
II Tells of Spain's Barbar as we are and How

CUBA HAS BEEN DEVASTATED.

THE STATUS OF

Distruction of the "Maine" Proof of

an Interrable Condition in Cuba.

CIVILIZED WARFARE.

Asks Congress to Give Him Power to

Step for War in Cuba, and Recom-

mends that the Relief Measures Be

Continued- If Necessary, He Wants

the Use of the Military and Naval

continued and ago as sent to Conwould be 13th, reviewing the relathe believed the United States and

illiedied to the procept of the conthation which commands the Presisent to give from time to time to the company information of the state of I uses, and to recommend to their to decatam with the asures as he shall of percentary and expedient, it bemuse my fluty now to address your bell talle or and for the grave erists that bacaused in the relations of the I hated States to Spain by reason of the machine that for more than three value has raged in the neighboring islmail of Cuba, I do so because of the inmust come non of the Cuban questo a will the state of our own Union, and the grave relation that the course which it be now incumbent upon the nathe total of the must needs beer to the traditional policy of our government, If it is to accord with the precepts and down by the founders of the resultile unif religiously observed by served as administrations to the

The present revolution is but the sucsome of other similar insurrections which have commed in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly, bull a century, each of which the mer its progress, has subarted the United States to great effort a hospease in enforcing its neutrality cannot enormous losses to Amerbe a subsystem and disturbance a true of trens, and by the exercise action of warfare, shocked the sensp the and offended the human sympa-

The Devastion of Cuba. Succedire present revolution began in mary, 18-5, this country has seen he domain at our threshold ray the learnegumbed in the history of the number of the combutants and the litterness of the contest by any revoluthought, striving to be free, have . The Charpeople have beheld to property community reduced the appearance want, its lucrative com-- at realizativeness diminished, its the paralling by tens of thouson harger and destitution. found ourselves constrained, in observation of that strict neutrality of nations commands, to police our waters and watch our own seaoff - in presenting any nulawful action The part of the Cubaus. Our trade lay differed, the capital invested by the catherin in tuba has been largely t and the temper and forbearance of people have been so sorely tried as to benet a perilons unrest among our

citizens, which has inevitable found its expression from time to time in the nu-tional Legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own holy politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-con-tained. Comm brealth, whose prime maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this non-needs awaken and has, in best avoited the atmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my prede-cessor's term as in my own.

Mr. Cleveland's Offer Rejected by

Spain.
In April, 1805, the evils from which our country suffered through the country suffered through t ban war breame so operous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about peace through the mediation of this government in any was that might tend to an honoratio adjustment of the contest between Figure and her re-Cuba under the dag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusa of the Spanish government then i power to consider any form of media-tion, or indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the setual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished

Spain's Efforts Increased. The efforts of Spain were Increased. both by the dispatch of free h levies and by the eddition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, hat pily us precedented in the modern intory of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concenration inaugurated by General Blanco. on October 21, 1856, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the nower of the Spanish grais was able to reach by occupation or by military coeration. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural in-terior, were driven into the garri on towns or isolated places held by troops The raising and moving of povisions of all kinds were intendicted. The neigh-were laid waste, dwellings income and fired, mills destroyed, and in shor everything that could desclate the law

and render it until for human habita tion or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties. and executed by all the powers at their disposal. The Horrors of Reconcentration. By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentra-tion, so called, had been made effective

over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Kio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns or their immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly challand exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the decopulated areas of production, destriction and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, ac cording to conservative estimates from fficial Spanish sources among the reconcentrades, from star vation and diseases thereto inciden exceeded 50 per cent of their total non to the destitute. The over-burdens towns, already suffering from the gen eral dearth, could give no aid called "zones of cultivation" establish ive military control about the cities and ortifications proved illusory for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebles by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration order to cut off the resources of the in surgents, worked its predestined resuit. As I said in my message of his December, it was not civilized warfare. it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Conquest of the Insurgents Seemed

Distant. Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary neutrity that characterized the record year or the war, when the insurgents invades even the hitherto unharmed fields of Finar del Rio and carried have an destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, but relapsed into a logged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms del Rio and parts of Havana, but unde the exciting conditions of the rura country, without improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partheir own and their conquest and sub-mission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sure basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset essential. The Problem Confronting the Administration.

