

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1898.

COMPLETE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 5.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH CONGRESS

President McKinley, in His Message, Washes His Hands of the Cuban Affair-Is Prepared to Execute Every Obligation Imposed by the Constitution and the Law and Awaits the Action of Senate and House-Effect of the Message at the National Capital-The Spanish Minister Visibly Affected—War Is Not Regarded So Imminent in Army and Navy Circles.

Washington, April II.-The future of | net officers busied themselves with the relations of the United States with their departmental affairs, feeling that Spain and Cuba now rests with congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the capitol. Even at the White House elected men composing it will pursue there was a lull in the excitement cannot be foretold tonight. The foreign committees of both houses now have the subject in their control and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is not now determinable. The full responsibility of the subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley today transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously-awaited message relating our negotiations with Spain with regard to warfare in Cuba and drawing therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations. He placed the trust with the words: "The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors, Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela, nor President Harrison's Chili, caused such widespread and intense interest. No message was ever listened with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the capitol. That it did not create prond enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that its main features had | allusion to the president's message, as been accurately forecasted in the Associated Press dispatches, or to a disappointment among those who wanted uban independence and immediate re-

the message now transferred the scene of action and of responsibility to the which has centered there for the last fortnight. The president saw several of his cabinet advisers early in the day, but there was no cabinet meeting. The message left the White House shortly before noon in order to reach congress promptly on its assembling, and this done, the president joined his family at lunch with the evident satisfaction of having the tremendous strain and burden of recent days in a measure removed. There was an aspect of holiday galety surrounding the White, House, as Easter Monday was observed as usual by the egg rolling gathering of thousands of children in the grounds in the rear of the executive mansion.

The Marine band furnished music for the youngsters. The effect of the message down town was on the whole quieting. Cabinet officers, of course, expressed their complete and most hearty approval of the message. This view was reflected throughout administration circles. SPANISH MINISTER IS DUMB.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the day. sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire president's message to Madrid, except only the historical references to General Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make the slightest public any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position. It is known, however, that Senor Polo is keenly sen sitive to the language of the message

General Lee and the members of his party were completely tired out by their long trip, Orders were given here by the transportation department of the Plant system for operators north of this city to withhold all information as to the whereabouts of the train in order to prevent the party being disturbed. The party retired immediately after leaving Savannah,

HANNA LEAVES PORTO RICO. The British Fing Is Raised Over the United States Consulate.

Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, April 11.-P. C. Hanna, the United States consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Thursday last, as previously announced, received instructions from Washington to proceed immediately to St. Thomas and leave the care of American interests in the hands of the British consul there. Mr. Hanna was further notified to await orders here. The British consul accepted the charge, upon receipt of instructions from London Prior to leaving, Mr. Hanna advised all the United States consuls and vice

onsuls to move, adding, however, that, the American citizens who remained in Porto Rico would enjoy the protection of the Britlsh consul. Mr. Hanna left his post on Friday, in company with Mr. Van Syckie and the latter's wife; Mr. del Valle, the

United States vice consul, with wife and children and Mr. and Mrs. Wyman. Mr. Van Syckle is the representative of the Standard Oil company at Porto Rico

Porto Rico, after Mr. Hanna left, to officially announce that Great Britain was caring for the interests of American citizens. Up to the time of Mr. Hanna's depar-Madrid, or if such news was received, it was not allowed to leak out. In any attendance of senators was unusually case, it is reported here, work upon the fortifications at San Juan was commenced the very night Mr. Hanna left that place.

the interlor. Mr. Hanna's departure was facili-

left San Juan American affairs in Porto Rico were in as good shape as it is possible for them to be, A few native born Americans remain

Mr. Hanna arrived here on board a chooner which he had chartered for he purpose. She was towed part of the way here by the British steamer Virginia. Mr. Hanna's party was com-

mirante Oquendo were at San Juan when Mr. Hanns left that port.

His Official Order for Cessation Is Received at Washington.

surtment today received General Blan-

o's order for the cessation of hostili-

ies in Cuba. It was cabled to the

ivered to the department. The proc-

"His majesty's government yielding

to the reiterated wish expressed by

to decree a suspension of hostilities

tating the restoration of peace on this

"Article 1 .- From the day following

"2.-The details for the execution of

Gain Time.

a formidable front

RUBENS WILL NOT TALK.

Has Agreed Not to SnyAnything About

the President's Message.

