



TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SPECIAL TO THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE:

Washington, April 13.—Conferences of importance were held all day yesterday and far into the night. At this writing (1 a. m.) several are yet in progress. The best obtainable information relative to the probable course of Congress today is to the effect that ere sundown a resolution will have been introduced in both branches with the strong indorsement of the respective committees on foreign affairs, and passed, in the house certainly and in the senate probably, embodying these salient points:

(1) Immediate armed intervention in Cuba with the military and naval force of the United States for the purpose of restoring order and establishing a firm, stable and independent government; and

(2) The voting of funds for the effective and immediate relief of the starving reconcentrados.

The Democrats, as a matter of party politics, will fight for immediate recognition of Cuban independence and this may delay final action in the senate; but the pressure for instant and concerted action along the lines just indicated is tremendous. No man and no party can long hold out against it.

THE STAR OF HOPE BEAMS ON CUBA

Various Factions That Have Been Created by the Spanish Situation Show a Disposition to Get Together—Republicans of the House Committee Are Practically United Upon a Resolution Which Directs Immediate Intervention and for the Establishment of a Firm and Stable Government in Cuba.

Washington, April 12.—The burden of responsibility for the next move in the Spanish crisis having been shifted by the president's message upon the shoulders of congress, the capitol today became the storm center, with the foreign affairs committee of the two houses as the focal point. The struggle in each committee was long and bitter, with this marked difference between that at the senate wing and that at the house end of the capitol—in the senate committee, the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, participated, while at the house end the task was to secure harmonious action among the Republicans, so as to present, if possible, a solid front when the Democrats were finally called in for action.

Pressure from every quarter was brought to bear. Radicals and conservatives strained every nerve. The vital point of the contest hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the president had gone and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination. Tonight a compromise proposition seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol. The senate committee resolution will be the more radical of the two. It will surely be reported tomorrow and will declare for immediate intervention, a general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom and independence, and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island. The Republicans of the house committee as a result of their labors practically united upon a resolution which also directs immediate intervention (in that respect going beyond the president's recommendation) and for the establishment of a "firm and stable" government in Cuba. Mr. Smith, of Michigan, stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the Republican steering committee they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "government" were inserted so as to read "firm, stable, and independent government" they would decline to accept it. Finally assurances that this would be conceded were given and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable tomorrow.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention. The ultimate independence of the island, without the recognition of the independence of the existing government is the step which both committees are to take beyond the president's recommendations. A significant feature of the day in this connection was the declaration of General Grosvener of Ohio, the administration's spokesman, made during the debate in the house, that the president's recommendations must be interpreted as a declaration for the independence of the island from Spanish domination. There is a strong impression tonight that the debate in the house will be made short to prevent undue criticism of the administration. Many of the Republicans are in favor of no debate at all, contending that the passage of a resolution without debate would strengthen our position before the world. In the senate it is impossible to predict how long the debate will run. There is a general feeling in Washington tonight among public men that the action of congress, as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the situation extremely critical and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender by giving up the island of Cuba. The situation is regarded as so critical that the Republicans of the ways and means committee, as a result of private conferences, have reached an agreement as to a method of raising \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually for the prosecution of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a tax on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popu-

lar loan of \$500,000,000 and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet emergencies.

GEN. LEE'S ARRIVAL.

Consul General Lee arrived this afternoon and at once became the hero of the hour. There was a great outpouring of the people on the streets tonight to witness the serenade tendered him. During the afternoon he appeared before the committee on foreign relations of the senate. While it is said he gave no startling information, his opinion, vigorously expressed, strengthening the committee in the position it has taken regarding the blowing up of the Maine and was regarded as very valuable.

Outside of Congress and the Lee demonstration, the complete calm which prevailed in all official quarters was in striking contrast with the excitement and the rapidity of action during the last two weeks. The regular Tuesday cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock but the deliberations proved to be void of significance. At the conclusion of the meeting, cabinet members sunning up what had occurred by stating that the meeting was the most uneventful in many weeks. The situation, it was explained, was absolutely unchanged from that of yesterday. No word had come from Minister Woodford today and there were no new phases reported from Cuba. With evident satisfaction the members of the cabinet stated that the whole question is now committed to congress, and that any developments must be looked for from that quarter rather than from the executive branch.

