

MESSAGE READ IN SENATE CONGRESS

Senate and House Hear the Recommendation of the President. Representation by the Consul That Americans Were in Danger Caused the Battleship to Be Doomed.

People in the Galleries Remain Silent—Republicans Applaud the Plea for Intervention. Democrats Groan.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President's message was read in the House to-day 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 disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout, and at the conclusion of the reading there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when toward the close of the message the President said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the Republicans applauded and several Democrats groaned. After the message had been read a member of the House transacted some District of Columbia business.

Postmaster General Gary and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson were on the floor just before the House convened. As the hands of the clock pointed to noon the Speaker entered the House and the hubbub ceased and the chaplain invoked the divine aid in the crisis. Immediately after the reading of the journal a contest arose between the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the District of Columbia over the right of way, and while the wrangle that followed, to the mystification of the eager visitors in the galleries, was slight, Major Prudden, the President's executive clerk appeared in the main aisle bearing the message.

Instantly the whispered word passed around the densely packed galleries, "The message," "The message." It was like an electric shock. A hush fell on the assembly. The Speaker arose, and Major Prudden announced the message. As it was carried down the aisle the galleries leaned over with breathless interest, the members settled in their chairs. The seal of the envelope was broken by the Speaker and the message was handed to the clerk. "The chair submits the message of the President of the United States," announced the Speaker in clear, distinct tones.

As the reading began the ticking of the clock could have been heard so intense was the silence. Every ear was strained. Members leaned over on their desks with their hands to their ears to better catch the momentous words which fell from the lips of the clerk. The latter read in a loud clear voice, and the clock room and the galleries attempted to applaud or declaim. But the words needed no declamation to add to their present import.

There were no demonstrations of approval or disapproval until toward the latter part of the message when the words "this war must stop." It was greeted with a round of applause from about every quarter of the Republican side. The Speaker gave no sign. When the reading was concluded a scattering outburst came from the Republican side, mingled with a few groans from the Democratic side. Again the galleries were silent.

The Speaker immediately announced the reference of the message and accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and without further action the House proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business. Immediately the House was in an uproar. The spectators flocked from the galleries and the members retired to the cloak room and the lobbies to discuss the message. The Speaker is obliged to rap frequently for order.

After some District of Columbia business had been transacted the contested question arose as to the arrival of a United States army official. The District was taken up. After two hours' debate the majority report, in favor of Ward, the sitting member, was adopted 133-42. At 4:55 the House adjourned.

TAKES CHARGE OF THE POWDER WORKS

Sheriff Harrison Takes Charge at Point San Pedro in Behalf of the Government.

SAN RAFAEL, April 11.—Sheriff Henry Harrison received instructions this afternoon to take charge of the United States Smokeless Powder Works, located at Point San Pedro, and to hold the same in behalf of a United States army official. The instructions to the Sheriff were from General R. H. Warfield and were urgent. The Sheriff was to place himself in command and not allow any of the powder to be taken from the works.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears' Soap

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The consular correspondence with regard to the situation in Cuba, which was transmitted to-day, was prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by both the House and Senate. The correspondence was prepared for transmission to Congress just before the blowing up of the Maine, and having been held since, now includes communications up to April 1.

The correspondence in part was devoted to the Maine disaster and some important and interesting points are developed. The correspondence consists largely of cablegrams exchanged by Assistant Secretary of State Day and Consul General Lee. The first of the telegrams is dated in Havana, January 12 and relates to the riots which were then occurring in the city. This and the subsequent telegrams upon the same subject have been published either in whole or in part.

On January 24 General Lee was notified by the State Department that the Maine was to call at Havana in a day or two and was directed to make arrangements for an interchange of friendly calls between officers and authorities.

Under the same date General Lee advised a postponement of the Maine's visit for six or seven days so that the excitement might abate.

Later in the same day Mr. Lee was advised that the Maine would arrive in Havana the next day and was asked to co-operate with the authorities for her friendly visit.

Writing next day General Lee informed the State Department that the Spanish authorities professed to think the United States had an ulterior purpose in sending the ship.

"They say it will obstruct autonomy, produce excitement and probably a demonstration. They ask that it be not done until they can get instructions from Madrid, and say that if it is intended for friendly motives, as claimed, delay is unimportant."

The telegrams from January 25 to February 4 relate merely to the reception of the Maine and the exchange of visits between her officers and the naval and civil authorities in Havana. On February 4 Assistant Secretary Day informed General Lee that the Secretary of the Navy thought it imprudent, for sanitary reasons, to keep the Maine long in Havana. He asked General Lee to inform the State Department in reply and requested his views.

In the reply General Lee thought there would be no danger to the health of the vessel's crew before May. Lee said: "I do not relinquish position of peaceful control of the situation or the conditions will be worse than if the vessel had never been sent. Americans are departing with their families in haste on account of the distrust of the preservation of our liberties. Another riot occurs it will be against the Governor-General and autonomy, but it might include an anti-American demonstration also. A first-class battleship should replace the present one to serve as an object lesson and to counteract the Spanish opinion of our navy, and it should have a torpedo boat with it to preserve communication with the admiral."