New York, April 11 .-- When Horatio

8. Rubens was asked what the feeling was at the Cuban junta's headquarters

regarding President McKinley's mess-

age, he said that he had agreed before

the message was delivered not to say

suspended in all the territory of

Blanco."

John

Spanish minister here and by him de-

amation is as follows:

convenient to order:

ELOQUENCE OF MR. QUAY He Precipitates the Cuban approval from the crowded galleries Ouestion in the Senate.

WANTS IMPETUOUS ACTION

Presbytery.

The Reading of the President's Message in the Senate Is Received with Breathless Silence--In the House the Document Evokes Applause and Groaus from the Democrats -- The Message Referred to Committee on after his arrival. Foreign Relations.

insurgents. Without further debate the message was referred as requested. GROANS IN THE HOUSE. The president's message was read to the house today in the presence of a vast assemblage, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate: There was absolutely no demonstration, either of approval or disthroughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when, toward the end of the message it said that the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the Republicans ap plauded and several of the Democrats groaned After the message had been referred

the house transacted some District of Columbia business and then transacted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the Tenth New York Too Late for Pope, Prelate or district by confirming Mr. Ward's right to the seat. Little or no interest way taken in the proceedings. All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the possible action of congress upon it.

> foreign relations committee considered the president's message, but adjourned without reaching a conclusion. Gen-

> > AN HONEST STATEMENT.

Mr. Connell's Opinion of President McKintey's Message.

to the Scranton Tribune 'The president's message on the Spanish-Cuban question was well received gress. In discussing it tonight Mr. Connell said:

I think the message was a plain, honest statement of facts; that the president has given congress full information on the difficulties existing between Spain and this country, and that after exhausting all the resources at his command to bring about peace, he now asks it to take the necessary action to enable him to compel the restoration of peace on the island.

HARRITY'S CASE.

Letter Sent by Democratic National Chairman Jones to Members of the National Committee. pondence is of a confidential nature

Philadelphia, April 11.-The text of the letter which Democratic National Chairman Jones sent to the members of the national committee, in submitting to them the question whether William F. Harrity shall be deposed as the Pennsylvania member of that body, was given out here today for publication. It is as follows:

Democratic national committee, Washington, April 7, 1898.-My dear sir: Under date of Feb. 11, 1898, Non. tains General Blanco's order, date of November 13, repeating, or rather modi-John M. Garman, chairman of the

TWO CENTS.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SPAIN'S INFAMY

Synopsis of the Long-Delayed American Consular Reports Concerning the Conditions of Spanish Misrule in Cuba. A Chapter of Horrors That Makes the Blood Boil. Record Which Damns Beyond Redemption the Flag of Spain in the Eye of Christian Civilization-Gomez's Pathetic Letter to McKinley.

congress just before the blowing up of

the Maine and having been held up since now includes communications up

to April 1. It covers the communica-

tions of Consul General Lee at Havana

Consul McGarr at Cienfuegos, Consul

Etice at Matanzas, Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba and Consul Barker

at Sagua la Grande. The communica-

tions make about sixty thousand

words. They deal largely with the dis-

tress and suffering which exists in all

the districts. But General Lee reports

quite fully upon the decrees of the

government with regard to autonomy

and other political phases of the situa-

tion. In preparing the correspondence

for transmission to congress, consid-

erable portions of the important com-

munications and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The

resolutions to which they are the re-

sponse in each instance asked only for

such correspondence as it was not

deemed incompatible with the public

SCOPE OF REPORTS.

General Lee's correspondence runs

over the period from November 17, 1897,

to April 1, 1898. Much of the corres-

and of some of the important com-

munications extracts only are given. The period of the correspondence after

the blowing up of the Maine contains

no reference to that event, such com-

munications probably being deemed

irrelevent to the purpose of the reso-

lutions calling for the consular cor-respondence in the possession of the

government as to the situation of af-

The first dispatch of General Lee con-

ment of state on the condition of af-

LEE'S FIRST REPORT.

a statement of what appears to be the

present condition of affairs in this

First-The insurgents will not ac-

Second-A large majority of the Spanish subjects, who have commer-

cial and business interests and own

omy, but prefer annexation to the

pendent republic or genuine autonomy.