PERIOD OF REST.

The state department officials had a period of comparative rest after the strain put upon them within recent days. They looked forward with interest to General Lee's coming, as it would afford an opportunity for full personal exchange of conditions in Cuba. Army and navy headquarters were in a state of comparative repose. The preparations already begun progressed steadily.

The foreign embassies and legations were somewhat apathetic. After considerable personal exchange the representatives of the great powers of Europe were satisfied that further action by the powers at this time would be inopportune and they so notified their governments.

The Spanish minister believes that the war crisis has been averted, for the present at least, and no further action is being given at the Spanish legation to the necessity for departing. The legation has been advised that the Spanish consul at Key West and a number of Spanish citizens there have removed to Tampa for fear of their lives, which, the consul reports, have been seriously menaced.

THE MAINE CRIME.

General Lee is of the Opinion That Spanish Officials Were Responsible for the Fiendish Act.

Washington, April 12.—Consul General Lee was before the senate committee on foreign relations for an hour, late today. 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 in his opinion there was no room for 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 that some of the officials were cognizant of the plan 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 vessel did not arrive at the capitol until 5 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 hand-clapping. He responded with a bow and smile and hastened into the committee room.

NIGHT OVATION TO GENERAL LEE

Immense Crowds Pay Their Respects at the Shoreham Hotel.

THE CONSUL GENERAL'S SPEECH

Addresses the Visitors Briefly from Mr. Connell's Balcony at the Shoreham--The Speech Interrupted at Frequent Intervals by Prolonged Applause--A Reception in Representative Connell's Apartments.

Washington, April 12.—The ovation that has followed Consul General Fitzhugh Lee since he set foot on American soil on his return from Havana, culminated tonight in Washington in what was in many ways the most remarkable demonstration the city has ever seen. From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd that followed him to the state department and the apartment of army and navy officers and government employes cheering outside the very door of the secretary of state was wholly unprecedented in the history of that state department. At night the party turned out in thousands when a serenade was given General Lee at his hotel and stood for hours in the street waiting a glimpse of him.

The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremeditated as that which had greeted General Lee at the depot and state department. The United States Marine band was secured from the barracks and the Seventy-first Regiment band, under leadership of Professor Fancull, formerly conductor of the Marine band, came over from New York on an afternoon train. The crowd assembled without calling and by 8 o'clock was five thousand strong in the streets about the Shoreham hotel. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after nine o'clock that General Lee appeared on the corner balcony of the hotel. A committee of the Union Veterans Legion and a Confederate Veterans association which were jointly in charge of the affair. The bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and there was a burst of fireworks on the neighboring houses while thousands of red, white and blue lights flamed at intervals along the street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of stars. The crowd yelled itself hoarse calling for Lee by name and demanding a speech. The speech was brief and much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift.

GENERAL LEE'S SPEECH.

General Lee said: "After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days, I can hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American where circumstances placed me."

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells "that's it; that's what you did."

General Lee continued: "I have to thank you most heartily for this splendid demonstration of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a lifetime, and it moves me more than I can put in words."

"You can act pretty quick," cried a man in the crowd, and then some one yelled "war, fight," and the cheering drowned everything else.

"I have not come to talk of war," continued Lee, "but if war comes in a few days or in a few years, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people and the only constraint will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest."

"There is one thing, in conclusion, I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front tonight. It is only another evidence that New York is ready as she has been in the past, to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes, and may God spare you that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York."

The speaking and music was followed by a very brief reception in which a few scores gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell, of Pennsylvania, from whose balcony General Lee made his address.

Mr. Wanamaker at Postoffice.

Pottsville, Pa., April 12.—John Wanamaker was the guest of honor here tonight at the thirtieth annual Henry Clay banquet of the Central Pennsylvania club of Schuylkill county. Over one hundred participated at the banquet which was presided over by William M. Sarsick. Charles A. Snyder responded to the

toast "The Dignity of American Citizenship." Pres. A. Furber spoke on "Our Foreign Relations" and Mr. Wanamaker made the closing address in response to the toast "Patriotism and Politics."

