

NO TURNING ASIDE
This Government's Program is to be Carried Out.
IGNORING THE ARMISTICE
Message, Action by Congress, Then on to Havana.

Chicago, April 10.—In a Washington dispatch to the Times-Herald Walter Wellman says:
This is the starting program which is outlined for this week:
MONDAY—The president's message recommending armed intervention for the purpose of putting an end to Spanish sovereignty in Cuba and for setting up free and stable government there.
TUESDAY—Authorization of such intervention by congress, with the declaration that the Cubans are and shall be free, but without recognition of the insurgent government.
WEDNESDAY—Our fleets in motion for Havana and other ports in Cuba, and perhaps for Porto Rico as well, and troops moving from the central west for the seaboard ready to start for Cuba or an army of occupation.
Almost every official in Washington believes that before another week shall have passed the first shot of war will be fired.
WHAT WAR MEANS TO SPAIN.
Probably few Americans are able to realize what a war with America will do to Spain. It means not only a military defeat, but perhaps the ruin of the Spanish nation, and the bankruptcy of the national treasury. It probably means the downfall of the Bank of Spain, the one great financial institution of the country, and with it the collapse of other banks and scores of corporations. It means a general panic, stagnation of industries, ruin of many thousands of well-to-do citizens, and following in the wake of all this an uprising of popular passion and disorder, perhaps revolution itself and a sweeping away of the dynasty, as Napoleon III. lost his throne after Sedan. The coming war, if war there is to be, is a trifling matter to the people of the United States compared with its significance to the people of Spain. There are 20,000,000 reasons why the leaders of affairs in Spain should wish to avert war where there is one why the United States should hesitate to make it.

CONGRESS GETTING IN LINE.
On the assumption that Spain will refuse to yield the freedom of Cuba, which is the general expectation at Washington, arrangements are making for going ahead with the program outlined by the president's message. There is still some opposition to abandonment of recognition of independence. A considerable number of senators and representatives cling to the idea that inasmuch as the insurgents have battled nobly for freedom and the success of their organized cause, they should not be neglected in the critical hour. Notwithstanding these objections it is believed the sentiment of congress is rapidly coming to the president's views. The probabilities are that both the senate and house foreign committees will agree to report a resolution which conforms to the president's suggestion, and which will declare that the people of Cuba ought to be and are independent, and that there shall be armed intervention by the United States to free them, but without direct recognition of the existence and sovereignty of the Maso-Gomez government.

FIRST FREE, THEN ORGANIZE.
The president and the members of his cabinet have indicated to members of congress that the first and most important duty is to get the Spanish out of Cuba. This done, our attention can be turned to the next part of the task, which is the organization of a government that shall be satisfactory to the people, permanent, effective and just. There is grave doubt as to the extent to which the present insurgent government authorities represent the people of Cuba. It lacks most of the attributes of an actual government. If it has a seat, no one knows just where that seat is, save in the saddle. It would be difficult to find it or to deal with it. As a matter of fact, it is a government formed up in the mountains by patriots who know what freedom is and who have had the courage to battle for it, but it remains to be seen whether or not it is acceptable to the great mass of the people, living in the western part of the island and the cities, or whether or not it is suitable to the needs of Cuba in the future.

GOOD RIGHT TO DICATE.
If the United States goes into Cuba and sets the island free at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars and many precious lives, we shall naturally want something to say about the future government of the island. The United States certainly will not propose to have a rule of anarchy that which might possibly become as bad as the Spanish domination which we are seeking to remove. Now if the United States wishes to permit any continuation of anarchy or bloody revenge upon opponents of the revolution in the end, it looks like the insurgent government and its leaders, the men who have fought the good fight for freedom, will be recognized, and be able to take their proper place in the reconstructed government.
But for the present the United States will not free hands without complications with a recognized and therefore sovereign entity, but actually imposed authority, by its power-protection, its jurisdiction and its benevolent intentions.

CONGRESS WILL BE KNITTED.
Every indication is that the congress will stand by the president, not in spite of the war, but because it becomes necessary on Monday to set in motion the first movement which is to set Spain from the American scene. The government of the United States will approach and perform its task with wisdom and without adventurism, and with the most delicate and delicate differences. The best men of both parties are using their influence to this end, and while some extremists will sound out for recognition of independence at the outset, it is well high enough that harmony will prevail.

