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CARRYING MAIL IN CANADA.

Dogs Drag Sledges Two Thousand Miles Over Snow and Ice.

One of the most romantic and picturesque mail services in the Universal Postal Union is that of Northern Canada. Of the several long mail routes penetrating the great wilderness lying between Canada's northern frontier and the Arctic ocean there is one that runs almost due north a distance of 2,012 miles beyond the railroad terminus. It is the route from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fort McPherson, on Peel river, near the Arctic coast. The winter mail for Fort McPherson is known as the "Mackenzie River packet." With the exception of 170 miles by horse sleigh, it is hauled the entire distance on sledges drawn by dogs. On that route, as on most others, there are only two mails a year. The summer "packet" is taken down the Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie rivers on steamers owned by the Hudson Bay company. The route next in length is that from Selkirk, a few miles north of Winnipeg, to York Factory, on Hudson bay, being 680 miles. The winter packet is hauled by dog train. In summer it goes about 300 miles by steamer, and the remainder of the distance by canoe. The Peace river packet is carried in a similar manner over a distance of 620 miles, from Edmonton to McLeods Fort, in the Rocky Mountains. The Moose Fort packet runs between the Hudson Bay company's post on Lake Temiscamingue and Moose Fort on James bay, covering 420 miles. In summer the mail goes by canoe; in winter it is hauled on a toboggan drawn by men.

The mail matter to and from points north of the Government postoffices in Canada is placed in charge of the Hudson Bay company, and delivered along with the company's mail. Their packet arrangements are such that every post in the northern department is periodically communicated with.

The mail is usually contained in a box 2½ feet long by 1½ feet high, the width of the sledge. Into this a surprising amount of postal matter is pressed. The box is lashed to the tail of the sledge, the fore part being packed with blankets, flour, tea and pork for the "trippers," and white fish for the dogs. It is the custom of the Hudson Bay company never to send less than two men with the mail. One of them—the "tracker"—goes a considerable distance in advance to break a trail, which the train of four dogs follow, while the driver brings up the rear. The "trippers' average 30 miles a day. At night they bivouac on the snow, with nothing but a blanket between them and the aurora borealis, while the thermometer may fall to 60 degrees below zero. At each Hudson Bay company post the mail is transferred to a fresh relay of men and dogs.

In former years so jealously was all excess in mail matter guarded against that the carriage of newspapers was disallowed, with the exception of an annual file of the Montreal Gazette which was forwarded to the company's headquarters at Fort Garry for general perusal. Now, however, newspapers and magazines comprise the bulk of the inward-bound packets. In 1853 the colonists organized a monthly mail service between Fort Garry—now Winnipeg—and Fort Ripley, Minn., then the most advanced of the United States postoffices. The building of the Canadian Pacific railroad has put an end to the greater part of the old packet in Northwestern Canada.

In the illustration the numbers refer to the following subjects: (1) the Moose Fort packet nearing Abittiti House; (2) York Factory packet descending the latitude for form, great scope for variety of gear, harness, and trappings. They are generally rather of the swan outline, the sleighers sitting in the Hayes river; (3) interior of postoffice at Hudson Bay post; (4) an ox-express bound for Manitoba House; and (5) the Mackenzie river packet traveling due north, 2,012 miles beyond the railway terminus.

Ring Out of Diamond.

After several unsuccessful attempts and three years' labor the unparalleled feat of cutting a ring out of a single diamond has been accomplished by the patience and skill of Mr. Antoine, one of the best-known lapidaries of Antwerp. The ring is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

We have noticed that since the women wear silk petticoats, it takes less provocation than formerly to make them kick.

A HUNTER'S MARVELOUS STORY

How the Charges of Two Guns Penetrated Each Other in Midair.

They had been playing at an Ananias game when one of the party broke in with:

"You know my friend Prof. Headows is quite an authority on the shotgun question. He had a hammerless gun made. He loaned the gun to me, and it was the best shooting iron I had ever had in my hands. He was so careful in giving directions about the barrels that you could shoot a hundred shots at a target and there would not be the slightest variance in the patterns.

"I liked his gun so well that I got him to order one for me just like it. Shortly after my gun came we went out to target both his and mine, and we accidentally walked up a bunch of birds. We got two apiece on the flush. The quail took to the brush, and we followed them. The professor and I were about twenty yards apart, when a bird rose behind and flew directly between us. Both guns went off, and, without thinking, both shot directly at the other.

