

THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

NUMBER 45.

HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Directing President McKinley to Take Immediate Action.

RIOUS AND DISGRACEFUL SCENES OCCUR ON FLOOR.

The Vote on Adoption of the Majority Resolution Was 322 to 19--War Resolutions in Senate Practically the Same as Passed by the House--Minority Reports Made.

Wednesday the house of representatives, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted resolutions which nine-tenths of its members believe make war with Spain inevitable. The resolutions adopted direct the president to intervene at once in Cuba, to restore peace and secure to the people of the island "a stable and independent government of their own," and authorize him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolutions. The proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling.

During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of Georgia, and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight.

Later in the proceedings the speaker was obliged to again call upon the sergeant-at-arms with his silver mace, the emblem of the house's authority, to seat Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

Only forty minutes were given for debate and a special rule was required to get the resolutions before the house. The minority resolutions, which declared for the recognition of the existing government of Cuba, were voted down, but they secured the votes of three republicans. Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate, which lifted the galleries and the members to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The capitol was again like a beleaguered citadel. Thousands upon thousands swarmed into the corridors and galleries to witness the exciting scenes and to hear the stirring oratory.

Arrival of the Report.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, came into the hall with a copy of the senate resolutions and instantly a hush fell upon the vast assemblage. The presentation of the resolutions was the occasion for a wild outburst of applause from the galleries and the floor. It was evident that the war spirit was rampant. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions, and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that neither he objected or not would demand upon a fair understanding as to the length of debate.

Charges and counter-charges were hurled across the floor. A fist fight on the floor of the house almost followed. The speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take the silver mace, the emblem of the house's authority, and to seat Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

There were half a dozen personal allusions. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, were involved. Members smiled and winked at each other, who were not but they were drawn into the scene. The speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take the silver mace, the emblem of the house's authority, and to seat Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

A few minutes later the speaker ordered Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

The Vote Taken.

The vote was then taken on the substitute resolutions and they were defeated--147 to 19.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority resolutions, and they were adopted--322 to 19.

The vote in adoption of the resolution was 322 to 19. The negative votes were cast as follows:

Democrats--Adamson, of Georgia; Bankhead, of Alabama; Brantley, of Georgia; Brewer, of Alabama; Clayton, of Alabama; Cox, of Tennessee; Elliott, of South Carolina; Griggs, of Georgia; Howard, of Georgia; Lester, of Georgia; Lewis, of Georgia; Maddox, of Georgia; Strait, of South Carolina; Tate, of Georgia; Taylor, of Alabama.

Republicans--Johnson, of Indiana; Boutelle, of Maine; Loud, of California.

Populists--Simpson, of Kansas.

The house then, at 6:30 p. m., adjourned.

The House Resolution.

Following is the majority resolution as passed by the house: "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."

IN THE SENATE.

The report of the senate committee on foreign relations on the Cuban situation was made by senator Davis, chairman of that committee, immediately on the assembling of the senate, and was a very thorough review of the entire situation, and a strong presentation of facts which have led the committee to its conclusions. The report takes up the Maine disaster as the leading topic for consideration, and plunges into that question in its first sentence.

The report was given the closest attention and is considered the severest arraignment of a nation ever made.

Senate Majority Resolution.

The following is the majority resolution reported by Senator Davis: "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 demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters."

"Third, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and calling the actual service of the United States of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

The Minority Report.

Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority committee:

"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 organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Daniel and Forsaker.

Senator Forsaker led off the fight for the minority resolution, making one of the most brilliant and spectacular speeches ever heard in the senate chamber since the year '61.

It was followed by Senator Adams, who favored the majority resolution. He had advised the arrangement of the insurgent resolutions for war with Spain as a matter of course as those of the majority.

NO ADVICES FROM CUBA.

United States Is Without a Representative On the Island.

Inquiry at the state department discloses the fact that the United States has no representatives in Cuba upon whom it can depend for official information in regard to the progress of events on that island, and that it will be compelled to rely, until other arrangements are made, upon the representatives of the Spanish government for information in that line.

According to an official at the state department, the British consular officers in Cuba are expected only to care for the archives and property of the United States consulates turned over to them on the departure of the American representatives Saturday, and to look after the interests of the Americans still on the island who may apply to them for protection or redress.

It is said to be no part of their duty to keep the United States state department informed of political or other developments in Cuba, and that the department will not call upon them for any special service or information unless it becomes absolutely necessary by stress of circumstances.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Industrial Developments For Past Week Very Encouraging.