In this state of atlairs my alminis tion found itself confronted with the grave problems of its duty. My mes-

sage of last December reviewed the situation; and natrated the steps taken with a view of felieving its acutenes and opening the way to some formed honorable settlement. The assassma-tion of the Prime Minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain subjugation without concession, pay place to that of a more liberal past ommitted long in advance to a pol of reform involving the wifer prople of home rule for Cul a and Puert-Rico. The overtures of this govern General Woodford, and looking to a immediate and effective amelioration the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitte assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase would be forthwith offer ed to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should henceforth prevail in the con duct of hostilities. Coincidently will these declarations, the new governmen of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens

nected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish

Inauguration of Relief Measures.

While these negotiations were in progress, the destitution of the unfor-

ing murtality among them claime earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering Ameri can citizens among them, by the julictous expenditure through the co agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the join resolution approved May 24, 1807 prompted the human-extension of similar scheme of aid to the great hody of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of the cember last I can-ed to be issued an appeal to the American people inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of Janmary by a similar public announce of the formation of a central ("aban re lief committee with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the commu-The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have need plished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly atiled the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the consulgeneral and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now ex-tended through most if not all of the larger towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past, the orders of General Weyler have been revoked; the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of \$600,000 has been approprinted for their relief.

An Alternative Not To Be Counte-

nanced. The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alterna-tive hes in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the Truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a conclusion of the present strife is a con-tingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very ex-Opening of Negotiations With Spain

Realizing this, it appears to be my duty, in the saint of true friendliness. no less to Spain than to the Cubans. lougation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at ladrid, propositions to the Spanish government, looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the Presdent. In addition, I asked the immeliate revocation of the order of recon centration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms, and the needy to be relieved with provisions and sup-plies from the United States, co-opersting with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuto confide the preparation thereo. to the Insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May, next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the

Brought to the End of His Effort. The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in he orm of a brief memoranda of the textwhich are before me, and are substan tially in the lanuguage above given. The function of the Cuban Farliamer t in the matter of "preparing" peace and he manner of its doing so are not pressed in the Spanish memorandum out from General Woodford's preliminary reports preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Span ish government stands ready to give the insular Congress full power to settle the terms of peace with the insurcents, whether by direct negotiation is indirectly by means of legislation, does not appear. With this last over ture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to

the end of his effort.

President Grant Quoted. In my annual message of December last, I said: "Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as beligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba: neutral ntervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggres-sion." Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostili-

ties in Cuba, he came to the Cuban insurrection and the Attriconclusion that recognizing the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts, according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconvenience and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which pro-cess the so-called recognition of bellig-erance is rublished, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accommist nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the centation of the misery that affects the sound.

Precedent of Recognition Turning to the question of recogniz og at this time the independence of present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain. out of the revolutionary move-ments of those kingdoms out of the separation of the American poessessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and costantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action our government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and enountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will to those against whom we have been by force of evidence com-pelled to decide. It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the in-ternal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authorty of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. . . . But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle in the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood a oof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. true with regard to Texas the civil au-thority of Mexico has been expelled. its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican

with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar ques-

public, under another executive, is

rallying its forces under a new leader,

and menucing a fresh invasion to re-

over its lost dominion. Upon the issue

of this threatened invasion the inde-

pendence of Texas may be considered

as suspended, and were there nothing

peculiar in the relative situation of the

Inited States and Texas, our acknowl-

algement of its independence at such a

crisis could scarcely be regarded as

usistent with that prudent reserve

The Dictates of Prudence. Thereupon Andrew Jackson preceeded to consider risk that might be imputed to the United States' motives of selfish interest in view of the former laim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incor-poration of Texas in the Union: concluding this "Trudence, there seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and main lain our political attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyoud cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are carrying out the long established policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

The Test Applied in the Case of Texas These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of indepence by a neutral State shall 'constitute in fact a body politic, hav ing a government in substance as welas in name, pessessed of the element of stability," and forming de facto "in left to itself, a State among the nations, reasonable capable of discharging to duties of a State, as imposed for its own government in with cases of independent State hood, is not due to a revolted legendency until the danger of its be ing again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom resident Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war. revious understanding with that body y whom war can alone be declared d by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be fur nished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the resident should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become "an indejendent State." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had aban doned an attempt to conquer the Texas territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on he tween the insurgent province and its butes of Statehood.