"I never was so frightened in my life. I was sure I had killed my best friend, but when the smoke cleared away, there stood the professor untouched, but as pale as a sheet. I don't know how it happened, but both of us, as with one impulse, started toward the other with our guns in our left hands and our right arms extended. When we met we clasped hands. Suddenly the professor said:

"'Look there.' He was pointing at our feet. I looked down, and there lay what was left of the bird, and on each side of it was a small gray ridge. We examined the ridge; it was composed of double shot. Our charges had met in midair, and by force of contact had been welded together, and, responding to the law of gravitation, had fallen to the ground.

"You know that there are 482 No. 8 shot in a shell loaded with 1¼ ounces of shot. Well, we carefully gathered up the double shot on the ground and counted them. There were just 476 double, or 952 single shot. We then dissected the bird and found ten shot in it. So that allowed just two shot out of 964 missing.

"Talk about guns being of true pattern! The professor's and mine are world beaters."

PLUCKING THE INNOCENT.

One Fakir Who Was "Done" by the Farmers.

"No," said the soap fakir to a group of people that had gathered around him, "there is no use talking to me about the innocence of the countryman. He may buy a gold brick occasionally or sign a blank check and lose his farm, but, as a rule, he can take care of himself just as well as the next one and generally a little better. If I knew as much as some farmers I wouldn't be in this business, and you can gamble on that.

"Why, say, do you know what happened to me the last time I was down in the country? I got pinched, that's what I done. I got my satchel out in front of the hotel in a little town about thirty miles out east of here and began to do a few tricks to draw a crowd.

"After I'd made an egg disappear and pulled a few knots open for them, I says: 'Now, gentlemen, I'm goin' to show you a trick that nobody else on earth has ever attempted. You see my hat here? Well, we'll imagine for the time bein' that it's a flower pot. Out of that hat I'm goin' to make a bush grow up, and when I've done that I'll make every leaf on it turn into a $5 note.'

"What? Did I do it? Of course I did! But, say, do you know what come of it? Nothing, ed if they didn't arrest me and fine me $15 for raisin' bills, which the justice of the peace said was contrary to the statoots made and provided.

"Well, I sort of had a hankerin' to know whether they done it in good faith or just because they thought I was easy pickin', and what do you think I found out? Why, the people of that town hadn't paid any taxes for eight years. They'd actually been runnin' things by pluckin' just such innocent fellows as me.

"Now, gentlemen, there's a $1 bill in one of these little packages. Who will give me 10 cents for the first choice?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOUSE TAKES ACTION.

Resolution Passes by 322 Votes to 19.

INTERVENE AT ONCE.

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

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

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

The Resolution.

"Whereas this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 268 of our seamen,

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

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

Dispatches from Madrid state that the Spanish government is playing a waiting game, either with a view of permitting the hostility of this country to take expression in some overt or concrete form, or with a view of safeguarding the Spanish dynasty by giving the continental power a further chance to mediate.

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

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

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

The flying squadron of Commodore Schley was given sealed orders Wednesday to go to sea, and at 2.30 departed from Hampton Roads. This caused much excitement, but it was stated at the Navy Department that the squadron had simply been ordered on a practice cruise. The Minneapolis was delayed by striking a cable, but followed the other vessels out to sea after a delay of four hours.

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

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

GOLD FOR HAVANA.

Shipment of $570,060 Made from New York on Ward Line Steamer.

Muller, Schall & Co, New York, shipped $570,000 in gold to Havana by the Ward Line steamship. A representative of the house said that this gold was sent to them some time since by friends in Havana, and held at their disposal. They are sending it back now, and are unaware of the purpose for which it is intended. In reply to a query whether this gold was not sent here, in the first place, with the understanding that is was for safe keeping, in view of the strained conditions in Havana, it was said that no such understanding was imbibed.

The War Situation.

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

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

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

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

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

THE NEWS.

Notwithstanding the armistice, several ksirmishes were reported from Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. A British vessel, the Arrow, had been seized by the authorities charged with carrying contraband of war, but was ordered released on the representations of the British Consul.

President Griscom, of the American Line, has offered the Paris and New York to the government.

The Secretary of the Navy has prohibited the further issuing of news to press or public, following the precedent set during the Civil War.

