TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

# THE PRESIDENT HOLDS CONGRESS

Out of Respect to His Wishes, No Action Will Be Taken on the Cuban Question Until Monday. The Probable Attitude of Europe in Case of Hostilities Is the Subject of Much Speculation. Preparing the Naval Militia for Action.

McKinley's latest demand in the Cuban situation was received in Washington tonight. An anxious inet and several close friends of the administration waited till late in the evening in expectation of developments.

About 10.30 o'clock the message began to come, in cipher, and the work of translation was begun at once. It was officially stated, however, that no intimation as to the nature of the reply would be divulged tonight.

Among those at the White House were Senator Hanna, Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary of State Day, who had dined with the president; Assistant Secretary of State McAdo, to whom was confined the translation of the message; Senator Spooner and Senator Aldrich.

crowd of newspaper correspondents, larger than often gathers at the White House at night, waiting their dignity while making similar conin the lobby outside the president's disappointment, for after the tele- Greece by Great Britain and that Veneoffice he steadily clattered for half directly to Italy but to France, who an hous Mr. Porter, the president's sengetary, appeared with the announcemqent from Secretary Day that it was impossible to translate the message \in time to give out any statement tonight.

message was at heast quite lengthy.

Washington, Jarch 31.-This has been a day of anxious waiting for Spain's reply to the demands of the United States con emplating the termination of the war in Cuba and the independence of the island. On that reply it was universally believed the issue between peabe or war would be decided, unless some new and unexpected considerations 'trose to postpone the issue further. But delay would meet the opposition of congress. The gravity of the stuation was felt in all official quarters. It was not a day of rapid developments as when war preptrations were followed in rapid succession, but the tension was even greater from the uncertainty that pre vailed and the feeling that Spain would not concede the complete independence

The White House continued to be thronged with congressional leaders, anxious to learn from the president what his course was to be. The general view conveyed by these leaders, after they had been with the president, is that he expected to have definite replies from Spain in time to present the entire subject to congress by next Monday.

The department was the center of interest throughout the day, as it was there that Minister Woodford's dispatch announcing Spain's attitude was to be received. The officials shared in the general anxiety but throughout the business hours of the day no word was received from the United States minister. Secretary Sherman left the department at 3 o'clock, saying that no response had come up to that time. At 4 o'clock Judge Day, the assistant secretary, started for the White House in company with Secretary Long. He stated, in response to an inquiry, that no reply had been received from Madrid. He added that he had hoped to receive the reply this evening, but he began to fear that there might be some delay until tomorrow.

official quarters, as it was felt that an most certain to follow a war crisis, connection the cable report from Beron an old claim and was about to make I their command.

Washington, April 1 (2 a. m.) a naval demonstration in Cuba, attract-Spain's official reply to President ed much attention. The German ambassador, Dr. von Hollen, said that he had received no information as to this reported move, nor was he acquainted with the Cannambra case referred to party, comprising most of the cab- in the dispatch. The Spanish minister is also unacquainted with the Cannambra case and does not credit the report that Germany has taken steps of a decisive character. The Spanish ambassador at Berlin is the father-in-law of the Spanish minister here and the latter would be quite likely to know if Germany had made a move involving the dispatch of a warship to Cuba for punitive purposes. It was the general feeling that if Germany had taken any such action it would have a most decided influence upon the Spanish-American situation and one seriously prejudicial to Spain. For this reason it was the opinion of diplomats that Germany would not choose such a juncture as the present in order to make emergency demands in a claim

Said a prominent diplomat today: "Spain seems to be under the impression that her national honor forbids her from surrendering any part of her colonial domain under the pressure of There was an intensely expectant the United States. There are, however, precedents showing that Europe in European powers have preserved cessions. It may be remembered that the Ionian islands, a part of the Turk-But they were destined to ish empire, were afterwards ceded to strument in the adjoining tia was surrendered by Austria not transferred it to the government of

#### CONGRESS WILL WAIT.

fore any action is taken. The president has asked delay until that time, The telegraph instrument was still clicking when the correspondents filed out, andicating that the with foreign affairs were in session towith foreign affairs were in session today. The senate committee continued its examination of the report on Cuba and the house committee by a party vote refused to take any action on Cuba until Monday.

The senate committee agreed to, and Senator Lodge reported, a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to purchase one or more of the Danish West India islands to be used for naval purposes.

The senate committee had before it Captain Sigsbee, of the ill-fated Maine, and Captain Barker, Secretary Long's naval aide. What these officers told to the committee is treated confidentially.