Messenger.

I said in 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 can be certainly no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the great of than to the lesser, while, on the other hand, the influences and consestences of the struggle upon the in ternal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly elimi-nable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming re-cognition is, or is not, independent beyoud peradventure.

Not Wise to Recognize Independence Just Now,

Just Now,

Now from the standpoint of expedience do it think it would be wise or prudent for this coveriment 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 entervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular encember in a bin might subsect us ealer government in a uba might subject us embarrassing conditions of international digutions toward the organization so reguized. In case of intervention our conduct could be subject to the approval or disap-roval of such government; we would be re-ured to submit to its direction and to us me to it the mere relation of a friendly y. When it shall appear bereafter that we is within the island a government capa-of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and hav-ner as a matter of fact the proper forms and stributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

Two Alternatives.

Two Alternatives.

There remain two alternative forms of intervention to each the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational comprenies between the contestants, or as the active abyof the one party or the other. As the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months, the relation of the Lated States has virtually been one of fractily intervention in a my ways, each not of result undervention for a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts nither to has been an earnest, unwellsh desire for peace and prosperity in Critic, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and meatanted by the blood of American circultures.

Intervention Recommended.

The forcible intervention of the United The forcion intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and to lowing many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sental es of life by internecing outfliets beyond their borders, is justifiant on rational grounds. It involves however, heatile constraint non-tip the states. postile constraint upon both the parties to he contest, as well to enforce a trace as to guide the eventual settlement,

The grounds for such intervention may be r. By summarized as follows:
Fr.-In the cause of humanity and to put mend to the barbarities, bloodshed, starva-ton and herrible atteries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are other unable or unwilling to stop or mitirate—It is no answer to say this is all in au-ther country, belonging to another nation and is, therefore, none of our business. It is specially our duty for it is right at our doors. Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity and property which no governmen ore can or will afford, and to that end to

gal protection. Third—The right to intervene may be jusified by the very serious injury to the com-nerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and e vastatica of the island.

Fourth--And which is of the atmost to ortance, the present condition of affairs in our people have such trade and business re-lations—when the lives and illerty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves runned then our trading vessels are liable to senare ad are seized at our very doors by warships to foreign nation; the expeditions of failof gether, and the irritating questions and saturaglements thus arriving—all these and afters that I need not mention, with the re-culting strained relations, are a constant

Destruction of the Maine

These elements of danger and disorder, as endy pointed out, have been strikingly dusrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the reject of the navel court of impairs on the destruction of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Battleship Maine, in the Battleship of February, The destruction of that notice versuch has filled the national locart with respressive horter, Two hondred and flay-eight crave safers and matter and they eight between the national matter and the officers of our may, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been harbest to death with any wall credibly to their hims not a stroy to the ration. The inval Court is grief and want treather their in mean is stroy to the ration. The inval Court Inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unquintied conflicture of the government, was unanimous in its conclusive that the destruction of the Maine was cause by an external crip of a that of a sure in the mine. It did not a sum to place the spousibility. That remains to be fixed I any event the destruction of the Maine. whatever extend cause, is a patent and ex-pressive proof of a state of thanks in that that is intolerable. That conducton is the shown to be such that the spanish govers ment cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American pavy in the barter of Havana on a mission of pures, and rightfully No Demand Made.

Further referring in this connection to replace I by the note of the Spacish Mu-at Washington of the 10th inct. as fol-'As to the question of fact which rings from the discrept of the American and extrepresentative of the American and pathely boards. Spain proposes that the of the assertanced by an important invest-

President Grant Again Quoted. Provident Grant, in 1875, after decreased to provide a first of the contest so it then appeared remaining measures pessed to mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large

the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of resiston conclude to to surgest wisdom when pussion and exchange the surgest wisdom when pussion and exchange the parties. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were considered in good faith, without any selfish purpose in the interest of humanity and in sincre triendship for both puries, but were at that time feedingly spain with the declaration, he services, that at a faiture time they would be indispensable. No infination has been received that in the outputs. can be y would be indispensable. No influention has been received that in the opinion of Spath that time has not been reached. And yet the strate ordinals with this dread hor-rors, and all its highris to the interests of the Entired States and of other nations. Each jury seems a fer apable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as the all the relations and dependent on the existence of peace in the rland; but they seen in-capable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereny one party shall possess and control the island to the crobusion of the other. Ca-der the arcumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, somet or later, be invoked for the termination of the stellar. ce of peace in the island; but they seem i