The suggestion of the National Council of Switzerland, that the Bundesrath offer to mediate between the United States and Spain, was unanimously rejected by the latter body

British authorities in Jamaica will not consider coal as contraband of war, but would sell to either contestant in case of war.

A cable from Havana announced the arrival of the French warship, Fulton, whose commander at once called on the Spanish authorities.

The semi-official Italie invites the Pope to advise the Queen Regent to grant Cuban independence on humanitarian grounds. As this is also the position of the Vatican, the letter has probably been sent.

European Cabinets will not advise Spain to further yielding. It is believed that Spain will declare war to prevent the United States compelling her armament.

Three children of Thomas Trinners, living near Bruce, Wis., died in the past 24 hours from eating wild parsnips. The wild parsnip is a European plant that has become domesticated in the United States. It closely resembles the cultivated parsnip, only its root is hard and acrid. It is a member of the Sativa family and is very poisonous.

During the past two months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received 1,110 new box cars, 1,239 double hopper gondolas and 224 coke cars of the order of 5,150 recently placed with Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Car Works, the Missouri Car and Foundry Company and the South Baltimore Car Works. Deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are completed.

The extensive plant of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company, in North Irwin is in complete ruins. Fire started near the new casting hall, caused by the blowing out of a gas converter. The flames spread with great rapidity from one building to another and in an hour nothing but smouldering ruins remained of the largest independent plate glass works of the United States. The loss is estimated at $750,000, with insurance of about $450,000.

Minister Polo is surprised that he has not already been recalled. He is all ready to leave. He regards the action of Congress as decidedly hostile, and believes war inevitable. Spain expects to put up a long and vigorous fight.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations completed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and Senator Hale afterward reported it to the Senate. The amendments recommended by the committee increase the aggregate appropriation of the bill, as it passed the House, of $8,236,500, making the total $46,277,558. The principal items of increase are the following: For the construction and the machinery of new war and defense vessels, $6,000,000; for armor and armament, $1,500,000; for equipment, $200,000; for additions to and repairs about navy yards, $662,000.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service J. Bradley has received the following despatch from Washington: "Until further orders all mail from Cuba, both ordinary and registered, is to be sent to New York for despatch instead of via Tampa and Key West." Postal clerks throughout the country have accordingly been instructed to forward all Cuban mails to New York. From here it will be forwarded to Cuban ports. Superintendent Bradley said he had canvassed the contingencies that might arise in case of war, but, so far as he could see, no change in the service would be necessary.

$80,000 Blaze in Milwaukee.

Fire destroyed Abresch Carriage works at Milwaukee. Loss, $80,000; fully insured.

SPANIARDS DID IT.

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

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

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

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

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

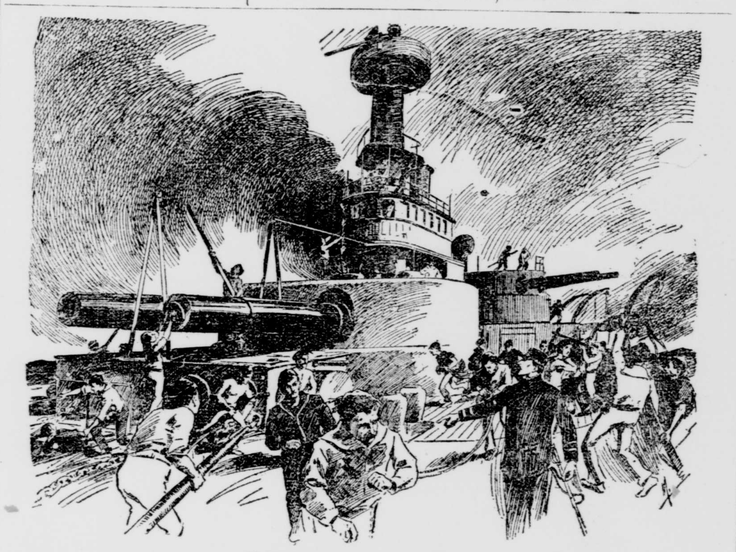
The Consul General did not arrive at the Capitol until five o'clock. He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the one or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him, but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations he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

Spain Advised to Declare War.

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

FIELD OF LABOR.