SWALLOW ACCEPTS.

Would Prefer That Someone Else Pose as Candidate, However.

Harrisburg, April 12.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of this city, addressed a letter to this evening to the Philadelphia position committee of the Honest Government party accepting its nomination for governor. The doctor says he would prefer that somebody else should be the candidate, but he is assured on every side that the events that have preceded and led up to his nomination makes it possible for another to do the work required of him. He thinks John Wanamaker's election is out of the question because of "his declaring against an independent candidacy and by declaring his past endorsement by an unscratched ballot of the vilest boss methods his forceful language could describe."

He accepts the nomination unpledged and claims to have no friends to reward nor foes to punish, except as they are friends or foes of the state.

BRYAN AT READING.

The Boy Orator Is Tendered a Warm Reception.

Reading, Pa., April 12.—Hon. William J. Bryan arrived here noon today and was greeted at the station by a large throng of people. A Democratic reception committee escorted him to his hotel. He was accompanied by Democratic State Chairman Garman. At 4 o'clock Mr. Bryan held an informal reception. This evening another reception was held at the hotel, during which reception the American Democratic club called in a body and extended greeting to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan lectured at the Academy of Music tonight and the building was packed to the doors. His subject was "The Threatening Complicated Conditions of Our Country."

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Startling Headlines of the Republican and Revolutionary El Pais.

Madrid, April 12.—The Republican and Revolutionary El Pais prints the following headlines on its front page: "The Solution of the Conflict is a National Government, a Military Dictatorship and a War With the United States."

The leading editorial announces that the conductors of the paper, "putting party politics today into the background and thinking only of the fatherland, urge the formation of a national government, composed of Republicans, Liberals and absolute monarchists."

ESCAPED THE MOB.

Consul Brice's Life Was Threatened Before Leaving Matanzas.

New York, April 12.—The steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg arrived this afternoon from Matanzas, bringing thirteen passengers who fled from that port to evade the Spanish mob. The passengers were United States Consul Alexander E. Brice and his staff and their families. Consul Brice said that for three days before leaving Matanzas the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger. The consul left all of his baggage, and none of the party was able to bring away any of their effects. The consul says that the condition of the people is terrible and that the authorities are making no effort to supply their wants.

Met Death in a 'Coal Mine.

DuBois, Pa., April 12.—Joseph Goodyear and his son, James, were instantly killed by a fall of coal while drawing pillars in a Mead Run mine this morning. The elder Goodyear was a district deputy for the Improved Order of Red Men and a prominent knight of the Golden Eagle.

Death of a Journalist.

Reading, Pa., April 12.—Joshua Keeley died here today, aged 84 years. He published a newspaper in Pottsville seventy years ago, was proprietor of hotels in Reading and St. Louis and sixty years ago ran packet boats between Reading and Philadelphia. He was a member of the Masonic order seventy-three years.

Conference of Guard Officers.

Washington, April 12.—At the request of National Guard officers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, a conference of guard officers of the various states has been called to meet in the rooms of the committee on military affairs Saturday next to consider army organization.

Cardinal Tacheeran Dead.

Quebec, April 12.—Cardinal Tacheeran died at 8:15 tonight.

SIGNIFICANT STEP IS TAKEN

Republican Representatives Decide to Work in Harmony with the Foreign Affairs Committee—Several Members Stand Out for More Pronounced Action in the Line of Recognition, but Finally Agree on the Necessity for Unity—Resolutions Adopted by Democratic Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Washington, April 12.—By a practically unanimous vote the Cuban conference of Republican representatives decided tonight to work in harmony with the house foreign affairs committee on representations of the latter's firm position to be incorporated in a report to the house expected tomorrow. This is the most significant step yet taken by the body of about three score aggressive Republican members whose course has been towards radical action. They were in session for an hour today at the adjournment of the house and after some vigorous speeches and the submission of a report on how the foreign affairs committee stood decided that they would be satisfied with the report from the foreign affairs committee if it made no change in the position it announced to the steering committee which is substantially as follows:

A PREAMBLE RECITING THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA, CONSISTING LARGELY OF QUOTATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, WHICH CONSTITUTE A SCATHING ARRANGEMENT OF THE REALITIES OF THE WAR, A VIGOROUS REFERENCE TO THE BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE, AND A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO INTERVENE AT ONCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTORING PEACE AND ORDER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM, STABLE AND INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA, WITH THE NECESSARY EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THIS PURPOSE.