Third-The Spanish authorities are

courage, protect and promote the

sincere in doing all in their power to

grinding of sugar. The grinding sea-

given instructions to prevent grinding, wherever it can be done, because by

diminishing the export of sugar the

creased. It will be very difficult for

the Spanish authorities to prevent cane burning, because one man can

start a fire at night which will burn

Fifth-I am confident that Generals

Blanco and Pando, his chief of staff, as well as Dr. Congosto, the secretary

general, with all of whom I have had conversations, are perfectly conscien-

tious in their desire to relieve the di-

fects of Weyler's reconcentration or-

the means to carry out such benevo-lent purposes. In this city matters

itable committees, etc., large numbers

are now cared for and fed by privat-

subscriptions. I witnessed many ter-rible scenes and saw some die while I was present. I am told dieneral

Blanco will give \$100,000 to the relief

The communication goes on to state

that the deaths among these reconcen-

trados averaged 40 or 50 daily and that

on an average there were but ten

days of life for each person. It says

that these unhappy creatures received

each one dying wherever

assuming better shape under char-

tress of those suffering from the

der, but unfortunately they have

Spanish government revenues are

ion commences in December. Fourth-The insurgent leaders have

property here, will not accept auton-

United States, rather than an

under the Spanish flag.

undreds of acres.

fund.

cial help.

chance laid him.

I have the honor to briefly submit

fairs in Cuba. It is as follows:

Island.

cept autonomy.

interest to make public.

fairs in Cuba.

Washington, April 11 .- The consular | were obliged to subsist upon the bad prrespondence with regard to the sittood which the dying had refused. uation in Cuba which was transmitted Some horrible instances of the distress today was prepared in response to a witnessed are given. resolution of inquiry adopted by both the house and senate. The correspond-

Among the many deaths we saw there was seen some impossible to for-get. There is still alive the only wita young girl of 16, who we scenarize lifetess on the ness, found on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother, cold and rigid, but with her young child still alive clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse of a dead woman holding her son in a dead em-brace. A little further on a dying woman having in her arms a daughter, crazy with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days died in spite of the care she received.

Further along the communication ays that if any young girl came in who was nice looking she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics. The communication says that 1,700 persons had entered the Fosos since August and of those but 243 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the neconcentrados at 77 per cent.

ANTI-AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES.

On December 3, General Lee sent to the state department a communication referring to a cipher dispatch he had sent two days previous, in which he informed the department that he had learned from the United States consul at Matanzas of an extensive and dan-gerous conspiracy under the ex-governor of the province directed against Americans, action against them to be contingent on the movement of the United States government in favor of the independence of Cuba.

General Lee stated that rumors had been more or less frequent regarding the riotous intention of some of the dissatisfied element against American citizens there and in other parts of the island. Such demonstrations, he said,

must come from Spanish non-combatants or from volunteor forces. He did not think there was any danger from

The British flag was raised over the United States consulate at San Juan, when. ture the Porto Rico government had hours but the arrangements for handlreceived no news of importance from ing the crowds were so admirable that

The inhabitants of the coast towns of Porto Rico are seeking safety in

ated in every way and there was no triction between him and the Spanish authorities. Their personal relations were pleasant and when Mr. Hanna

on the island of Porto Rico, but they are expected to leave soon.

posed of about fifteen Americans. The Spanish cruisers Viscaya and Al-

BLANCO'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 11.-In the senate usiay every available seat both on the floor and in the galleries was occupied Vice-president Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the gal- by the Pennsylvania delegation in conleries the people had been waiting for not the slightest confusion existed. The

large, indeed every member of th hody in the city was in his seat, Among the visitors on the floor was General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery work representatives of many of the foreign countries. Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay

(Pa.) precipitated the Cuban question by presenting the resolutions of the Trades league of Philadelphia, com posed of two thousand business firms urging that a peacoful solution of the pending difficulty be secured if possible, The communication from the Trades league read that the members "appreclating the wise, conservative and dig-

nified policy of the president in his treatment of the very grave and momentous differences now existing between the kingdom of Spain and the United States," recognizing that if this pollcy is persisted in by the president and nided by congresional support, it will tend to maintain an honorable peace. The Fennsylvania representatives in congress are therefore urged to co-oprate with the president and ac-

cord him full opportunity to exhaust all negotiations tending towards peace.

Message Considered. Washington, April 11.-The senate eral Lee will be heard tomorrow soon once was prepared for transmission to

prisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time, a large majority in both houses have favored recognition of the independence of Cuba: for more than two years as voiced in resolutions passed by congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought. Both of these propositions were antagonized in the message and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment.