General industrial activity is still manifest in the southern states. Among the more important of the new enterprises of the past week, Alabama reports a sash, door and blind factory; Arkansas a land and timber development company; Florida, another large tobacco factory; Georgia, a 20-ton cotton oil mill; Louisiana, a lumber mill; Mississippi, a chair factory, owned by Chicago parties, and an electric light plant; North Carolina, a roller flouring mill, a \$50,000 cotton mill, a factory for making patent folding crates, a saw mill, and a veneer mill; South Carolina, a large cotton gin; Tennessee, a \$100,000 cotton mill, a lumber company devoted to the German export trade, and a handle factory; a mattress machine company, an acetone gas machine works, a large petroleum refinery, and the rebuilding of a \$150,000 electric light plant lately burned; West Virginia, an engine works with \$200,000 capital, a window glass factory, and an electrical supply works. --Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

LONDON PAPERS DIFFER

In Expressing Opinion of President McKinley's War Message.

The afternoon newspapers of London differed in their estimates of President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban question.

The Pall Mall Gazette regards it as strong, but temperate. The St. James Gazette complains that the message leaves everything in a state of uncertainty, but says:

"President McKinley and congress may well hesitate to accept the really serious responsibility of committing the United States to the recognition of bands of brigands as a government."

The Globe expresses the opinion that "it is a message of abdication," adding, "while the situation in Cuba is eminently unsatisfactory, it is a question whether American interference on the lines suggested is likely to improve matters."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the president's message has "made out an excellent case for the intervention of the United States."

HAVANA PRESS COMMENT.

McKinley's Message Discussed From Various Standpoints.

The newspapers of Havana printed extracts from President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban question and commented upon it from various standpoints.

The Diario de la Marina, in an article commenting on the suspension of hostilities generally referred to as an armistice, says this action upon the part of the Spaniards has removed all pretext for the intervention of the United States in Cuba, which now, it says, would be "arbitrary and impossible to tolerate from the standpoint of right."

ARMUNITION FOR NAVY.

Steamer Arrives From England With Money Cargo For Vessels.

The British steamer Europe, which arrived at New York Tuesday morning from London, brought twenty tons of ammunition for rapid firing guns recently purchased abroad for the United States navy.

WILL ASK FOR BONDS.

Secretary Gage Is Looking Out For War Funds.

Secretary Gage has intimated that as soon as war was actually entered upon he would ask congress for authority to issue \$250,000,000 bonds.

MILES ISSUES FIRST ORDER

GIVING DETAILED DIRECTIONS FOR MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TO MOBILIZE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Secretary Alger Selects the Commanders of the Various Divisions Affected by the Order.

The following is Major General Miles' order, issued at Washington Friday, giving in detail the directions for the movement of troops as decided upon:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1898. --Commanding General, Department of East, Governor's Island, New York. With the approval of the Secretary of War. The following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

"All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments of artillery and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry.

"The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to the following points:

"To New Orleans, La.: The First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.

"To Mobile, Ala.: Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second.

"To Tampa Fla.: The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first.

"The commanding general, department of the Colorado, will detail a company of the Fifteenth infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at the post. The posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn one officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops.

"The necessities of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided with hired transportation through the quartermaster's department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' field rations and necessary camp equipment. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge.

"H. C. COMBS, Adjutant General. "By command of Major Gen. Miles."

A copy of the above was sent to the commanding generals of the following departments: The department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga. The department of Colorado, Denver, Col. The department of California, San Francisco, Cal. The department of Missouri, Omaha, Neb. The department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn. The department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary Alger also immediately selected the commanders of the divisions of the army that are to assemble at the places named, all of whom are well known for their service in the military branch of the government.

For the division at New Orleans, Brigadier General W. B. Shafter, now at San Francisco, in command of the department of California, was designated.

For that at Tampa, Brigadier General J. F. Wade, now in command of the department of the Dakotas, at St. Paul, Minn.

For Mobile, Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger, who is in command of the department of Missouri, at Omaha, Neb.

For the post at Chickamauga, Major General J. R. Brook, in command of the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen.

These officers have authority to take with them to their new commands their entire staff of officers and a quartermaster. The latter, however, presumably will proceed to their prospective assignments for the purpose of making arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence of an army.

SAGASTA DEPLORES MESSAGE.

Spain Is Woe-Filled From McKinley By Public Opinion.

A dispatch from Madrid received at London says: "Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier, is quoted as saying that he considers President McKinley's message to be unpardonable, and he is said to have expressed the hope that it would force him to resign by the time of congress, which took advantage of his weakness, although President McKinley personally wished to modify it."

Senor Ruiz y Blanco has been instructed to present Secretary Shafter with a further memorandum.

HOT WORDS IN HOUSE.

Bailey and Speaker Reed Exchange Angry Words.

A Washington special says: There was another lively scene in the house Friday. Rising to a point of explanation, Mr. Bailey said the speaker was responsible for the late scene in the house. Hot words passed between him and Mr. Dalzell (rep.) who alleged that Mr. Bailey was taking his duty arising and that he had, as the papers stated, lost his head.