Mr. Cleveland's Prediction.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pendiag struggle, it was said. To ben the machiny of spain to dear successfully with the interpret in has become mannest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba, for all purposes of its rightful valstence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which me nothing more than the useless sucrifice of human ofe, and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in whi to our chargations re-the sovereignty of Spain will be superselled by higher obligations, which we can hardly healtafe to recognize and discharge.

Has the Time Come?

In my annual message to Congress in Dean my minute message to congress in Pe-cember last, speaking to this specified, I said. "The near future with demonstrate whether the indispursable condition of a righteost peace, just alike to the Culoms and to spain, as well as equitative to all our interests so in-timately involved in the welface of Culon, is likely to be attained. If not, the evigency of ourtier and other across the France Sec. further and other action by the United Sta will remain to be taken. When that it comes that notion will be determined in this line of indeputable right and duty. It is be fixed, without missiving or bestuncy, in the light of the obligation this government over to beef, to the respict with five a middle to it the protection of their interests and notion and to humanity.

Peace by Peaceful Agencies.

Sure of the right, keeping from all offence ourselves, a thated only by upright and pa-triotic considerations, moved realiter by pas-sion nor off-sinces, the government will on and property of American citizens and wanted mone of its efforts to bring about t abate none of its efforts to bring about by penceful agencies a pence which stail is bounded and enduring. If it shall bereafter appear to be a daty imposed by are chigations to ourselves, to elyfication a dimmanity 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 War in Cuba Must Stop. The War in Cuba Must Stop.

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 searche, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by proceed methods. The highops of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced particularition of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of en langered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. and to act, the war in Cuba must stop

Asks Power of Concress

erations, I ask the Congress to authorize ac-empower the President to take measures to secure a full and limit termination of hostill tes between the government of Spain as the progne of Cuba, and to secure in the man the establishment of a stable government capacitie to maintain order und observ-ing its internal obligations, ensuring peace and transpublic and the security districtions as well assure say, and to use the military and much leves of the United States as may

o probability for these purposes.
And in the inters to fiture and y and to atl.
I preserving the fives of the starting people
the island, I resomment that the district on of food and supplies be entinued, and hat an appropriation by mode out of the author Treatury to suppliement the charity of ur citizens.
The issued-new with Congress, Risa

ofton responsibility. I have exhausted your effect to reserve the intelerance condiand the accuse every congainst innered ponently the constitution and the law, I wall your action.

Vesterday, and show the preparation of he forecome we age of effecting resiston and received to me that the latest decree of the Queen Berent at S, an directs the eral the diration and defined of which have by these communicated to me. This has with every other pertinent consideration, as I amount have pour just and careful affection, in the societies desired a supply of any about to enter. If this measure rains a six condition result, then our appraish as a Christian, practicularly proposed with resident. If it have been all the only areas. ustillention for our contemplated ucti-

BLANCO'S PROCLAMATION

For Cessation of Hustilities in the Island of Cuba, On the 13th the State Department

Executive Handen, April 11, 1705.

received General Elancula proclamation ordering a consistion of limitables in Cula, which is as follows: The Prochamation.

Her Majesty's povernment, yielding of the resterated with expensed by the Interes the Pape, has been element to for the restoration of penceus, the .. land. In virtue whereon, i believe a

convenient tourder.

Article is "From the day following the receipt of this in each locality, the present practication of beginning are ordered suspended in all territories of

above articles will be the object of special instructions that will be comin chief of the army curps for easy and matten and circumstances of the cu-

Life of Work Horses. In London the omnibus borse is worn

out in five years, the train horse in roor, the postoffice horse in six, and the brewers' in from six to seven, while the vestry horses had eight

"A music bath is an excellent treatment for a tired mind," says a medical authority. But, of course, such a bath shouldn't be taken where the Wagnerexpanse of water separating the island from lian waves are common mountain birth.

The State Authorities Have Completed Details.

GOV. GUARDS IN READINESS.

Will Be Recruited and Dritted in Raleigh-All State Troops to Prooved From There to Chicamauga.