Detroit has sixty-four unions.
We send cotton to fifteen countries.
The States contain eleven pin factories.
Panama Canal employs 3,500 laborers.
Mexico has one typesetting machine.
United States has 900,000 telephones.
Detroit waitresses will be organized.
Pittsburg plumbers want the eight-hour day.
Brooklyn truck drivers struck for $1.75 a day.
Junk dealers' license in New York costs $250.
At Woonsocket, R. I., ice costs 25 cents a 100.
The Scottish Clerks' Association has $35,000.
Galveston 'Longshoresmen's Union has $19,000.
New York Granite Cutters get $4 for eight hours.
Springfield (Mass.) municipal laborers get $1.50 a day.
Chicago derrickmen want 37½ cents an hour on May 1.
Cleveland Central Labor Union is opposed to Sunday baseball.
Ground for Detroit labor temple will be broken on Labor Day.
Troy (N. Y.) contractors who do city work must employ unionists.
Chicago electricians now get $3.75 a day, an advance of 75 cents.
New York House Framers' Union fines men who work for lumpers.
Boston garment workers will reorganize.
Gov. Tanner addressed the Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.
Boston Central Labor Union may exclude foremen in shops as delegates.
Chicago architectural iron workers' new scale was signed. It secures double pay for overtime.
Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., Central Labor Unions may unite.
Most of Newark's painters have been conceded eight hours and $2.50 a day.
The Amalgamated Grain Laborers' Union, of England, returned $950 as dividend to its members.
Detroit has only fifteen idle cigar-makers.
New York steam engineers want $21 a week (60 hours) and 53 cents per hour for overtime.
The fifth annual congress of Irish trades unionists will be held at Belfast on Whit Monday.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold its biennial convention at St. Louis May 1.



CLEARING FOR ACTION.

ARMY ON THE MOVE.

Cavalry and Infantry Ordered to the South at Once.

FULLY 18,000 MEN TO GO.

Horse Troops, Except Two Regiments, and All Light Batteries of Artillery, Ordered to Chickamauga Park, and Infantry, Except Two Regiments, Ordered to New Orleans, Tampa, and Mobile.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The army is on the move. The order has been issued, and almost the entire foot and horse troops of the United States are now starting for the South. They are to be concentrated at Chickamauga, Mobile, Tampa, and New Orleans—the cavalry and light artillery at Chickamauga Park, the infantry at the three cities of the Gulf coast. The heavy artillery will not be moved at present. Saturday the troops will be starting, and in a very short time 18,000 men, out of an available 27,000, will be encamped in the South, with rations for thirty days, and fully armed and equipped for decisive action.

The orders of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, to the commanding Generals of the various departments of the army, were rushed through by telegraph, and request that troops be moved as soon as possible. At all forts and posts the soldiers have been expecting the word, and now all that remains to be done is the providing of special trains and the arrangement of railroad schedules.

Gen. Miles to Go South.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, will go South. It is expected that his headquarters will be temporarily at Atlanta. Gen. Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, will retain his headquarters at Atlanta, and the general army moving to the South will not come under his jurisdiction.

It is believed that the army order is to be followed at once by a gigantic naval display in the vicinity of Key West, possibly troops will be hurried into transport ships, ready to be rushed to Cuba in the wake of one of the squadrons, the moment the President puts his signature to a proclamation of war.

The War Department orders, a most decided step toward war, provide for the concentration at the four points named of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry, and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

Greatest Move Since Civil War.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked [illegible] President and his advisers.

The determination to [illegible] the troops in the South, where [illegible] acclimated to the conditions of a more [illegible] climate has been under consideration [illegible] President and his Cabinet for some time, was not until Friday, however, that the President, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in issuing this step. When Secretary Alger returned from the Cabinet meeting he at once called into conference Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the Cabinet's deliberations. There were hurried consultations in which the Quartermaster General, who has charge of the transportation of the troops, the Commissary General, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the South participated.

Order to Commanding Generals.

The following is Maj. Gen. Miles' order giving in detail the directions for the movements decided upon:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

To Commanding Generals:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following regiments of calvary and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to Chicamauga Park, Ga.:

All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of artillery, and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and 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, Twenty, 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 that 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 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 equipage. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge.

By Command of MAJ. GEN. MILES.
H. C. CORBIN, Adutant General.

To Start at Once.

