ranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most if not all of the towns where the suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

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 Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been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 appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies 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 protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency 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 existence.

RECENT PROPOSALS TO SPAIN.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the trouble, 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 Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating 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 Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof 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 May 4 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 armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish Government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort. In my annual Message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures there remain only recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention 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 of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

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 hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of 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 inconveniences 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 process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

PRECEDENTS AGAINST RECOGNITION.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the 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 the independence 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 separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of goodwill in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled 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 internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority 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 rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof 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. . . . It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the Republic himself 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 Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent

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with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

THIS GOVERNMENT'S SETTLED POLICY.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim 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 incorporation of Texas in the Union; concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present 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 beyond 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 but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

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 independence by a neutral State (to wit, that the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a Government in substance, as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a State among the Nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state"), has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being 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 President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the Executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent State."

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a Chargé d'Affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

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.

RECOGNITION INEXPEDIENT AT PRESENT.

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.

ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF INTERVENTION.

There remain 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 interests 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 unstained 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.

GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION.

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

First—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.

Second—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.

Third—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.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so neighbors 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 door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a war nation with which we are at peace.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

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.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S OPINION.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula . . . the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In my annual Message to Congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition 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 further 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 offence ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful career 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 to 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 TIME FOR ACTION COME.

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 of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity 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 REMITTED TO CONGRESS.

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 you 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 M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

The Master Key.

A doctor who prescribes a dozen different remedies for the *symptoms* of one disease is like an old-time turnkey lugging about a ponderous bunch of keys, each one to open a different door. When anyone's blood is thin and watery and poisoned with bilious impurities this condition will show itself in every part of the body and the average doctor gives one medicine for the stomach, another for the head, a third for the lungs and so on; as if each particular *symptom* was a separate dungeon of misery to be unlocked with its own particular key; but the scientific, experienced physician looks deeper and seeks the one master-key which unlocks them all.

Thirty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., found the wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which has since made him famous. It is the perfect master-key which unlocks every torture chamber of weakness and pain caused by faulty action of the digestive system. It gives the stomach and blood-making glands power to produce the healthy blood which drives out all impure disease germs and waste products, and builds up healthy tissue, solid muscular flesh and nerve energy.

Mr. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ill., (P. O. Box 475), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with 'liver complaint,' had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me. Thanks for your medicines. I cannot say too much in favor of them."

For constipated conditions Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best simple, comfortable laxative. Never gripe. Accept no substitutes or imitations.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TORPEDOES SENT TO CUBA.

THE INTERESTING ADMISSIONS OF ADMIRAL BERANGER.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED DELIVERED WHILE CANOVAS WAS PREMIER—THE ADMIRAL LECTURED FOR HIS "IMPRUDENCE."

Madrid, April 11.—"El Heraldo" publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former Minister of Marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish Navy to win in the event of a war with the United States.

"There is no fear," said Admiral Beranger, "of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes, with a large radius of action.

"The late Senor Canovas del Castillo, who paid attention to these matters, decided, in accord with myself, to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes, which must have been placed in situ in those harbors. Chacon, the well-known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines.

"I have already said that by sea we shall be victorious. I will give you my reasons. The first is the excellent discipline maintained on our warships; the second is that on board the American vessels as soon as firing is opened a panic will set in, since it is common knowledge that their men comprise crews of every nationality. Pitted ship against ship, then, we have nothing to fear."

"El Imparcial," commenting on this interview, says:

"That those torpedoes should be sent in case war should break out is very natural, but that as much should be admitted at this moment constitutes a twofold imprudence; in the first place, because it warns the enemy, and, the enemy being warned, it will do its best to cripple those defences, and secondly, because the Jingoes, availing themselves of the evidence afforded by the Minister of Marine of the late Señor Canovas, will assert that one of the torpedoes he describes caused the Maine explosion."

SAYS GIBBONS'S STORY IS ABSURD.

THE SPANISH MINISTER OF MARINE SAYS NO TORPEDOES SENT TO CUBA HAVE YET BEEN LAID.

Madrid, April 11.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, characterizes as absurd the story told in London by Joseph P. Gibbons, the English electrical engineer, as to the sale of submarine mines to Spain. The Minister says that during the last eighteen months the Spanish Government has not contracted with any English firm to lay mines in Havana Harbor. He adds that the torpedoes sent to Cuba have not yet been laid in the waters of that island.

TORPEDOES AT PORT MAHON.

NAVAL COMMANDER AT THE BALEARIC CAPITAL WARNS VESSELS OF THE HARBOR'S DEFENCES.

Madrid, April 11.—The Naval Commander of Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, has issued notice that torpedoes have been laid to defend the port. No vessels will be allowed to enter before 6 o'clock in the morning. They must remain outside, awaiting instructions.

SPANISH CRUISERS PASS TENERIFFE.

THE CRISTOBAL COLON AND MARIA TERESA SIGHTED GOING SOUTH.

Teneriffe, Canary Islands, April 11.—The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have passed this island, going south.

A battalion of Spanish infantry and two batteries of mountain artillery have arrived here.

THE NATION AGAIN SUSTAINS SAGASTA.

AN OVERWHELMING MINISTERIAL MAJORITY OF SENATORS ELECTED.

Madrid, April 11.—The result of the Senatorial elections is that 140 Ministerialists have been elected out of 180 Senators voted for.

COMMENT IN CONGRESS.

CONSERVATIVES REGARD THE MESSAGE AS ADMIRABLE.