CONGRESS MUCH AT SEA.

The measage left congress very much at sea because of the discrepancy in views between it and the executive, an obstacle hard to surmount unless, as now seems possible, congress sees its course to lie in accord with the president's recommendation. It is generally believed that the president would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document which announced the latest phase of diplomatic negotiations.

The senate committee on foreign re lations immediately went into session but reached no definite conclusion. From the fact that the Republican members held a consultation is the meeting adjourned and what was said regarding it, the inference to draw that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the senate. A declaration of war was talked of, and a de claration that the neople of Cuba should free coupled with authorization of the president to bring this about by armed intervention was suggested. It is well known that any proposition.advanced will be met in the senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present Cuban government and to so frame a resolution to carry a majority of the senate and at the same time to meet the recommendations of the president is the result which the foreign relations committee is trying to secure.

The conservative senators also met in the afternoon and determined to oppose any radical measure if it should be reported by the senate committee on foreign relations. They will oppose by debate any recognition of independence of the present government and a declaration of war and will consent to action only along the lines of the rec ommendations of the president as to intervention at his discretion.

TEMPER OF THE HOUSE

The temper of the house could not be accurately determined but there, as in the senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the committee on foreign affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonized by an amendment and the prospects are that nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans would favor it. Efforts have been directed all day toward ac tion which would secure the solid support of the Republican organization and Republican majority in the house To this end the Republican members of the house committee to whom the mersage was referred were in conference during the day and night.

Outside the capitol the same intens interest was everywhere manifested in the president's message. The embassies and legations were practically empty by 11 o'clock, the foreign representatives and their staffs going to the canitol to hear the message. Cabi- | major general's salute of thirteen guns. 1 by rising teny crature.

What its effect will be upon his service here is not known, for no word has yet come as to the effect of the message upon the authorities at Mad-Up to tonight Senor Polo had rerid. ceived no instructions to withdraw, nor was there any intimation of such in-

structions. At the other embassies and legations the message aroused the greatest interest, but it cannot be said that it was received with satisaction. At one his holiness, the Pope, has been pleased of the most important and most interested foreign establishments, the genwith the object of preparing and facilieral feeling was expressed by the statement that the president had, through island, in virtue whereof I believe it his message, washed his hands of the subject and imposed the responsibility upon the shoulders of congress. In the receipt in each locality of the presother high diplomatic quarters some ent proclamation hostilities are ordered question was expressed as to that porto be tion of the president's message the Island of Cuba. which he speaks, in the name of civilization, of the duty of stopping the war in Cuba, and the intimation was made that the great powers of Europe,

the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to the several commanders so far as they represented civilization, in chief of the army corps for the did not support this view expressed by casy and prompt execution according the president. There has been no to the situation and circumstances of further general conference between the ambassadors and ministers of the powthe case. (Signed) ers, nor is there any present indication of further action from that quarter. **OPINION OF GUITERAS.**

NO NEW PHASES.

The Armistice but a Spanish Trick to No new diplomatic phases of the question developed today at the state Philadelphia, April 11,-Dr. department. Secretary Sherman said Guiteras, representative of the Cuban would not be surprised if the Madrid cable report proved true that Minjunta in Pennsylvania, today sent teleister Woodford was about to leave grams to the senate foreign relations Madrid. At the same time the state ommittee and the house committee on foreign affairs against recognition of department was without advices that this step actually had been taken. Genan armistice. In his telegrams he said eral Lee is en route here and it is exin substance: pected that his arrival will be the sig-I think the whole principle of the nal for a notable demonstration armistice is a subterfuge to anable the Spaniards to withdraw their troops from the interior and concen-The war and navy departments continued their active preparations today. trate them in the fortified towns, there While eventualities are being prepared for, the sentiment in army and navy

circles is that war is not so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago. 11 can be stated on authority that no consideration has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the situation has under gone no change which makes this withdrawnl necessary or advisable.

GEN. LEE'S FLYING TRIP.

The private car of President Plant

morrow morning.

morning in Washington.

Railroad Companies Will Endeavor to Land Him in the Capital Today.

He said that President Palma had one to Washington to get a hearing Tampa, Fia., April II .-- The Plant before congress, regarding the situasystem in conjunction with its allies, tion. Mr. Rubens would not say what the Atlantic coast line and the Pennsylvania milroad, are endeavoring to if any, request President Palma would make of congress. land General Lee in Washington to-

anything about it.

