

INTERNATIONAL MESSAGE.

President McKinley Sent it to Congress.

Events Leading Up to the War with Spain are Given at Length.

Legislation is Asked for to Increase the Strength of the Army to 100,000 Men, Also to Provide a Form of Government for Hawaiian Islands. Colonial Policy is Suggested.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity...

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong.

At daybreak on the first of May the American forces entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier 19 years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start.

No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewith the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

At this juncture, on Feb. 15 last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while on duty in the harbor of Havana, on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart to indignation.

The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was traced to a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its actual detonation on the Spanish government which could not be regarded as inadequate.

Grieved and disappointed at the barren outcome of my search for a satisfactory and practicable solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress.

The response of congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point, save as to the expediency of a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed to carry by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 26. A copy was at once transmitted to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington was dependent on the recognition of the republic of Cuba.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between the sovereign states. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba.

By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended a formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted the same by the exact approval April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April.

Our country, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign power. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency.

Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia, infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer forces. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established, and the life-saving and lighthouse services co-operated with the navy to have all portions of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas under observation.

The principal harbors, from Matanzas to Cienfuegos, were promptly organized and performed service of the most difficult and important character.

The national defense fund of \$20,000,000 was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was expended are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries.

This fund being inadequate for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided for the war on June 13, by authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan not to exceed \$40,000,000 and by levying additional imports and taxes.

Of the authorized loan, \$20,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the total as to cover many times over, while preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong.

At daybreak on the first of May the American forces entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A morale of invincible confidence was imparted to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle.

On May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessfully attempting to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, and four seamen falling. These gallant deeds were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

On May 12 the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessfully attempting to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, and four seamen falling. These gallant deeds were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the hearts of the entire world. On the night of June 3, Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes is justly appreciated by the Spanish admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring and gallant exploit.

On June 10, under a heavy fire, a landing party of 200 men, under the command of Lieutenant Hobson, landed on the island of Cabanatuan, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy by the fighting of the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

On June 20 the advance of the invading army under Major General Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with a successful result.

On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Second Cavalry and the United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, being heavily defeated.

On June 25 the capture of the city of Santiago was completed. The capitulation of Santiago followed. To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the light of Santiago had fixed our supremacy upon the sea, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unendingly due.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of the large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required to do so in the United States. They did their whole duty and have earned the gratitude of the nation.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to express in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross under the able leadership of Miss Clara Barton.

The peace negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

I do not discuss at this time the government of the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the war with Spain. Such a question will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until it may be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security of life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character, and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, and which shall be the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, honest and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and enterprise, and which shall be good will among all the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the family of nations has been marked by the most friendly and reciprocal relations.

Belgian restrictions against American cattle and meats continue the subject of diplomatic discussion with favorable outlook. The United States has been most liberal in its concessions to Belgium.

A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily averted by the timely intervention of the United States. S. S. Aler, through the good offices of her commander and the American minister, effected a reconciliation between the two Central American republics.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate trust with tact and good faith.

The Canadian government having granted facilities for the passage of four revenue cutters from the great lakes to the St. Lawrence river, the opening of navigation in Lake Ontario when war was declared. Her minister's government thereupon stated that the commission granted by the United States would not be withdrawn.

On Sept. 10, 1897, a conflict took place at Latimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and a body of police, in which 10 miners and 44 wounded, of whom 10 were killed. The Austrian and Hungarian governments have been severely rebuked for their conduct in the case of the Austro-Hungarian government.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral G. W. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the practicability of the proposed canal.

It is my purpose to muster a volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be appreciated by the brave boys who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

The message concludes with an endorsement of the request of the secretary of the navy for an increase in that branch of the service by the building of three battleships and nine armored cruisers.

A movement, lately inaugurated by the citizens, to have the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection is proposed. The rightful application of an eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and the subjects are recommended to the careful attention of congress.

The czar's peace proposal. The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many of the nations of the world, was communicated to this government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

It is my purpose to muster a volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be appreciated by the brave boys who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

The message concludes with an endorsement of the request of the secretary of the navy for an increase in that branch of the service by the building of three battleships and nine armored cruisers.

A movement, lately inaugurated by the citizens, to have the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection is proposed. The rightful application of an eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and the subjects are recommended to the careful attention of congress.

The czar's peace proposal. The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many of the nations of the world, was communicated to this government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

It is my purpose to muster a volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be appreciated by the brave boys who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

The message concludes with an endorsement of the request of the secretary of the navy for an increase in that branch of the service by the building of three battleships and nine armored cruisers.