The next act of importance was sent by General Lee early on the morning of February 15, announcing to the State Department the destruction of the Maine. That telegram has been published. During the forty-eight hours that followed General Lee kept the department informed of the occurrences in chronological order. In a dispatch of February 28 he said after the divers under Captain Sigsbee had made a cursory examination of the wreck: "The Spanish Government would like to unite with ours in having the bottom of the ship and harbor in the vicinity jointly examined."

The next day General Lee advised his Government had already constituted an investigation of the disaster, which would be conducted independently. He added, however: "This Government will afford every facility it can to the Spanish authorities in whatever investigation they may see fit to make on their part."

The first intimation of the cause of the explosion was given by General Lee on February 22, when he telegraphed: "Copper cylinders of ammunition found intact in 10-inch forward magazine harbor side this morning. Seems to show that magazine was not exploded. Evidence is beginning to prove an explosion on the port side by a torpedo."

General Lee informed the department on February 28 that arrangement had been conducted for both Governments to conduct independent investigations of the disaster. His correspondence with General Blanco is transmitted in full. In concluding his letter to Blanco General Lee said: "I am quite sure that neither Government has any other object except to ascertain all the facts connected with the explosion of the Maine and that the great desire of both Governments is to proceed harmoniously with the work."

At this point correspondence between General Lee and the State Department concerning the Maine disaster abruptly terminates so far as the report submitted to Congress is concerned.

General Lee enclosed in this communication an editorial from the Diario de Matanzas, which vigorously denounced the "seditious insult" of the day before as a victory for Gomez and the enemies of Spain. On the same day he also sent to the department some statistics about the mortality in Santa Clara, showing that while there were 549 deaths in that town in the seven years previous to 1897, which included 1487 in one year from an epidemic of yellow fever, there were in 1897, owing to the concentration order, 6910 deaths out of a total population of 14,000. The death rate increased monthly from 78 in January, the month before the concentration order went into effect, until December, when there were 14,000 deaths.

On January 12, 13, 14 and 15 General Lee sent brief cablegrams to the department with regard to the rioting and the demonstrations against autonomy. He also sent four newspaper offices. January 14 he said some of the rioters "threatened to go to the United States Consulate."

"Ships," he said, "are not needed. If the Spanish Government is in danger ships should move promptly for Havana. Uncertainty and excitement widespread."

The rioting ceased the next day and General Lee reported all quiet. On the 18th General Lee sent a dispatch marked confidential regarding the rioting. It was:

"Sir—The recent disorders in this city are primarily attributed to a group of Spanish officers who were incensed at articles appearing in three of the newspapers of Havana, El Reconcentrado, La Discusion and El Diario de la Marina. The first was very pronounced against General Weyler and his methods. La Discusion had been suppressed by Weyler, but publication was permitted to be resumed by Blanco, and the last had been an anti-Spanish organ, but had been converted by Blanco to a pro-Spanish organ. It is probable that the Spanish officers were as provoked by the denunciation of Weyler, but publication was permitted to be resumed by Blanco, and the last had been an anti-Spanish organ, but had been converted by Blanco to a pro-Spanish organ. It is probable that the Spanish officers were as provoked by the denunciation of Weyler, but publication was permitted to be resumed by Blanco, and the last had been an anti-Spanish organ, but had been converted by Blanco to a pro-Spanish organ."

I send to-day an analysis of the autonomistic plan. The intense opposition to the plan by the Spanish officers is shown by the fact that the first appointments of officers to put into effect its provisions was made generally outside of their ranks. The Spanish officers were absolutely for their benefit and protection. The intelligent Spaniards see no prosperity in the future, but rather observe and more confusion, in the same old order. It is probable that the Spanish officers are in a state of mind to follow in unattractive channels. The lower Spanish classes have nothing in mind but to get on with their lives, and the Cuban local rule, hence the opposition.

The intelligent Spaniards see no prosperity in the future, but rather observe and more confusion, in the same old order. It is probable that the Spanish officers are in a state of mind to follow in unattractive channels. The lower Spanish classes have nothing in mind but to get on with their lives, and the Cuban local rule, hence the opposition.

December 14 General Lee sent another communication that the total number of reconcentrados in Havana Province will reach 150,000 and that the death rate from starvation will be over 50 per cent. For the relief of these people, he says, \$12,500 in silver had been set aside, "so that if ever the dollar appropriate reached them, the distribution will amount to about 17 cents to a person, which, of course, would be rapidly exhausted, and the people would be left in a state of being afforded, it is easy to perceive what little practical relief has taken place in the condition of these poor people."

December 29 Lee makes the first communication about the new scheme of autonomy. He says that he has been instructed to call on the people of Cuba in forming an autonomistic cabinet, arranging for the members to take the required oath on January 1, and also for an election thirty days thereafter.