MESSAGE SET TO GO IN.
It is believed that President McKinley's message and the accompanying congressional message are in circulation, but they are without foundation. The president will communicate with congress on Monday, no matter what happens. If Spain continues to maintain her present attitude he will send the message, which was ready on Wednesday, and it is strong enough to please even the most advanced friend of Cuban freedom. If, on the other hand, Spain proposes to surrender the

island by means of an evacuation, or in any other manner which promises a peaceful solution of the problem, the president will communicate that fact to the congress. He has courage to lead the country to war, if war is necessary, and he has also the courage to refrain from war, in spite of all criticisms and attacks. If a reasonable opportunity to free Cuba by peaceful means presents itself, SPAIN WON'T STRIKE FIRST.
In case it becomes necessary for the United States to carry out the program of intervention it is well known to be Spain's purpose to compel this government to commit the first overt act. All expectation that Spain will declare war as soon as congress passes the intervention resolution is said to be groundless. Well authenticated information reaches us that Spain has definitely decided not to declare war and not to make war unless she is attacked. Her attitude will be to remain passive and await the action of the United States. It is perceived by many public men here now that we are apparently no near armed intervention in Cuba, and that after Monday will be an anomalous one. It is our contention that we do not want war, and are not making war. But if President McKinley calls upon Spain to evacuate the island, and Spain refuses to do so, what then?
BUT ONE WAY TO GUST SPAIN.
Obviously it will be the duty of the president to proceed to put Spain out by force of arms, to evict her civil and military authorities. There is only one way to do this, and that is by making war—by bombarding Havana, or attacking the Spanish fleet, or by landing an army of occupation. There is a theory in diplomatic circles here that Spain's resistance to our efforts to evict her from Cuba, is to be distinctly passive, in the hope that by maintaining such an attitude she will win the sympathy of the world. In naval circles a stiff fight is expected from the start. But until the guns begin to roar it cannot be said that all hope of peace is gone. War is probable, but evacuation of Cuba by Spain under pressure from the European powers is a possibility.

WHEN CONGRESS WILL ACT.
Tonight the probability is that intervention resolutions will be passed in the house tomorrow and in the senate on Tuesday.
This statement was made deliberately by a house leader after a careful consideration of all the causes of delay and all the objections to the form of the resolutions that might be raised on the floor. Said he:
"Who will dare obstruct the action of congress whether it agrees with his ideas or not? With a Spanish fleet on its way across the Atlantic, with every moment increasing the peril of its approach to our shores, who will venture to prevent action for a longer time than is absolutely necessary? Any man who attempts it will be denounced as a traitor from one end of the country to the other. No, if we disagree we will vote on the disagreement without delay and settle our differences in a very few minutes."
This view may be somewhat optimistic, but it is believed to be nearly the truth.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.
A compromise of the question of the recognition of the Cuban republic is suggested, and it is believed, stands a good chance of being adopted. It is the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, but not that of the rebel government. It is believed that those who are insisting upon the recognition of the Cuban republic as now organized will be willing to accept this suggestion, and it will probably be acceptable to those who do not think the time has arrived for recognition of the republic.
The strongest plea for the recognition of the republic in advance of intervention is that of the desirability of removing the insurgents from the custody of Spanish subjects. Many congressmen hold that to make war upon Spain without recognizing the Cubans would be to make war on them, as we would still hold that they are subjects of Spain. This, of course, is mere sophistry, but it would be idle to deny that it has weight with the anti-intervening lawyers in congress.
It is held, therefore, that a recognition of belligerency would satisfy all necessities, and would not involve the bond proposition, so fatal to congress and the people.