There were fifty-five representatives present and while there were several who stood out temporarily for more pronounced action on the line of recognition, they finally agreed on the necessity for unity in the conclusion finally adopted.

POSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

During the afternoon the steering committee of nine, Belknap, of Illinois, chairman, had been before the Republican members of the house foreign affairs committee and secured an informal statement of their position. The members of that committee stated they had agreed on a resolution to be reported tomorrow, substantially as cited above, with the exception of the words "and independent." Some of the members thought the resolution with that omission would accomplish the same ends as with the specific mention of independence and might avoid unpleasant complications that might possibly arise with its use. The steering committee disagreed with that view, however, and after some parleying, the foreign committee agreed to make it read "and independent." This satisfied the steering committee and after an informal discussion it withdrew, leaving the foreign committee in executive session. At the conference tonight the results of the steering committee's visit were reported. It was announced that, as stated by the committee in the steering committee's presence, the resolution the foreign committee proposes was satisfactory and would accomplish the purposes sought and result downward best. There was a reservation, however, that if the foreign affairs committee had been fit to change its mind in any subsequent session and anything short of that stated should be finally proposed, it should not be accepted by the conference, which would proceed to work out its own ends.

Mr. Marsh made a dramatic speech in which he held that the action proposed was not enough, that he believed that congress should at once declare that the state of war between the United States and Spain now exists, several others followed in kind, but most of the speakers made remarks of a temperate character largely attributable to the absolute necessity of reaching some form of agreement within the ranks of the Republican party.

Finally votes were taken on the proposition to accept a resolution of the substance cited and to agree that that should be the minimum action that would be acceptable to the conference and the agreement on both propositions was emphatic and decisive.

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee held a meeting this afternoon and adopted unanimously the following resolution which they will offer in committee as a substitute for the majority report:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled: Section 1.—The United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Section 2.—That, moved thereby by many considerations of humanity, of interest, and of provocation, among which are the deliberate sinking of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States, in aid of the republic of Cuba, to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

Section 3.—The president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba, and for this purpose the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

SCHEME FOR WAR TAX

Members of the Ways and Means Committee Present Plan to Raise \$100,000,000 Yearly.

Washington, April 12.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee have agreed upon a plan for raising revenue in case of need to carry on war with Spain. The plan will raise more than \$100,000,000 and increase the revenues annually, and is thus distributed: An additional tax on beer of \$1 per barrel, estimated to yield \$25,000,000; a bank stamp tax on the lines of the law of 1866, estimated to yield \$30,000,000; a duty of three cents per pound on coffee and ten cents per pound on tea, and a like amount of internal tax on stocks and coffee and tea on hand in the United States, estimated to yield \$28,000,000; additional tax on tobacco, expected to yield \$17,000,000.

The committee also agreed to authorize the issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds. These bonds are to be offered for sale at all postoffices in the United States in amounts of \$50 each, making a great popular loan to be absorbed by the people. To tide over emergencies, the secretary of the treasury will be authorized to issue treasury certificates. These certificates or debentures are to be used to pay running expenses when the revenues do not meet the expenditures. These preparations are distinctly war measures and would be put in operation only should war occur.

NOT HOSTILE TO SPAIN.

Senor Sagasta's Opinion of Mr. McKinley's Message.

Madrid, April 12.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, on leaving the palace after his daily visit to the queen regent, informed the newspaper representatives that the government was waiting for the full text of President McKinley's message before a ruling on its contents. He also said that he considered the message, so far as it was known to him, not hostile in tone toward Spain, and that he would continue desirous of peace, for obtaining which the armistice in Cuba afforded the means.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, April 12.—In the middle states and New England, today, clear, warmer weather will prevail with slight to fresh variable winds.