The committee from the Republican conference reported to that conference a recommendation that no action be taken until Monday and its report was approved, the conference adjourning until that date. When this committee returned from its consultation, its chairman commended the course of the president and expressed confidence in what he was doing. As to his plans they said nothing, stating that they agreed to treat as confidential such communications as the president made

There was a spirited debate in the house of a partisan nature and its effect has been to solidify the parties. the Republicans to await action by the president and the Democrats to force the Cuban question to the front.

#### AN IMPORTANT ACTION.

The most important action taken by the navy department today was the determination to have the naval militia of the several states prepared for immediate service should this be found necessary. This conclusion was the outcome of a conference of the members of the naval strategic board during the afternoon. Letters will be sent to the governors and to the adintant generals of all states where there are naval militia organizations asking them to set in motion the machinery for drilling and equipping the state organizations promptly so they may be ready within a very few hours' notice of a ca', to arms. Assistant Secretary Roo evelt has charge The attitude of European powers of all matters pertaining to the naval continued to be seriously discussed in militia and he feels that the response to this request will be hearty and

The officials express the hope that No distinct offer has been submitted there will be a unanimous sentiment up to the present moment. In this on the part of the employers to permit such of their men as are members of lin that Germany was menacing Spain the militia free opportunity to join

#### PAIN'S FAKE NEWS.

sports a "Combat" and -Official Note Issues. Madrid March 3L-After the cabig today which was presided ove by the queen regent, the ministers od another hour's confer-ence, after which the following semi-

official not vas issued. meral Blanco telegraphs "Captain n account of a glorious combat of General Luque against the insurgents ommanded by Calixto Garcia, and also makes excellent reports of the progress of the operations, settler forth that the pacifications are so advanced in the western provinces that the concentration of the peasants has been revoked. Public works are also being commenced to give employment to all applicants. In view of this, new and important submissions are

The minister of public works in an Interview today said the last twenty four hours had brought a favorable change in the situation. When the was asked if he meant or account of the news from Washington he replied: "No. Our feelings of sat-Isfaction do not refer to the United

## ANXIETY AT MADRID.

The Spanish Government Opposed of Even a Friendly Interference to Terminate the Cuban War.

Madrid, March 31 .- It has been a day of great anxiety. The papers have con fined themselves to ambiguities on the subject of the cabinet council. It should be said to their credit that they have displayed great prudence in their suppositions and comments, showing the appreciation of the fact that in the present critical time it is hazardous and might be prejudicial to the country to discuss the situation without sufficient knowledge of the conditions The evening papers, without exception, consider the situation unchanged notwithstanding the recent confe ences. They generally admit that Min-ister Woodford's conduct of the diplomatic negotiations is very friendly and that he is desirous of peace, but the Spanish government is reported as "unlinching and opposed to any, even friendly, interference to terminate the war, except through its own effortsa war which, they claim, is nearing the end and is daily crushing the rebel-

El Epoca (Conservative) says: "Tre queen regent, presiding at the cabinet council today, encouraged her ministers to continue their animated patriote sentiments toward maintaining national honor and territorial integrity. La Correspondencia de Espana (Itdependent and semi-official) publishes an interview with an "important political personage," who says: "Peace of war now hangs by a thread." There is anxious expectancy respect

ing the reply from Washington. At the cabinet council Senor Sagasta, the premier, explained with extreme precision all the details of the conforences and negotiations, together the state of the country and existing conditions which he regarded as necessary to the formation of a proper

Another minister then spoke, Senor Sagasta listening attentively. It is needless to say, after the emotion of recent days and in view of the serious issues depending, every minister poured out all he had in his heart After four hours' discussion the ministers were still without a solution. probably because Senor judged it inopportune to take a decision at the present stage and advis-

able to wait for the lasue of tomorrow's meeting. Prior to the council a note briefly relating the queen regent's ideas on the subject of the reply to be given the United States was written. On this being read at the council, Senor Sagasta, taking a paper from his pocket. announced that he also had condensed his opinion into a few lines, which he

proceeded to read. It is understood that he touched, one by one, upon all the questions raised by the United States and indicated the limits to which, in his opinion, it would be possible to go without prejudice to the national honor or dignity. All the ministers, including General Correa, minister of war, "show their thoughts reflected in Senor Sagasta's expose, which they unanimously ap-

proved." The ministers then proceeded to the palace, where they gave an account of the proceedings to the queen regent, who approved them.