General Lee acknowledges the receipt of President McKinley's proclamation, calling upon the people of the United States to make charitable contributions for the relief of the distress in Cuba. He says that he has been instructed to call on the people of Cuba in forming an autonomistic cabinet, arranging for the members to take the required oath on January 1, and also for an election thirty days thereafter.

Conditions existing in the various provinces are covered by the reports received here. Here is a specimen of all of them. From the province of Santa Clara Consul Barker writes on March 21:

When Spain will admit defeat, no mortal, in my humble judgment, dare predict. That her plan of settlement, autonomy, is a failure is not denied. But the authorities are engaged in a part, thousands of human beings, guilty of crime or having any part in the insurrection are dying for want of sustenance. This condition must continue to increase. The United States, in taking action relative to Cuba, which seems inevitable, desires to avoid a clash with Spain. Then let Congress alter our present laws so that the statute now in force to the declaration required of persons becoming citizens by naturalization, so that the United States may accept of the naturalization of those who are now in the United States, which shall entitle them to recognition as citizens until the expiration of two years, when they may be required to take the oath of naturalization. The United States may accept of the naturalization of those who are now in the United States, which shall entitle them to recognition as citizens until the expiration of two years, when they may be required to take the oath of naturalization.

The resolution went over under the rules. Another message from the President transmitting the Cuban consular reports was laid before the Senate, and, after being read, was referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then, at 1:15 p. m., on motion of Allison, adjourned.

Honesty and truth are good and admirable qualities, as sympathy and love are endearing traits.

ARMY SERVICE PLAN NOW PROCEEDS

It Remains to Be Seen if the Insurgents Will Accept.

One Havana Newspaper Admits That Many Think That President McKinley Has Won a Victory.

Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

FEARS THE ATTITUDE OF HER OWN ARMY.

Military Element of Spain Strongly Opposes the Armistice and Threatens Demonstrations.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, dated Monday, says: The Spanish Government has stopped thousands of telegrams reporting that the resolution to grant an armistice was imposed by the European powers and further negotiations with Washington are taking place. The news caused very deep impressions all over Spain, especially in military circles. The military element strongly opposes the armistice. The Government has taken extraordinary precautions in Madrid and the provinces, fearing rioting and demonstrations and chiefly fearing the attitude of the army.

RUSSIA IS NOW AFTER KINCHOW.

Contends That Disturbances Make It Necessary to Extend the Area of the Leased Land.

LONDON, April 12.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: The Russian content that the disturbances between Russians and Chinese at Kinchow necessitate the immediate inclusion of Kinchow within the area leased by China to Russia.

The Empress dowager has signified her intention to give an audience to Prince Henry of Prussia.

EXISTENCE OF A VAST CONSPIRACY.

Plotters at Shanghai at Work and Lives of Some of the Most Noted People in Danger.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai says: The existence of a formidable conspiracy in the imperial palace has been discovered and the lives of some of the highest people in the empire are in danger. The conspirators are said to be the Manchus who are indignant at the virtual sale of China to Russia by the Emperor's Chinese advisers.

INTENDS TO GRANT COMPLETE AUTONOMY.

LONDON, April 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The impression prevails that the Queen Regent intends to grant complete autonomy in Cuba, that is, to establish a relation similar to that existing between Austria and Hungary, the main bond between the island and the mother country being allegiance to the same sovereign.

BIG

Men often do wrong. Ill effects follow, and they often feel like giving up in despair. That is foolish. Weak back and pains in the loins only show that you need an invigorator. "Hudyan" is the thing that you need. It is powerful enough to cure you no matter how nervous you are. Let your life drain away for a few more years and you will be incurable. But to-day "Hudyan" will save you and restore to you your manhood.

BIG

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW ORLEANS ARRIVE.

After a Rough Voyage the New Cruiser and Escort Reach the Harbor of Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—The American men-of-war San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Brazilian ship Amazonas) arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, short of coal. Both vessels left London on the 27th ult. and had a stormy passage during the last eight days. On Monday, the 4th, heavy rain and wind were met with. The ships were together up to that date, but on Tuesday became separated and did not come together until twenty-four hours had elapsed. The San Francisco came through all right, but the New Orleans experienced great difficulty. One of her starboard engines was smashed in and the steering gear was for a time deranged. As she came up this morning evidences of her rough passage were easily discernible. Preparations were quickly made to load coal and the ships will be ready to sail by to-morrow. Great excitement prevailed in the city when the signal station announced the approach of the ships. The San Francisco exchanged salutes with the forts here and the officers reported to the authorities shortly after entering port. All hands on both ships are in good health.

As to General Schofield.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It was stated to-day that there is no foundation for the report that Secretary Alger would ask the President to designate Lieutenant-General Schofield, retired, as a military adviser to the President and Secretary of War in case of hostilities. General Schofield's recent visits to the President and the Secretary, he said, were simply for the pur-

MEN

Hudson Medical Institute, Suction, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.