FLORIDA PEOPLE SCARED
Not Only Tourists But Permanent Residents Hurrying North.
Jacksonville, Fla., April 10.—Alarmed by the imminence of war, large numbers of people have been for the last few days closing up their business connections in various Florida towns and hastening northward.
First the movement was confined to the tourists. Then the people of Key West got the war fright and the population of that city began to be rapidly depleted. The fever spread. Towns throughout the southern part of the state were infected with a semi-panic and men, women and children, old and new residents, people with large interests as well as the floating population, began to hurry northward.
The scare has become more acute, and now even Jacksonville people have become alarmed, and families are packing their effects and preparing to move to various points further north just as soon as possible.
A report has been circulated that this city is defenseless and likely to be attacked by Spanish gunboats, despite the fact that heavy guns and military stores are at the work of placing them at the mouth of the river is being expedited. This alarm has helped hasten the northward movement. Tourists and families have so crowded the northbound steamers for a week that berths have been at a premium.
Hundreds of men to protect the mouth of the St. Johns arrived tonight. The city and all other state troops are making final preparation for active service. The men are anxious for active service in Cuba, and the ranks are rapidly filling. Immense supplies of ammunition are being hurried forward by rail to Pensacola and Tampa.
Until today considerable doubt existed here that war was unavoidable, but tonight even the most conservative are convinced that only a trifle can now avert it. This being so, the alarm of the island has been increased for many people here, who believe that the Spanish will take desperate chances and make a dash at some of the many unprotected coast towns. The alarm displayed is genuine, and there is at least some slight cause for it in the fact that only two Florida towns, Key West and Pensacola, are fortified.
The gunboat Wilmington is lying off the city straggled and ready to spring, and her presence has a somewhat reassuring effect. Her officers say it will be necessary to defend this city. Jacksonville is important because it is the railroad gateway to the state, and through this city must pass the supplies for the army further south. The majority of the people here are hurrying hot and want war.

Kenton, Ohio, April 8.—A train ran into the carriage of Michael McCann today, killing his wife and daughter and fatally injuring McCann.

Washington, April 10.—Senator Gonzalo De Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, today issued the following signed statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government, whose independence can be recognized:
"It is circulated by the enemies of the cause of the independence of Cuba that they have no government of civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army, which has forced Spain to confess her inability to re-establish her control of the island; the triumphs and hardships of the Cuban soldiers are written up, but the more admirable example of the virtue and capacity of the people of Cuba, the creation and working of a civil organization, is lost sight of. And yet there is no writer who has visited the island, English or American, who has not told the world of the government of the republic of Cuba. At this moment a short sketch of the laws and officers of the republic cannot fail to interest the American people and serve to dispel any doubt in the mind of senators and congressmen, who will be called upon to vote for a resolution recognizing the republic.
THE CIVIL POWER IN CUBA.
"From the very inception of the revolution the Cubans provided for a civil power. The Cuban revolutionary party, which prepared and directed the movement, was a civil organization headed by Jose Marti, most scholars of the law and the penman of the revolution. General Gomez and throughout all the revolution has shown himself desirous that the civil authorities should have the supreme power. When he and Marti landed, their first aim was to constitute a provisional government. Gomez, as well as all the other military leaders, recognized Marti as the civil head. After the meeting of Gomez, Marti and Marti at Meljorana, on May 4, 1895, a call for the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government was made, and Marti and Gomez marched to the central provinces to arrange for this important event. The decrees of that time were always signed by both Gomez and Marti.
REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.
"The death of Marti postponed for a time the selection of the representatives, but in the beginning of September, 1895, the call previously issued was complied with.
"Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and the western part of the island, comprising the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, making twenty in all, were elected to the constituent assembly, which was to establish a civil government, republican in form.
"The constituent assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguayu, in the province of Puerto Principe, on September 13, 1895. It was duly organized; it solemnly declared the independence of Cuba and its separation from the Spanish monarchy, and confirmed the existence of the republic of Cuba among the political divisions of the world. The constitution, based on democratic and republican principles, was to be in force two years, unless the freedom of Cuba was obtained previous to the expiration of that time.
GOVERNMENT CHOSEN.
"On September 15 the following officers of the government were elected by the constituent assembly, in accordance with the terms of the constitution:
"President Salvador Cisneros Betancourt; Puerto Principe; vice president, Bartolomeo Maso de Manzanillo; secretary of war, Carlos Roloff de Santa Clara; secretary of the treasury, Severo Pina de Sancti Spiritus; secretary of the interior, Santiago Garcia Canizares de Remedios; secretary of foreign relations, Rafael M. Portuondo de Santiago de Cuba; sub-secretary of war, Marie Moncal de Matanzas; sub-secretary of the treasury, Juanjo Castilla de Santiago de Cuba; sub-secretary of the interior, Carlos Delgado de Baracoa; sub-secretary of foreign relations, Fermín Valdes Dominguez de Havana.
"The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the general-in-chief and the second in command, who is to bear the title of lieutenant general, was then had, and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximimo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, respectively.
FOREIGN AGENT SELECTED.
"On the same day the constituent assembly elected by acclamation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the Cuban republic Tomas Estrada Palma.
"During the two years of the Cisneros administration and up to the present time of the government of the island, the civil authorities of the republic have exercised their functions throughout the territory of Cuba, and the fourth of the island. There is a civil government in every province, who has his subordinate and employees. The provinces are divided into municipalities, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The duties of the officers are various, and subject to special law.
AN ADMISSION BY SPAIN.
"That these prefectures are in working operation, the official telegrams of the Spanish press and innumerable proofs General Blanes in a communication to his government under date of March 13, published in all the Madrid papers, says:
"Havana.
"Captain General to Minister of War.
"In operations of the columns in the east, the military lines of the enemy between Havana, Manzanillo and Cauto, were broken; also destroying the civil organization which they had in that territory for two years."
IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.
"Documents were filed before the senate committee of foreign relations last April, which were published as document No. 13338, congress, first session, which proved that the civil government legislation which they had in that territory was to be commensurate with workshops, manufacturers, coast inspectors, postoffices; that stamps have been issued,