At Minister Woodford's conference with Senors Sagasta, Gullon and Moret, Senor Sagasta's note, translated into English, was submitted to General Woodford, who, after reading it, said: "I am solely authorized to negociate ad referendum, and, therefore, I will transmit the cabinet's reply to Wash-

The text of the Sagasta note has not been made known, the ministers maintaining absolute reserve, but the cabinet is said to have given "proof of sentiments of the greatest concilia-

#### OVERHAULING THE VESUVIUS.

The Dynamite Cruiser May Leave for

the South in a Few Days. Washington, March 31.-The work of overhauling the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is now almost finished, and she will be ordered to leave the Washington navy yard probably within the next few days. Her officers do not know as yet her destination. It is thought that she will go first to Norfolk and proceed to Southern waters. The Vesuvius has not yet had the many tons of dynamite that she is to carry in her magazines put aboard. That is to be the last work done. One of the officers in discussing the possibility of hostilities said: "There is one satisfaction about being aboard a ship like this. In case we are struck right, there will be no board of in quiry and no trouble about divers, etc. The only thing to do will be to erect monument to our memory and attend to our obituary notices, for there will not be a piece of the boat left big enough for a souvenir. A boat of this style, either does fearful damage to her enemies or goes under in short order herself. Modern war will, in my opinion, be quick work anyhow, and higher,

we represent the very quickest type f death-dealing vessel affoat." The work on the cannons being built at the navy vard is being pushed with all haste possible. More than five hun-dred men have been added to the force

employed in ordinary times, and the shops are being worked to their utnost enpacity day and night. There has never been a time in the history of the yard when so many sightseers have visited it, and it is safe to say that more people have gone there during the last two months than visited the yards in two years prior to that

# SPAIN'S REPLY.

Neither Accedes to Nor Declines President McKinley's Proposition.

New York, April 1 .-- A special dispatch from Washington to the World, timed 2 a. m., gives the following outline of Spain's reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford:

"Spain neither accedes to nor declines President McKinley's proposi-

"She makes counter arguments that Spain should herself be allowed to propose terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory; that the United States should not do so."

#### SIGSBEE EXAMINED.

Ho and Captain Barker Questioned by the Senate Committee.

Washington, March 31.-Captain sigshee, of the Maine, and Captain Burker, Secretary Long's naval aide, who went to Key West after the exploton on behalf of the department, were sefere the senate committee on foreign relations this afternoon. ere asked in detail in regard to the condition and strength of our navy in the vicinity of Havana, and Captain gsbee was questioned as to his opinion and knowledge of the Maine cat-

His story was not materially different from that detailed to the naval ourt of inquiry, but the fact that it as given personally to the members of the committee and included persondeductions, made a visible impreson upon the members. Captain Sigsbee did not express a conviction in so any words that the disaster was the result of treachery on the part of the Spanish, but after the committee had ncluded .ts hearing, one of its memers expressed his belief that the exlosion was due to that agency.

The purpose in taking the testimony of these naval officers is to incorporate their statements in a report the committee will make if it finds it necessary o report a resolution for intervention This report will be in the nature of a statement to the country justifying the position taken, and it is considered laughter and applause).

desirable to support this with an array of pertinent facts which will go far to convince the American people and the civilized world of the justice of the course taken.

#### SMALL COAST TOWNS ALARMED.

Ask in Vain for Means of Defense in Case of War.

Washington, March 31 .- Many applications are being received at the engineer's office of the war department from small towns along the coast for the erection of some means of defense to withstand the assaults of foreign ships in the event of war. The office s, however, powerless to comply with the request as no funds are available for the purpose. The money received so far is being expended on a number of fortifications already under way, result of the recommendations of the

The officials of the engineer corps call attention to the fact that for twenty-five years urgent appeals have been made to congress for money to construct defense works, but in many instances the requests have been ignored. All the money available is being expended on the larger cities, as the probabillity of attacks on the smaller towns, where the commercial interests are not great, is reasonably small.

#### LAKE SAILORS READY TO SERVE.

Six Hundred, of Many Nationalities,

to Form a War Organization. Chicago, March 21 .- Six hundred sailers of the local seamen's union met last night and indulged in vigorous demonstrations of American loyalty in connection with the Cuban trouble, Patriotic speeches were made and preliminary steps were taken for the for-

Notwithstanding the varied nationilities of the men who sail on the lakes, they were all good and sturdy Americans. One hundred men signed their names to an agreement to be ready to go to the coast at a day's notice if they should be needed.