A movement, lately inaugurated by the citizens, to have the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection is proposed. The rightful application of an eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and the subjects are recommended to the careful attention of congress.

The czar's peace proposal. The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many of the nations of the world, was communicated to this government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the military establishment of this country.

IS WANTED FOR TWO CRIMES. A Bank Cashier is Said to Have Been Guilty of Murder and Embezzlement—A Thrilling Story. St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The Post-Dispatch throws light on a mysterious shooting that occurred in St. Louis on June 14, 1897, and resulted in the death of Elliot L. Duckworth at Kansas City, Kan., some time after that. According to the story, Duckworth came to St. Louis from Springfield, Mo., to meet Edward L. Dolling, an Indiana bank cashier, who in a letter had offered the former a position. Before meeting Dolling, Duckworth strolled out to Forest park, where he was later found badly wounded, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying beside him. It was apparently a case of suicide. In the wounded man's pocket was found a card bearing these words: "I am Edward L. Dolling, of Terre Haute, Ind. In case of accident—". Dolling was at that time wanted for embezzling \$30,000 from a bank in a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. He disappeared about the time he wrote the letter to Duckworth making the St. Louis appointment with the latter. Dolling and Duckworth resembled each other to a remarkable degree. The story goes on to say that Duckworth was deceived to this city by Dolling and fatally shot, a card put in his pocket with the latter's name on it and the wounded man passed off on the police and the public as the missing embezzler. Duckworth was taken home by his sister, Mrs. Eva Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Kan., he having revealed his identity. The wounded man denied that he had attempted to commit suicide and said he remembered nothing of the shooting. Dolling, it is said, is still at large and the police are searching for him on the charge of embezzlement and murder. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Elliot L. Duckworth died at the Kansas institute for the blind in Kansas City, Kan., on November 18. He had been blind only since the Wednesday before and it was the opinion of the physicians that the old wound was the indirect cause of his death. The wound he received in Forest park, St. Louis, brought on blindness and he was taken to the Kansas City (Kan.) asylum by his sister at Hutchinson, Kan. To the pupils and teachers in the asylum he said that he did not know the man who shot him. Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 8.—Elliott Duckworth was buried here on November 20, his body having been brought from the Kansas asylum. Neither Duckworth nor any of his Hutchinson friends could or would tell who shot him. MARSH PLEADS GUILTY. Ex-President of the Keystone Bank is Arraigned in Court—Sentence Deferred. Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone national bank, which failed in March, 1891, was arraigned in the district court yesterday and pleaded guilty to indictments charging misapplication of funds of the institution and making false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency. Sentence was deferred. It will be remembered that Marsh disappeared in May, 1891, his bail of \$20,000 being forfeited and that he was a fugitive from justice until November 3 last when he returned to the city and voluntarily surrendered to the court. After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court that after Mr. Marsh had assumed the presidency of the bank, he found that there existed a deficiency of over \$1,000,000. Counsel said the defendant had never profited one dollar through the bank's losses. The court dismissed the matter by informing counsel that he would remand the prisoner until Tuesday next, when he would present his plea. He, however, would not make this case an exception and would not go into an investigation of the bank's affairs. William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street national bank, was also arraigned and pleaded guilty with aiding President Singler (now deceased) in the misappropriation of the funds of that institution. CAUGHT BY A CAVE IN. Three Men Buried Under Thousands of Tons of Burning Coal. West Superior, Wis., Dec. 8.—While fighting a fire on the dock of the Lehigh Coal & Coke Co. yesterday a crew of men were caught by a bad cavein, caused by the weakening of the pile foundation. Two miraculously escaped and four were buried under thousands of tons of burning coal. One, John Malinowsky, was rescued alive, but in a precarious condition. The other three probably perished. Their identity cannot be learned, as they were new men. The fire is the worst which has been experienced here for years. The middle of the dock is burning fiercely and it is being cut into sections to prevent the fire spreading. It looks as though 200 feet of the dock would be destroyed, together with 20,000 tons of coal, the latter worth \$50,000. The New York at Havana. Havana, Dec. 8.—The cruiser New York arrived here Wednesday. Immediately after her arrival the New York saluted and Capt. Chadwick paid a visit to Admiral Manterola and Gen. Castellanos. A naval lieutenant promptly returned the visit on board the New York. Hobson Will Go to Manila. New York, Dec. 8.—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken war vessels. He expects to leave about the 20th of this month.