitiful. The money power and the money lender was the real power of Europe, and this vast power raised nothing for the slaughter of Armenians.

"Why was the flying squadron, that marvelous naval armament, lying idle in the English channel? The world was now looking to Russia to protect Armenia, but," proceeded Mr. Lodge, "the United States has an Armenia at its very door. The United States can stop the horrible state of things in Cuba. Let it only be known that the United States intends that the pillage and slaughter shall stop and it will stop. A firm and emphatic diplomacy can accomplish this end. The whole American people would welcome action by the United States. If that war goes on with that bloody commander in charge, the responsibility is on our shoulders. We cannot avoid it."

Morgan, who reported the resolutions, followed. He said the possibilities of war between the United States and Spain should in no way embarrass the consideration of the subject and the shaping of a proper course. The committee in submitting this resolution was not moved by retaliation or by any consideration of past relations between the parties. It was based solely on the conditions and requirements of today. Morgan referred to the conflicting information at hand. Out of the mass of details, however, the committee felt that it stood on firm ground in presenting this resolution. While Cuba was surrounded by a navy and controlled by a censorship, many of the best means of information were unattainable. But certain definite and positive facts were established beyond question as a premise to the action of the committee.

Mr. Morgan then took up the legal questions involved, explaining the duties and obligations of recognizing belligerency. When armies are formed and men leave their places as citizens and become soldiers, then the civilized world recognizes this transfer as creating a state of belligerency. Under existing circumstances, those participating in the uprising were not recognized by Spain as soldiers, but as felons doing action their government, to be treated with the ignominy of felons, they and their children.

And yet, said Mr. Morgan, while war is public and beyond the possibility of question or denial, Spain refuses to recognize the war. She fills Morro castle, exiles men to penal colonies in Africa, she inflicts penalties unwarranted, even if war did not exist. And with war public and notorious, it became the duty of the United States and all other countries to demand the recognition of Cubans as soldiers, not as felons.

The senator said the attitude taken by the United States acting according to its plain duty, need give no offense to Spain. But if it did give offense, then it was a choice between that offense and one against the God of nations. Such a choice had been made with firmness and confidence. Morgan said the Cuban republic already existed. It might yet be in embryo, a Moses in the bulrushes, yet in time the world would recognize it as a republic. If the island of Cuba had been as close to Great Britain as to the United States, Cuba would have been absorbed a century ago.

Morgan did not conclude his speech, saying he would go on another day, as there were many points connected with the question which he wanted to touch upon at greater length than he could do today.

Then, at 5:20 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Saturday.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Again today the House attended strictly to business. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the Senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries $6,620,905, or $132,717 less than that for the current year. In connection with a proposition to increase the salaries of Indian inspectors from $2,000 to $3,000, the salaries fixed by law (the bills of the last two years have only appropriated $2,500 each for these officers), both Cannon and Dingley, the Republican leaders on the floor, appealed to the majority, in view of the situation of the treasury, to keep down expenses and refuse to take a step in the direction of increased salaries. Their appeals were in vain, and the action of the committee on Indian affairs in restoring the salaries was sustained, 87 to 59.

Allen (Rep., Utah) presented a memorial from that State praying for the annexation to Utah of that portion of Arizona Territory lying north of the Colorado river.

During the consideration of the Indian bill Little (Dem., Ark.) made a speech of an hour in favor of changing the conditions existing in the Indian Territory in order to secure the rights of the Indians there. He declared that the Dawes commission had not told half the truth.

Wilson (Rep., Ohio) in reply to Little said that the trouble with the proposed reforms in the government of the Indian Territory was the Indians themselves had not been heard.

During Wilson's speech a diverting incident occurred. He was criticising the "flimsy" tariff bill passed by the House. "What we want," he said, "is a good old-fashioned protective measure."

A round of Republican applause greeted this statement.

"I want to say," continued Wilson, "that the reports that the great advocate of protection has taken a backward step are false. McKinley stands today where he has always stood."

By this time the House was interested, and Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) raised a laugh by moving that the time of the nominating speeches be limited. Wilson, however, succeeded, despite the good-natured efforts of the friends of other candidates to prevent it, in having McKinley's Chicago speech read at the clerk's desk. Several times the words were applauded.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

Kansas City Times Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 20.—Receiver Wiley O. Cox, a prominent local banker, this afternoon bought in the property of the Kansas city Times newspaper company, which was sold under the auctioneer's hammer for $82,500. The property was placed in the hands of Mr. Cox as receiver last fall at the request of certain creditors.

A New National Party.

OMAHA, Feb. 20.—The Labor party organized in Nebraska last week by the laboring men of Omaha, issued a call tonight for a state convention to meet in Omaha May 5th to select a state ticket. Measures will be taken at the same time to state the party's position on the finance and organize a national party.