Sympathy for Americans. London, March 31 .- At a meeting of the arnellite members of the house of comnons today, Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, presiding, a resolution

was adopted expressing "deep sympathy with the efforts of the people of America to secure the independence of Cuba trusting that their efforts will be sportily crowned with success, to the penetit numanity and the greater giory . The republic of America. Floping Princess Locateds

Budapest, March 31 .- Princess Louise, exe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter King Leopold, of Belgium, and wife of Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and r lover. Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevitch, with whom Prince Philip recently fought a duel, are at the castle of the povecz, Croatla.

Rates for War Risks. New York, March 2L.-Rates "for war advanced sharply today, some marine under writers asking 50 per cent. more than yesterday. "War risks" upon American steamships sailing temorrow the east coast of South America wer alien at I per cent. American sailing essels, accepted yesterday for 2 per ent., brough 3 per cent. today. Rates for future sailing were proportionately

#### **EXCITING DAY** IN CONGRESS

Representative Lewis Denounces the Administration.

PROTEST FROM MR. JOHNSON

His Declaration Against War Is Received with Hisses from the Gulleries .- Mr. Bailey, the Democratic Leader Describes the Horrors of War -- Mr. Grosvenor Supports the Administration.

Washington, March 31.-In the house today an exciting incident was produced during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill by Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.,) denouncing the administration. In unmeasured terms he denounced the administration, which rumor said was considering a money indemnification from Spain for the murdered sailors of the Maine.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) replied in a heated speech and indignantly protested against the cries for war which he heard all about him. He declared that he despised this cry of war, and expressed the belief that if congress would restrain its zeal and keep its hands off peace could be preserved. If congress would keep its hands off the president would be able to accomplish in a very short space of time by the arts of diplomacy the independence of Cuba.

When Mr. Johnson said he despised the cry of war the storm of hisses from the galleries was so great that the chair warned the spectators against

In his further remarks Mr. Johnson said: "We hear the Cuban junta are willing to raise a hundred million dollars in order to purchase their independence. We have brought these two antagonizing forces together to the success of judgment, of diplomacy and exalted patriotism of the statesman in believe if we will give him a fair opportunity to carry out his purpose he will bring us to a triumphant conclusion without shedding an ounce of American blood. (Great applause.)

#### MR. LEWIS' SPEECH.

Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Johnson in humorous strain for a time, in which created a great deal of merriment He accused Mr. Johnson of being muzzled by the speaker and afraid to shake off his shackles, quailing when the speaker looked at him. Mr. Lewis closed by saying:

If it should come to pass that the president should receive, as some people in certain quarters hope and others fear, his political death, then those who may write his obituary, if the gentleman from Indiana continues in the course he has been pursuing, may content themselves with the elegy "too much Johnson." (Loud continued

Lewis took his seat and made a speech which, while it met much disapproval from the galleries, was listened to intently.

It was an elequent appeal for peace. black colors; the anguish of the widows and the cries of the orphans. Every possible expedient should be urged and resorted to before we should permit ourselves to be driven into war. He feared congress was now driving the president on. If, as has been stated, an ultimatum has been sent to Spain, he believed it meant war. Spanish pride, would, he said, not permit her to be forced. He cared nothing for the hisses or applause of the public. History would vindicate him.

#### MR. BAILEY'S ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, followed Mr. Johnson and charged Endicott board made many years ago, that the refusal of the Republicans yesterday to vote freedom to Cuba was to give the president a chance to compel the island of Cuba to buy her liberties from the butchers of Spain. He declared that there was yet a chance to avert war. Within fortyeight hours, he said, a representative of the Cuban republic had told him that Cuba did not desire to involve the United States in war. All she desired was recognition so she could buy arms | the battleships, but all these measures and ammunition and in a few months would be free. So eloquently did he describe the horrors of war as they had come home to the southern people that members on the floor and in the galleries actually went and when in conclusion he decared that his side was for free Cuba without war if possible, but with war if necessary, the demonstration from the galleries was

overwhelming. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.), whose utterances are given great weight owing to his close friendship with the administration, followed Mr. Bailey. He declared that the statement that the administration proposed to dictate or had suggested the purchase of Cuba by the insurgents was contemptible. The administration, he said, was as anxious for the freedom of Cuba and no one from the president down would agree to anything except the absolute independence of Cuba. (Republican applause).