In compliance with instructions from the Federal Government, the State authorities are acting quietly and with despatch in placing the State militia on

The present opportunity is being taken advantage of, so that when war is declared and the order comes the State militia can be placed in the field without delay.

On the 7th the Adjutant General's Department completed all arrangements for the transportation of the State troops to Haleign in anticipation of their mobilization here. Telegraphic communication was had during the day with Vice-President St. John, of the Seaboard, and the officers of the South ern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line relative to the fransportation of troops to Haleigh, and before neget satisfingtory arrangements had been completed Each of the three lines will assist in conveying the troops to Haloger by special trains. The cost of transportation and arrangement of schedule were settled yesterday. While the State authorities were in telegraphic communication with the officials of the rouris. their agents here were also apprised of

the secret.
The Adjutant-General's office is in daily communication with the War Fe-partment. Many of the orders received here are secrets and have numbers the

It is no secret that the officers of the Siste militia expect a call for thoops in less than a week. Every arrangement has been made for the modeling ion of the various companies in first city. The troops, upon their arrival here, aill go into camp, where they will be recruited to the war footing, which is 100 men to each company. The unlitter will be fully equipped, instructed and drilled and they may be detained in Raleigh fifteen or thinly days.

The troops will then proceed from this city to Chickennings 1 a.s. near Chattanooga, which place has been as-lected as military headquarters for the mobilization of the National Guard. The State bears all the extense of the movement of the troops until they are mustered into the government service. course, the State is reimbursed by the Government.

The Governor's Guard has received regimental criters from Co. W. 1... Hodman. The company is ordered to recruit the membership to the full limit, to be prepared to move at a moment's notice and to drill regularly twice a week, so as to be really to enter the battlefield. - Raleigh Post.

A Travelling Plant.

The most extraordinary plant known to the "trayeling plant," which has a root tree ad of know, by which it anqualty advances adopt his lock from the place where it was first rooted.

Hubbard "Singh he has got error his nervous prostration." Process Ifaw can you tell?" Hubbard-"Why, I met him on the street has uight, and he wanted to horrow twenty dollars."-

Southern Railway.

Pullman Car Service. In effect March 1, 1898,

Sallsbury, Ashaville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Chattanooga,

West Pullman Drawing-Room East Sleeping Cars. (Eastern Time.) No 16 750 pm Lv Salisbury . Ar 930 am

(Central Time.)

8:30 pm Ar Statesville Ly 8:43 am 9.25 pm ** Hickory ... " 7.52 am 958 pm " . Morganton. . " 720 am f10 23 pm " . Marion . " 6.45 am f11 08 pm " . Ronn-l Knob, " f6.12 am

12 10 am " .. Asheville . " 5 15 am 1 29 am " . Hot Springs, " 4 60 am 3 00 am ". Morristown. " 230 am 4 13 am " Knosville .. " 1 15 am

[740 am 9 , Chattatiooga. ** 10.00 pm (Central Time.)

O. R. & C. R. R. CONFESCRET STREET, THE

South Carolina and Georgia R. R. Behedule in effect Oct. 18, 1897. Northbound, S. C. & G. Southbound,

Leave 7 10 a.m. Charleston Arrive 100 p.m. 8 57 a.m. Branchelle. " 5 55 p.m. " 12.25 k til Erapestler . " A 14 p til C. E. A C. " 105pm Cambon " 105pm Reream " 145pm Largestor 25 5 60 5 21 H 15 a ch * 529 pm Shelty ...

* 550 pm Houseton ...

* 620 pm Houseton ...

* 627 pm Houset Uty ...

* 627 pm Hatherfurdion !!

Arrive7 30 pm Marlon ... Leave - Lunes 700 a n

Northbound. Guffney Lav. Southbound. Leave 6 30 p.m., Blacksburg, Arrive 7 25 a ca Arrive? 66 p.m. Gaffneye Trains porth of Camdon runs daily except

inday. Trains between harfeston and Kingsville runs for information as to runs, Clyde Line For information as to runs, Clyde Line Sailing, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of both reads, or E. F. GRAY, The Manager.

L. A. EMERSON.

S. R. I. UMPKIN, Gen'i Pass, Agt. Blacksburg, S. C. T. M., S. C. A.G. B. R., Charles-