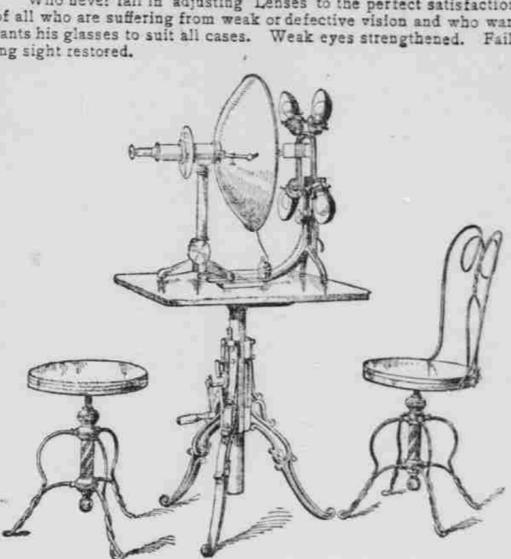
CLAIMED BY QUESADA
That There is a Cuban Government to Recognize
GIVES A FULL HISTORY
Of the Attempt to Establish the Civil Power in Cuba.

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public schools established and civil marriage provided for; that the public treasury is well organized, taxes being collected, and amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. President Cisneros, and afterward President Maso, issuing state papers as they became opportune.
CIVIL POWER SUPREME.
"The military authorities are subordinate to the civil government. In many documents the generals so declare it, and General Gomez, the commander-in-chief, duly took the oath to the constitution. In July, 1895, he published the following circular:
"Headquarters of the Army of the Liberation.—Circular.
"This headquarters being informed of the unworthy proceedings of some chiefs and officers of the army with regard to the civil authorities of the republic, and resolved as it is not to consent in any manner by any person that the sacred principles of discipline, subordination and morality of the revolution should be disregarded, but that respect should be rendered to the majesty of its democratic institutions, its commander-in-chief and its officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functionalities of the civil government, according to their rank.
"The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive protection of their force to the civil authorities, for the better fulfillment of their duties.
"The chiefs of the corps, divisions and brigades will chastise severely all subordinates against whom any complaints may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their infidelity.
"MAXIMO GOMEZ.
"The General in Chief."
"P. Y. L. Romagosa, 27 July, 1895."
"The general reports of the civil government of the east, Carlos Manuel De Cespedes, for the years 1896 and 1897, quoted in one of Senator Morgan's speeches, confirms every one of our statements and is worthy of perusal. Five newspapers are also published in the republic: El Cubano Libre, La Independencia, El Boletín de la Guerra, La Semanal and Las Tribunas. Books have also been published, the first being the primer for the public schools.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
"Pursuant to the mandate contained in the constitution of 1895, a constituent assembly was convened to meet in October, 1897, to revise the laws and to elect new officers. This government could not pass an electoral law, and twenty-four representatives were chosen from the six provinces by all the citizens of the republic, those in the army, as well as the civilians. The election was untrammelled by the military. In a notable letter of General Calixto Garcia, the translation of which reached President McKinley, he told how in Santiago de Cuba he gave his soldiers the same as the soldier and peasant, and how inspiring it was to see the people exercise the right of suffrage in a district controlled entirely by the republic.
"It was a brilliant congress which met the month of October and November. Dr. Manuel Capote, an expert of law in the Havana university, presided. The outgoing secretaries of state submitted a report, which was examined and passed upon by committee appointed for the purpose.
NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.
"A new constitution was adopted on the 24th of October, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained beforehand, when an assembly shall be called to provide temporarily for the government and administration of the republic, until a justice constituent assembly shall meet.
"The preamble says: 'We, the representatives of the Cuban people, freely meeting in constituent assembly, convoked by virtue of the mandate contained in the constitution of the 19th of September, 1895, reaffirm our firm and unshakable resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island, in order to establish in it a democratic republic, and imparting ourselves in the present necessities of the revolution, we decree the following constitution:
"The constitution determines what is called the republic; who are citizens, the individual and political rights, the officers of the government, their powers, and provides for the assembling of the representatives. The principal articles are:
"Article 1.—Cubans and foreigners who be protected in their religious opinions and in the practice of their respective cults as