American intervention.

Naval Officers Informed.

was placed at the disposal of General Key West, Fla., April II .- The bulletin Lee at Tampa, and at 11.30 o'clock this of the Associated Press giving a sum-mary of President McKinley's message morning was started northward as a special. It is expected by the Plant congress was promptly sent to Cap tain Sampson, in command of the fleet, by Commander Forsyth. It was also people and its allies that General Lee will be enabled to arrive tomorrow posted in the hotel here and copies were sent on hoard the Amphitrite, Puritan Terror, Nashville and Hetena. The inter-Savannah, Ga., April 11,-At Savananh more than five thousand persons est here in the message is most intense were at the station to see General Lee when the train came in. The crowd

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

was enthuslastic and a short speech New York. April 12 .- In the middle states and New England, today fair to was made by the general, being frequently applauded. As the train rolled lear weather and light to fresh northern into the station a platoon of the Chatand southwesterly winds will prevail, pre-ceded by cloadiness on the coast with ham artillery, of which General Lee is an honorary member, began firing a nearly static, ary followed in this sectio-

SNATOR QUAY'S REMARKS. Commenting upon the resolutions, Washington, April 11.-The state de-Mr. Quay said:

> "i desire to say to these gentlemen that I have little hesitancy in acceding to their very reasonable suggestion. I have an affectionate personal regard for the president and absolute confidence in his patriotic statesmanship. I have confidence that he will always he in accord with the best thought and interest of his country. The monle of the United States, in my judgment, are pretty near all unanimous that the time for negotiation upon the Cuban question is past. The present is a case for neither pope, prelate nor presbytery. They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the concentration of the Spanish naval forces and for general Spanish preparations for war, They know that a Spanish torpede flotilla is on route for our shores whose mission is hostile, whose only interest can be to destroy our vessels as the Maine was destroyed and slay our sallors as the sollors of the Maine were slain. They know that on yesterday two Spanish war vessels sailed westward and will be with us in ten days. They believe that bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action of the government, not by declaring war, but by making war in self defense before Spain can secure further naval or military advantage; and they believe, perhaps without reason, that delay is largely sought, or urged, by those interested in the Spanish success or by those who would market the national honor. and make merchandise of the blood and bones of the dead of the Maine; that intervention should be armed, immediate and impetuous and that not mercly a stable but a republican form of government should be given the Cubans; that the Spanlards should get out of Cuba. They should stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. For these purposes they beliève the army and the navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine is avenged. Believing that the president is with the ultimate purpose of the people, I have pleasure in assuring the Trades

THE MESSAGE PRESENTED.

League of Philadelphia that I will

comply with their request."

While Mr. Quay was speaking. Mr. Pruden, the executive secretary to the esident, entered the chamber bearing the long-expected message. He was recognized as soon as Mr. Quay had oncluded, and when he had presented the message the vice-president immedistely haid it before the senate. In a tillness that was almost breathless the nessage was read, the reading occupy ng just forty-two minutes. At the conclusion of the reading there was a hum of whispered conversation in the galleries, but no demonstration. Mr. Davis, Minnesota, chairman of the forign relations committee, at once moved that it be referred to his comnittee, and Mr. Stewart, taking ad-

vantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban

Pennsylvania, wrote me cattle; my attention to certain steps taken in his state relating to the substitution Hon. J. M. Guffey for Hon. N. Harrity, as member of the national committee of Pennsylvania.

It being practically impossible to convens the committee, and having no authority to act myself. I have concluded to submit the question to the ombers of the committee by mail. I herewith forward you copies of correspondence and papers in relation to the matter. On the day of mailing these to you, I mail to Mr. Garman and to Mr. Harrity each a copy of all papers forwarded to you, including this letter.

It is clear that when the national committee is not in session there is no power competent to make any change in the national committee except committee itself, or a sub-committee acting by its authority.

What do you understand the wish of the Pennsylvania convention to be; and what course by the national com-mittee in regard thereto do you favor? I hope you will take this matter up promptly and send me your decision.

Very truly yours, James K. Jones, chairman.

A friend of Mr. Harrity in an interview stated:

"The position taken by Chairman Jones sustains the contention made by Mr. Harrity and his friends that neither the Democratic state convention or the Democratic state central committee had any authority to remove Mr. Harrity from the Democratic national committee. The only question, therefore, which remains for the members of the latter body to determine is whether the action of the Democratie state convention amounts to such a equest or recommendation that cught to lead the Democratic national committee to make such a change in the Pennsylvania membership of that body

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

London, April 11.-There is not much hange in the condition of Mr. Gladstone today. He is not saffering so much from pain today, but is unable to converse choerfully with his friends.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Fair : Light Northarly Winds.