While the orders were sent out by Adjt. Gen. Corbin use the phrase "troops will be ordered to proceed," this is equivalent to a direct order to move. The detailed instructions for the actual starting of the troops are to be made by the commanding Generals, and will depend upon railroad facilities and other matters.

The Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, near Washington, will start for Chickamauga just as soon as railroad facilities can be provided.

Copies of the orders of Gen. Miles were 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.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The insane king, Otto of Bavaria, has suddenly become worse and it is feared that he is dying.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, stated in the House of Commons that the interests of Great Britain and Germany in the East are identical.

A dispatch from Pekin states that China is understood to have conceded the French demands.

Several persons connected with an American mission in Chang-Kingsinsu province, China, have been murdered. The United States consul there has made demands for reparation [illegible]

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Votes for Intervention and Independence of Cuba.

CONFERENCE AWAITED.

Full Text of the Measure as It Now Stands—The Majority Was 46—The Resolutions Provide for the Use of the Army and Navy and for a Call for the Militia.

A despatch from Washington, D. C. says: The Senate has passed a resolution for the independence of Cuba and directing the President to use the army and navy to carry the demands of Congress into effect by a vote of 67 to 21.

The action of the Senate leaves the Cuban resolution in the following status:

The House heading, number and enacting clause, the Senate preamble, resolution, the Turple amendment and a fourth paragraph proposed by Mr. Teller. In full it is as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government of the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, 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 266 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, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the Government of the United States be [illegible] of Cuba [illegible] ernment of the

Second—That it is [illegible] of the States to demand, and the Government of the United States hereby 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, and

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 call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, [illegible] as may be necessary to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

[illegible] except for the [illegible] of self-defense, to determine for itself when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people.

The Senate has adopted the resolutions reported by the foreign relations committee demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces; also directing the President to use the army and navy of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. The Senate added amendments recognizing the republic as the true and lawful government of the island, and disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Island except for its pacification.

The republican leaders in the House of Representatives are opposed to concurrence by the House in the Senate resolutions. Sunday Speaker Reed and Representatives Dingley, Dalzell, Cannon, Grosvenor and Paine were in consultation, and the Speaker appeared to be confident that the republicans of the House will not yield to the Senate on the issue of recognizing the government of the Cuban republic. Members of the Senate who supported the amendment for the recognition say the Senate will not surrender, so a deadlock is possible, owing to the conflict between the two, houses. Senator Hoar advises members of the House not to yield, as, he says, the Senate will not hold out.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Two Men Instantly Killed—Another Cannot Live.

A frightful accident occurred in Benwood, W. Va., in which two men met death and one was fatally injured.

The Riverside Iron Works building is a large iron plant, and George Prince, James Sullivan and Edward Fredericks were on a derrick 100 feet high, which was used in putting heavy pieces in position. The boom pole broke and the men were plunged headlong to the ground.

Prince and Sullivan alighted on a pile of bricks and were instantly killed, both being terribly mangled, while Fredericks in his fall was stopped by a guy rope for an instant and fell again, being caught a short distance below by a bolt in the frame work. He hung suspended for a second and then dropped to the ground. He was unconscious when picked up and his life is despaired of.

THINKS IT PRECLUDES WAR.

Semi-official Russian View of Last Clauses of the Message.

The semi-official Journal de St Petersburg contends that the concluding passage of President McKinley's message to Congress precludes the possibility of military action upon the part of the United States, taking the ground that the passage referred to recognizes Spain's armistice and that the armistice "suspends hostilities, which is the object the United States had in view."

CONSUL MOLINA RESIGNS.

Spanish Representatives of This Government Leave Their Posts.

Advices just received in Madrid from Carthagena confirm the report that the United States Consul and the United States Vice Consul at that port, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned.

C. Molina and Albero Molina, according the Congressional Directory, are respectively United States Consul and Vice Consul Carthagena, Spain.

COMPLETE CUBAN AUTONMO

A Berlin Version of the Queen R Plans Regarding the Island

The Berlin correspondent of the [illegible] says:

"The impression prevails that Regent intends to grant comple in Cuba, that is, to establish a lar to that existing betwee Hungary; the main bond bet and the mother country bei the same sovereign.

"Cuba would probably ce ntage of the general [illegible] kingdom, furnish a mil [illegible] ingent in case of war, Spanish diplomatists.

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