A Good Eye and How to Preserve It
WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL
Consult the Eminent Refractionist and Optical Expert,
PROFESSOR E. B. SMITH,
LATE OF ST. LOUIS,
And Associates,

Ever Since Spectacles Were Invented
by Salvinus Amatus in the thirteenth century, they have been used for presbyopia, or the sight of old age. Presbyopia is a weakening of the power of accommodation of the eye become weaker as time goes on, and at the age of 40 to 45 he who is not myopic usually becomes unable to read fine type at ten inches from the eye. We say usually, because there are occasionally people over 50 who are not myopic, and yet can read the finest print at ten inches with the naked eye, but such cases are rare indeed. There are 50 per cent more people under 50 years of age wearing spectacles now than there were ten years ago. And were it not for a false impression as to the appearance, there would be many more.
Who never fail in adjusting Lenses to the perfect satisfaction of all who are suffering from weak or defective vision and who want their glasses to suit all cases. Weak eyes strengthened. Failing sight restored.



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EYES TESTED FREE—Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., at Cash Henderson's old stand
130 NORTH MAIN STREET.
One More Week Only: April 11th to 16th.

Headache Prevented

Gustavus Adolphus was near-sighted, and it is said that he lost his life at the battle of Lutzen because he got among the soldiers of the enemy thinking they were his own. One of the most successful Union generals of our late war, more fortunate than the great Swedish commander, was wise enough to recognize the fact that he was astigmatic, and caused a pair of cylindrical lenses to be ground for himself, not knowing they could be general! procured. All the conditions of the eye requiring the use of spectacles can be resolved into the following: Presbyopia, Myopia, Hypermetropia, Asthenopia and Astigmatism, and we have all of the necessary lenses for making the proper correction of any of the above. We accurately fit any eye that responds to light.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Morris Illusions
Benefit of the Wichita Hospital
The new wonder, THE SHIP, From Crystal Palace, London. PSYCHO. FLYING LADY, BOLLIA. GREEK STATUE. Afternoon and evening—Every half hour. Admission 25c, 10c N. Main st.

Winfield vs. Eagles
LADIES FREE

Something Worth Imitating
If you have a face that's worth imitating, put it on cardboard. Put it where it will be remembered. Beauty is but short lived. It is advisable to have frequent pictures of the members of the family. Thus there is always a pleasure in your collection of family pictures.

Baldwin Studio
218 E. Douglas Avenue.

Snow White Linens
See the finishing touches of dress, and other make or see your general appearance. Trust the laundry of your linen to us and you'll be pleased. We have the equipment and skilled help, and guarantee satisfaction. High class work and prompt delivery.

Kansas Steam Laundry
218 E. Douglas Avenue.

Two White Warships Seen
Evidently the New Orleans and the San Francisco Headed West.
New York, April 10.—The captain of the steamship Aler, which arrived here yesterday, says that at 2 p. m., April 8, his vessel sighted within ten miles of two war vessels, both of which were painted white. The leading vessel was rigged with masts and the other with two. Both were bound west and appeared to be going at the rate of ten knots an hour. The vessels were sighted in latitude 31° 6' longitude 81° 0'. These vessels are evidently the New Orleans (formerly the Albatross) and the San Francisco, which sailed from Grovesend, England, two weeks ago today.

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