Cuba, he said, would be free by American intervention. A declaration of Cuban Independence without other action would be valueless. The army and navy would back up the administration's policy if necessary, preparations were going on night and day, continued Mr. Grosvenor, "What does it mean? Not that we shall de clare Cuba free and do nothing. What did it mean that we were buying warships abroad? The president would not miss this brilliant opportunity to place his name in the temple of fame beside that of Lincoln. When all wa over the people of the country would shout his name in general acclaim." After Mr. Grosvenor concluded the debate went on, the most significant utterance being made by Mr. Cummings, a New York Democrat, who denounced the political character which the question was assuming as unpatriotic and unwise. Messrs. (Rep., Pa.), Griggs (Dem., N. V.), Norton (Dem., O.), and Skinner (Pop., N. C.) also speke. Little progress was made with the naval bill. The only important amendment adopted was one appropriating \$500,000 for the erec- | San Jose scale,

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Pair; Northerly Winds. 1 Telegraph--Government Officials Anx-

tously Await Spain's Reply. General Blanco's Report, Exciting Time in Congress. The Tribune's Popular Want Columns

Neighboring County News. The Markets.

Battle of the Monitor and Merrimac,

4 Editorial. Comment of the Press,

5 Local-Sessions of Common and Select City Bank Case on Trial.

6 Local-Meeting in Penn Avenue Bap tist Church. 7 Local-Van Horn Case Will Be Ap pealed.

Quarters. Local-West Side and Suburban

Cumberland Fire Companys New

9 Lackawanna County News, Telegraph-Pardon Recommended for Thomas Campbell, of Carbondale, a Life Sentenced Prisoner. Relief Agent's Return from Cuba. Congressmen Will Abide the President's Pleasure.

tion of new buildings at the naval

## MILITARY STRENGTH.

Table Compiled from the Reports Made to the Department by Army Officers.

Washington, March 31.—The military information department of the war department has made public a table bearon the strength of the militia of the United States in 1897. It also gives data as to the number of men liable for militia duty, information in regard to appropriations, company officers, encampments and mobilization. The table is compiled from the reports made the White House. (Applause). And I to the department by army officers detalled for duty with the militia of the states. The authorized strength of the militia of the entire country (which, however, includes several states where this strength is not limited) is 186.848. while the aggregate actual strength is 113,760, made up as follows:

Artillery ..... 5,055 Cavalry Non-commissioned staff officers ..

Total number of men liable to military duty in the country is 10,378,118. State appropriations made for the mainten-ance of the militia in 1897 amounted to

#### READY AT KEY WEST Warships Stripped of Everything That

Would Impede Action -- Are

preparation for action was taken by the warships today. All woodwork was stripped off exposed spots and sent War and its horrors he pictured in ashore. The wood pilot houses on the cruisers were taken down. To a certain extent interior woodwork was also removed and sent ashore, Even the sailors' wooden boxes were removed

from some of the ships. These precautions have been adopted to prevent, so far as possible, the danger of flying splinters in case of action. The officers sent their personal valuables and belongings to be stored

on shore. The Castine and two torpedo bonts left their anchorages after dark and steamed to the southward, where they will patrol during the night. This precaution was ordered by Captain Sampson today. He is particularly anxious to watch closely the Havana entrance to this harbor and also to afford addltional safety for the Iowa, Indiana and New York, which lie unprotected six miles out.

The naval station officials have reelved orders to overhaul their marine ngineering stock so that it could be used instantly in case of emergency Torpedo boats not engaged in patroltonight made another attack on were guarded with the greatest se-The establishment of a patrol crecy. is considered by the few who know of it as most significant.

The entire fleet is now in readings: to move at fifteen minutes' notice. The five bodies from the Maine wreck brought here last night were buried today with the usual simple ceremony and without incident.

# EVERYBODY TO ENLIST.

Favorable Report on the Bill for a

Military Force Organization. Washington, March 31.-The senate ommittee on military affairs today authorized a favorable report on Senator Hawley's bill for the organization of the militia force of the United States The bill is practically a codification of the laws relating to the militia, and while it does not make many material changes, it makes a great many in matters of detail.

It provides for an organized and reserve militia, the latter to consist of all male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age who are not included in the organized corps or engaged in certain exempted callings.

Funeral of Anton Saidl.

New York, March 31 .- Private furners prvices over the remains of Anton Set il were held today at his late residence The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pas tor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian church, delivered a short address, and Henri E. Krehbtel read an eulogy telegraphed from Pittsburg by Colonel Rob-ert G. Ingersoll, who had been for years an intimate friend of the great conductor. The public services were held at the Met ropolitan opera house, where a musica programme was given. The body will be taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for incinera

England, Too, Shuts Out Our Apples London, March 21 .- It is said the board of agriculture will take steps to prevent landing in England of a consignment of American apples which has been re-

# GEN. BLANCO SENDS REPORTS

Submitted by the Governors of the Provinces of Cuba.

