

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommends Intervention.

THE ISSUE WITH CONGRESS.

Asked to Authorize and Empower the President to Settle The Cuban Matter.

I said in my message of December last:

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remains the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interest concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and sustained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1st. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either

unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

2d. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

3d. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

4th. And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and details upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very doors, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the result from the strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death—grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

SPAIN SUGGESTS ARBITRATION. Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 25th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explain-

ed by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th instant as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the representatives of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

In my annual message to Congress last December, speaking for this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable conditions of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of future and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity."

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable to maintain order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with 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.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which we are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

A QUIETING OF DEMAND.

The Untimely Cold Weather Largely Responsible.

SPRING BUSINESS IS ABOUT OVER.

Orders Coming Into the Jobbing Houses Now Are of a Filling-in Character—Rather Less Activity Noted in Most of the Country's Great Staples.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"A sensible quieting of demand for staple goods is perceptible in the various detailed trade reports coming to hand this week. At the East the drift of matters affecting our foreign relations has been such as to discourage new business, but this tendency has been considerably accentuated by untimely cold weather, which has checked the usual Easter demand to a considerable extent. Reports from the West are that the heavy rush of spring business is about over and that orders coming in now are of a filling-in character. Here again reports of unseasonable weather are met with.

"A fairly good business is reported at the South, but a slight check to our export trade is reported, growing out of the raising of freight and insurance rates consequent on the disturbed foreign outlook. Frost is reported to have done considerable damage to the peach and other fruit crops of the South and to early planted tobacco. A fairly satisfactory trade is reported at the Northwest. Lake navigation is now open, and anticipations are that a prosperous year's business will be done.

"Rather less activity is noted in most of the country's great staples. Cotton goods have moved fairly well, gingham especially being in excellent demand, and except for low grade cottons, notably print cloths, which have made a new low-price record of 2 cents per yard this week, the situation is as favorable as could be expected. Wool is dull, reflecting uncertainty as to future business and unsatisfactory margins of profit.

"The iron trade continues to report a large volume of business being done, but it is becoming evident that this is chiefly upon orders previously booked. Engagements for future work have diminished alike in number and volume, particularly in the East, pending the outcome of foreign complications.

"A feature of trade at leading cities this week is the active business in bicycles in Chicago and New York, where sales are the largest on record. St. Louis reports boat and shoe shipments for the quarter as heavier than ever before at this time.

"Wheat shipments, including flour, this week are slightly larger than those of last week, and considerably in excess of last year, aggregating 3,773,726 bushels, for that period, against 3,550,664 bushels last week, 2,036,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,764,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,384,000 bushels in 1895.

"Corn exports have fallen off sharply, aggregating 3,557,000 bushels, against 4,507,000 bushels last week, 4,945,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,391,000 bushels in 1896, and 814,000 bushels in 1895.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 220, against 226 last week, 232 in the corresponding week of 1897, 230 in 1896, and 225 in 1895. Business failures this week in the Dominion of Canada number 38 against 38 last week, 32 in the corresponding week of 1897, 30 in 1896, 26 in 1895, and 38 in 1894.

The Sore La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters are the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Shuford's Drug Co only 50 per bottle.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EXPULSION OF STUDENTS.

Serious Trouble in a Military Academy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—The board of officers of the South Carolina Military Academy today expelled the sixty four cadets who participated in the rebellion which took place at the academy on the 3rd of April. The cadets had become incensed at the conduct of Cadet Canty, who had reported men for breaking barracks when he was not on duty, and they resolved to force him out of the institution.

A letter was first sent to Canty's father asking for his withdrawal, and this failed of effect. The boys signed a pledge to resort to violence, if necessary, in expelling Canty. They attempted to carry out their design on the night of the 3rd, and when they were met and opposed by the superintendent and commandant, the latter Lieut. McDonald, U. S. A., they broke into open rebellion. They refused to obey orders and rioted around the building all night, the police having to be called in.

A meeting of the board of visitors was called at once and has been in session every since. The order of expulsion gave the cadets two hours in which to leave the building. The boys belong to many of the most prominent families of the State. The order sent from the academy two-thirds of its students. The institution is under the management of the State and the action of the young men is everywhere deplored.

MINE THAT WRECKED THE MAINE.

The Man Who Made it Says the Disaster Could Not Have Been Avoided.

LONDON, April 11.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview with J. P. Gibbins, who claims to have made the mine that destroyed the Maine.

He now says that he had nothing to do with the placing of the mine in Havana harbor, but that he wrote to Lieut. Colwell, the American Naval Attache here, immediately after the explosion, describing the mines he had sold to the Spanish Government, and forwarded to the United States diagrams showing that the mine must have been exploded by some one ashore. He declares that it is impossible that the disaster was due to an accident.—New York Sun.

"Dat Wife Hanna."

Friday night a group of negroes, eager to hear the war news, surrounded the Observer bulletin, and one in the party lined it out as it were. After the import of the telegrams had been taken in, the crowd moved to one side and began discussing McKinley and the delay of the message. Mr. H. C. Eccles stepped up to the board about that time, and his ear became at once even more interested than his eye. This is the discussion he heard:

"What dou think o' Mr. McKinley?" said one.

"He's all right," said another. "He knows what he is doing. Dis here delay, it gwine to be all right."

"Yes, Mr. McKinley, he's all right," said a third, "but dat wife Hanna of his—she de very devil."—Charlotte Observer.

It has been held that consumption is hereditary, and the fact that one person of a family had died with consumption was considered a sure sign that others of that family could not escape it. This is partly true and partly untrue. A man with weak lungs is likely to transmit that weakness to his children. But there is no reason in the world why the weakness should be allowed to develop. Keep the lungs full of rich, red, wholesome blood, and the weakness will disappear. Decaying tissues will be thrown off, and new material will be added until the lungs are well and perfectly strong again. This is the thing that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does. This what makes it cure 98 per cent, of all cases of consumption where it is taken according to directions. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be in the body and forces them out of the system. It supplies the blood with rich, life-giving properties. It makes the appetite good, digestion perfect. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.