Huntington Heard Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morgan today continued his examination of Mr. C. P. Huntington concerning the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad company in connection with the bearing which the Senate committee on Pacific roads is conducting. The questions today were based largely upon the report on the Pacific roads made by the Pattison commission, but Mr. Huntington said he did not remember ever having read this report. He said the Central Pacific had been built on assets amounting to $44,000,000, of which $28,000,000 consisted of government bonds, but that it had cost more than all the securities, which were sold for less than par in currency, and with the proceeds gold was purchased, which on an average cost about $1 in currency for each 60 cents worth. It was necessary to use gold in all transactions on the Pacific coast when the road was constructed. He admitted that he, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker were the members of the contract company, but said that they took up the construction work because they could get no one else to do it. When the organization of this company was under consideration he wired Crocker, saying: "Take as little of the stock as you can and as much as you must."

When the work was completed the contract company owed about $10,000,000, and although it received $8,000,000 in Central Pacific stock, its assets would not have paid its debts. The company, however, came out ahead in the end by holding the stock until its value increased. He declared, however, that he could not remember what the profit was to the company or to the individual members.

THE BROWN TRIAL.

Mary Worth Testify Against Him—Reporters Excluded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—When the council which is to try Dr. Brown convened this afternoon, Mrs. Sarah R. Cooper, assistant pastor to Dr. Brown, and one of his accusers, was recalled for cross-examination. She declared she had done everything possible to bring out the truth of the charges against Brown and denied that she had acted in an unscriptural manner toward her pastor. She was satisfied no satisfactory explanation could be made respecting the apparently damaging letters ostensibly written by Miss Overman. She repeated that she was morally certain Mrs. Tunnel had been spirited away by Mr. Brown to prevent her testifying against the minister. The judge-advocate at this stage asked for an adjournment until Tuesday. Dr. Brown and Mrs. Cooper both objected to the delay as unfair to all concerned after the long delay in calling the council, and it was finally determined to proceed.

Mrs. Irene Blanchard was then called and told of an interview with Dr. Brown in which he had threatened her with arrest for voting lack of confidence in Brown at a church meeting, the witness not being a member. Witness said Brown promised her immunity from prosecution if she would sign an affidavit confessing that Mrs. Cooper had urged her to vote, although not a member. Witness had first signed such an affidavit, but afterward amended the affidavit. However, witness said Brown had allowed a newspaper to publish the affidavit in its original form. She held Brown responsible for the publication.

Mrs. Davidson, the cause of all Dr. Brown's trouble, appeared before the council today in charge of a deputy sheriff and filed her charges against the minister. She accuses Brown of adultery with Miss Overman; with assuming a criminal operation to be performed, and with various kinds of deception. She also says she has a statement in reserve which is a "scorcher."

An attorney for Mrs. Stockton also appeared and stated that Mrs. Stockton would testify against Dr. Brown, provided she was assured of protection. This is taken to mean that Mrs. Stockton fears that legal proceedings may be brought against her.

After Mrs. Blanchard had told her story, members of the council and Dr. Brown attempted to question her. Mrs. Rogers, who says Mrs. Blanchard told her that Mrs. Cooper urged her to vote, was also present and insisted that Mrs. Blanchard had told her the facts as stated. Mrs. Blanchard grew intensely excited. "You lie! You lie!" she shrieked.

After she had calmed her nerves she was led from the room shrieking and crying. The council then adjourned until evening.

At the evening session, in which only reporters were admitted, another sensation was sprung. Mrs. Martha Stockton, who Dr. Brown said had attempted to blackmail him long before the Davidson affair, went on the stand. Dr. Brown had sent her a note asking her to come to his study. She went and found Mrs. Brown with the note in her hand. There was a stormy scene.

On cross-examination Rev. Williams, a member of the council, asked her if their relations had been those of husband and wife. Mrs. Stockton started to answer, but her attorney interrupted her and told her not to answer the question unless the reporters present would agree not to publish the answer. Dr. Brown objected to this, saying that the papers had printed everything against him and he didn't see why Mrs. Stockton should be favored. He wanted all the facts made public. The council then excluded all reporters.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The Turning Point Reached, Says the London Times.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—G. W. Smalley, in a dispatch from New York to the Times, states it is not open to the British government to pick out one part of the plan for a Venezuelan settlement which he has outlined in dispatches to that paper as being favorably looked upon by the United States government for acceptance, while rejecting others.

"In any case," continues Mr. Smalley, "it does not follow that Washington would not consider a counter proposal or a reasonable modification. But embarrassments are thickening. Jingo opposition to the scheme is daily rising here, and a similar obstruction is appearing in some non-Jingo quarters."

An editorial in the Times says: "The turning point has been reached in the Venezuelan dispute. The press has been called upon to play a novel and delicate part on both sides of the Atlantic. It has now done its work. It is for the diplomats to complete the good work the journals have begun by diplomatic means."

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Yes, and our store is the place to get them. You can't lose money any faster than by going to the wrong place. We can give you a good Man's working suit for $3.90 a better one at $5.00. A Manufacturer in New York, made up some suits to sell at $12.00; he made too many; could not sell them all; we made him an offer for 300 suits, he said no; we told him it was spot cash; we got the suits, and will sell them at $7.50. If you want a Sunday or Wedding suit, ask for the biggest bargain in the store, and you will be shown an all wool black clay worsted, made up in sacks, squares, or round cut or frocks for $9.00

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