Mr. Bailey responded angrily that gentlemen when insulted and called liars were charged with having lost their heads, if they resented it. He said he would infinitely prefer losing his head in resenting an insult than his self-respect in submitting to one.

The house was keyed up to an intense pitch. The democrats applauded Mr. Bailey's utterances and the republicans broke into cheers when the speaker with voice trembling with suppressed feeling, declared that he refused to enter into a discussion of his course with Mr. Bailey.

Whatever he had done on Wednesday last or on any other day had been done in the presence of the house and of 1,000 witnesses. He scored Mr. Bailey severely and said he was ready to rest his justification upon the judgment of those who had witnessed it. Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded.

MORE SENATE SPEECHES.

Friday's Session Passed Without Agreement On War Resolutions.

The efforts of those who desired immediate action on the resolutions before the senate did not prove successful Friday, but after being in session from 10 o'clock in the morning until after half-past 10 o'clock in the evening, an agreement was reached by which a vote was to be taken Saturday. It was a day of speechmaking in the senate. Of all those who gave their views as to what should be done, two speeches stand out. These were by Senators Daniel and Spooner.

Daniel made a strong appeal in behalf of the right and justice and safety of the recognition of the Cuban republic and bitterly arraigned the policy pursued both by McKinley and his predecessor, to which he charged the responsibility for the crisis which is now upon the country.

Spencer's speech was a strong argument against recognition, every point that could possibly be raised against such procedure being ably and forcefully put.

LEE'S COURSE APPROVED.

He Refused to Permit a Reception in His Honor.

A Washington dispatch says: General Lee is being greatly congratulated upon his refusal to permit the Confederate and Veteran unions to give a joint reception in his honor. It was proposed to hold this reception in the rotunda of the capitol, the papers of the city and members of both parties endorsing the plan. The basis of his refusal was his claim that he did not deserve such a demonstration and preferred to serve his country, doing his duty without any ostentatious display over it.

His answer to the committee, while regretted by everyone, has added to his reputation, being in strong contrast to others who would turn their services to glory.

LIMIT WILL BE SHORT.

Spain Will Be Given Only Forty-Eight Hours to Decide.

The Washington Post's summary of the situation published in Saturday's issue includes the following statement:

"Immediately the president is empowered to use the army and navy; he will issue an ultimatum to Spain, giving her 24 hours--possibly 48--within which to answer whether she will peacefully withdraw her troops and flag from Cuba. Her refusal to evacuate the island, which is, of course, expected, will be the signal for action on the part of this government, and that action will require the vigorous use of both our naval and land forces."

RAY STATE PATRIOTIC.

Wolcott Asks for Emergency Appropriation of \$500,000.

Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts sent a message to the state legislature Friday afternoon recommending an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 by that body, to increase the efficiency of the state militia.

CREATED GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Washington Went Wild Over the Army Orders Issued.

The decision of the war department Friday afternoon to move the entire United States army to Florida at once created the greatest excitement Washington.

The decision to issue the order led to great activity at the war department. After conferences between Secretary Alger, General Miles, Adjutant General Combs and Quartermaster General Lydington, it was stated that no trouble whatever would be had in getting the most ample railroad facilities in the prompt transportation of the troops.

DISCUSSED IN SENATE.

Strong Speeches on Resolutions.

A CONTINUOUS SESSION.

Arguments Presented Both For and Against Senate Majority and Minority Reports.

The action of the house Wednesday in adopting its declaration of war made the center of the war elements at Thursday's session. The galleries were packed, and thousands were turned away.

A message was received from the house transmitting to the senate the Cuban resolution, passed by the house.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, the resolution as reported to the foreign relations committee was laid before the senate.

The resolutions in full are as follows: "Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited, therefore

Resolved, 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 demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third--That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered, to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to calling into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

This is substantially the same as the majority resolution in the house which was passed Wednesday afternoon by a vote, 322 to 19, except that this senate resolution calls also for the immediate evacuation of Cuba by Spain and brings out the Maine incident more prominently.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, began a speech in which he sharply criticized the administration for its "facilitating and irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy," pursued by it in the Cuban question.

Mr. Turner declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority of the committee on foreign relations and for so doing said he needed no further justification than the magnificent state paper which accompanied the majority report. He declared, however, that the same malevolent influences which has paralyzed the executive and almost caused the people to revolt, were still at work. If these influences should succeed the who country would know the disgraceful story and the nation would be shamed.

Mr. Hoar followed Mr. Turner. He thought the present was no time for impassioned rhetoric and manifestations of approval of war sentiment. He did not accept the doctrine in this connection of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Mr. Hoar deprecated the exhibitions of feeling towards the president, who was, he said, in diplomacy the representative of all the people and what the president does we as a people do. As for himself he not only approved what the president had done, but what he had refrained from doing.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, followed Mr. Hoar in a speech for the recognition of Cuban republic.

It was agreed that the senate remain in continuous session until a vote was reached on the war resolutions.