Telegraph—President McKinley Planes the Cuhan Matter in the Hands of Congress. Congular Corespondence in Relation to Cuba. Senator Quay's Pointed Lemarks in the Senate. Bists in Madrid.	fund. SPECIMEN ATROCITIES. November 27 General Lee sent to the department the communications of two gentlamen whose names he sizes are suppressed for obvious reasons, but whom he knows personally as standing high in the community, concerning the condition in Los Fosos (the ditches) to Havana. The communications selv among other things: Four hundred and sixty women at the children throws on the ground heaped pell mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without either religious or so-
The Tribune's Popular Want Columns. Neighboring County News. The Markets.	
Local-New Trial Granted in Jenning's Case.	
Editorial. Comment of the Press.	
Telegraph-The President's Complete Message.	
Local-Opening of Teachers' Institute.	

School Controllers in an Angry Mood. Local-Social Events of a Night Estimates Committee Finishes Its Labors.

8 Local-West Side and Suburban. 9 Lackawanna County News,

10 Telegraph-Congress at Sea Over the Message.

food only after having been eight days Evidences of General Loe's Popularity. in the Fosos during which time they

lying, General Weyler's order of conthe former, many of whom seemed to centration which has heretofore been favor annexation rather than autonpublished by the press. This order was omy or the independence of the Cuban made shortly after General Lee rerepublic. "I am inclined to think," says he, "that if General Blanco can turned to Havana from the United States last fall. General Lee in this manage the volunteers, as yesterday communication also enclosed the proche said he could, the trouble from that lamation of J. M. Rodriguez, major source is diminishing. The origin of general in charge of the western dethe mobs in this city in the past has partment of the Cuban military operaalways been located in the ranks of tions, addressed to the Cuban peopl the volunteers, who alone have organand informing them of the "firm rese ization and arms." lution" of the insurgent army to continue fighting until the attainment of absolute independence. It was on November 23 that Consul General Lee made his first report to the depart

WANTED WARSHIPS NEAR.

In consequences of the assurances hat American life and property would protected, General Lee said that he had declined to make application for

the presence of one or more warships in Havana harbor and had advised Americans who had wives and children not to send them away, at least for the present. "I still think," continued General Lee, "that two warships, at, east, should be at Key West prepared o move at short notice, and that more of them should be at Dry Tortugas and that a coaling station should be established there. Such proceedings would seem to be in line with that prudence and foresight necessary to afford safety to Americans residing on the island and to their properties."

Under the same date General Lee ends another communication containing the statements of Senor Canalejas, the editor of the Madrid El Heraldo, who had just returned from Pinar del Rio province after the conflict between the Spanish forces under General Velasco and the Cuban forces under Diaz, in which Canalejas was quoted as saying that the Spanish forces had displayed their usual valor, but that the province was not pacified; that out of 14,000 Spanish troops only between three and four thousand were able to operate, the balance being sick at hosdtals, or in garrisons and towns; that ie believed autonomy premature and was inclined to the adoption of energetic military action for the purpose of pacifying the province; that the truth should be known in Spain, where public opinion and the press had been deceived regarding the annihilation of the war and the so-called pacification of the western provinces.

RELIEF INADEQUATE.

Under date of December 7 General Log sent a communication to the department regarding the measures for the relief of the reconcentrados, much of which is not made public. In the portion given out General Lee says:

I see no effect of the governmental distribution to the reconcentrados. I am informed that only \$12,500 in Span-ich sliver has been dedicated to the Habana province out of the floored said to have been set uside for the purpose of relieving them on the island and that reports from all parts of the province show that 50 per cent, have aircady died and that many of those left will die, and most of those are women and children. I am informed an order has been issued in some parts of the island suspending the disposition to reconcentratus. The condition of these people is simply terrible. I hear of much suffering in the Spanish hospitals for want of food. I hear also that the Spanish merchants in some parts of the island are placing their establishments in the name of foreigners to avoid having their provis-ions purchased on credit by the military administration. In some parts of the island T am told there is scarcely any food for soldiers or citizens and that even cats are used for food par-

(Continued on Page 3.]