AN ELABORATE TREATMENT

The Situation Viewed from a Spanish Standpoint.

The Governors Do Not Seek to Minte mize the Drendful Condition of These People But Endeavor to Show That They Are Doing Their Best to Alleviate The Misery.

Washington, March 31 .- The Spanish legation has received full reports through Captain General Blanco, from the governors of all the provinces of Cuba, and from the alcades and chiefs of police from the principal cities, as to the condition of the reconcentradoes, It is an elaborate treatment of this subject by the officers directly in charge and gives the situation fully from their standpoint. It is noteworthy that they do not seek to minimize the dreadful condition of these people, but endeavor to show that they are doing their utmost to alleviate the misery and misfortune which exists.

General Blanco's report is, in sub stance, as follows:

In the midst of the painful impres sion caused by the situation of the reconcentradoes, it is some satisfac-tion to note the great improvement in their condition as compared with what it was four or five mouths ago. In response to the keen interest which the home government has shown in the matter, this government has en-deavored from the very lirst in every possible way to alleviate so much misery and misfortune. The cities overfilled with men, women and children, without work who are unable to sustain a population of consumers who produce nothing; the destruction and pillage of so many small hamlets by the insurgents compelled the unfortunate inhabitants to seek refuse towns to save their lives, in Puerto Principe nearly all the reconcentrados were of this class. The mat-adies originated by the crowding to-gether of human beings and the fatal belief in an inevitable death, combined to take away from many the necessary energy to struggle for life, and to discourage private charity which considered itself impotent, without a

were directed to attack the evil at this source. By the decree of the Hin of November last, the return of all the reconcentradoes to their homes was permitted and they were author-ized at the same time to carry arms to defend their preperty. By this the cities were relieved of a large part of their abnormal population, and a check given to the diseases produced by overcrowding. Committees of help were organized, official charity, a few days after the establishment of thesu untas provided them with rehanding over \$100,000 the 2ld Novemher and \$50,000 the 2d of March. The governors and alcades upon to show their zeal by giving a good example, an appeal to which these authorities responded with an interest worthy of all praise. In this was private charity encouraged and enabled to organize its own protective committees, economic kitchens and charitable associations which distribute relief personally and contrib-

#### ute powerfully to relieve the suffering. PUBLIC SPIRIT BEGAN TO RISE.

As a result of all this public spirit began to rise again, confidence was renewed and at the same time a disposition to work began to prevail. Santa Clara there are actually a large number of those unhappy beings occupied in field labor. In Pinar del Rio five villages are being reconstructed and effective measures are being taken increase and encourage agricul-ral labor. In Santiago de Cuba the cultivated zones are in perfect condition; those of San Luis, Songo and Canery may be cited as models. In Ma'anzas te thousand free reliway tickets were given to the reconcentra-dos who returned to their old homes. Gradually the gavity of the crisis is passing away, but owing to the height it obtained this cannot be accom-plished in a brief time.

Apart from any preconceived idea it is only just to admit that the help which comes from the United States is also a powerful means of relief in the actual circumstances. It is sad to note that the population has dimin shed, but it must be remembered that this is by no means due exclusively to want and misery. The emigration which occurred in some cities was enormous; in Santiago de Cuba alone, 12,000 passports have been signed. The official statistics also show that the high rates of mortality are not due in many cases to the absence of provisions. It has been observed that the largest number of deaths occur upon the arrival from the country of new groups of reconcentrades who unwillingly take the advices of the doc-tors in their debilitated state, eat the raucho that the thoughtless charity of the soldiers makes them proffer, in many cases with fatal results.

I will say in conclusion that the situation has improved much and that the most acute point of the crisis has passed. The problem, however, is not yet resolved nor can it be done im-mediately because the majority of the persons dependent on public and pri vate charity at the present me are children and women whose future

scars and much work is necessary to repair the damage done in a single

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, April 1.--In the middle states nd New Ergiand, today, fair, slightly coler and fresh northerly and northweaterly winds, preceded by some cloudsness on the New England coast and in the take regin. On Saturday, in both of these sections, fair, warmer, slight to fresh variable winds, mostly southerly fused admission into Germany because fresh variable winds, mostly southerly the fruit is alleged to be infected with the and southeasterly, (vilowed by some