DISAPPOINTMENT EXPRESSED BY THOSE WHO ADVOCATE RECOGNITION OF CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE—VIEWS OF LEADERS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Washington, April 11.—In commenting on President McKinley's message to-day members of Congress expressed their views as follows:

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "I have no patience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills (Dem., Tex.), of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.), also of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "It is a strong paper, a well-prepared and careful review. The Senate may go further than the President recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

Senator Hawley (Rep., Conn.), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, pronounced it an able paper, and said that he thought it would meet with general approval.

Senator Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), said: "It states the case admirably, and it will be sustained by the people and by Congress."

Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, would only say "It is a very good message."

ADMIRABLE IN ALL RESPECTS.

Senator Hale (Rep., Me.), chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said: "The message is admirable in all respects, and especially so in that it points out the way whereby Cuba can get a good government and be free without bringing us into awkward international complications."

Senator White (Dem., Cal.), who opposes any interference in the Cuban question by this country, would only say that "the Administration appears to be getting all balled up."

Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.) thought it was illogical, and that the President's recommendations of means was inadequate to accomplish what he wants to do.

Senator Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.) said: "It is the weakest up. It sums up the situation by saying we must recognize neither belligerency nor independence, but intervene to stop the war. Spain has already accomplished this result by granting a cessation of hostilities, thus leaving nothing for us to do but to continue to make appropriations to feed the Cuban people."

Senator Teller (Silver Rep., Col.) declined to speak of the message specifically, but said he had intended, if opportunity had offered, to introduce the following resolution as expressing his views as to the course to be pursued: "That the war now existing between the Government of Spain and the Government of Cuba has been conducted by Spain in flagrant violation of the laws of civilized warfare to such an extent as to have shocked the moral sense of the nations of the world, and greatly to the injury of the United States; therefore, the President is hereby authorized and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to terminate hostilities in the island of Cuba, and to secure to the people of that island a stable and independent republican government by the people thereof, and the President is authorized and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

SENATOR CHANDLER'S VIEWS.

Senator Chandler's (Rep., N. H.) views of the message are as follows:

First—A graphic and powerful description of the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba.

Second—An assertion that the independence of the revolutionists shall not be recognized until they have achieved their own independence beyond the possibility of overthrow.

Third—An argument against the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

Fourth—As to intervention in the interest of humanity, that is well enough, and also on account of the injury to commerce and peril to our citizens and the generally uncomfortable conditions all around.

Fifth—Illustrative of these uncomfortable conditions is the destruction of the Maine; it helps make the existing situation intolerable. But Spain proposes an arbitration, to which proposition the President has no reply.

Sixth—On the whole, as the war goes on and Spain cannot end it, mediation or intervention must take place. President Cleveland said: "Intervention would finally be necessary." The enforced pacification of Cuba must come. The war must stop. Therefore, the President should be authorized to terminate hostilities, secure peace and establish a stable government and to use the military and naval forces of the United States to accomplish these results, and food supplies should also be furnished by the United States.

P. S.—Spain has made a new offer, which it is to be hoped will receive the careful attention of Congress.

Impliedly Congress is asked to adjourn as soon as possible.

PRAISED BY DINGLEY AND CANNON.

Representative Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declined to discuss the message further than to say that he considered it an able presentation of the case.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—It is a strong, well-delivered paper. The responsibility is now with Congress. I have no hesitation in saying that such steps will be vigorously taken as will relieve the United States, as well as the island of Cuba, from the embarrassments which have heretofore existed. In my judgment, a stable government will be formed in Cuba for and by the people of that island, with war, if necessary. The matter is now in the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I do not doubt that they will report appropriate resolutions.

Asked as to the raising of money to meet war emergencies, Mr Cannon said: "The question of money to be raised by additional tax to make revenue and by appropriation to make available sums that may be necessary for disbursement doubtless will be met at the proper time, and will follow whatever National policy is adopted."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio)—The message, when the hot blood which has so properly been incited by the course of events has had time to cool, will be recognized as an able, patriotic and wise state paper. The recitation of facts no one can criticise. The argument against premature recognition of the independence of the present insurgent Government, backed up as it is by the whole legal history of the country, no man can successfully answer. The advice that we shall intervene with arms is plainly stated and to me wholly satisfactory. The message will be approved by all the civilized world. It will allay the apprehensions now unhappily rife in the Cabinets of the great Powers that we are seeking a pretext for conquest, the miserable subterfuge used with some effect by certain officious meddlers in our affairs. And, what is best, the whole business is now in the hands of Congress, and each member will be able to define his desire for immediate war or future negotiation, and be also able to account to his constituents for his conduct in that behalf. Armed intervention to the great mass of people means war with Spain and free Cuba—but free Cuba does not necessarily involve the recognition of any special existing Government. Cuba will be free.

THE PEOPLE MADE NO MISTAKE.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa)—The message shows that the people made no mistake in electing William McKinley President. He has never for an instant taken his eye from the interests of the country and of humanity. We should stand up, sustain the President and give him the power he asks.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa)—I consider it a strong and patriotic utterance, fully covering the whole question and justifying the confidence the people of the United States everywhere have in the Executive. Congress's action should be in accordance with the recommendations.

"I think it is a very strong statement of the situation," said Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. "The President now places the responsibility upon Congress, and Congress will proceed to discharge its duty, I believe, in harmony with the President."

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The details of the events leading up to the present conditions in Cuba are well recited, much after the style of those Senators and members who lately visited the unfortunate island. But the sequences from those facts I do not approve. As one I am unwilling to place a discretionary power in the hands of the Executive which belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. There should be a recognition of the Cuban Government and armed intervention to prevent further sacrifice of innocent lives. The message will not satisfy the intelligence of the country. The disappointment of his party is apparent on every hand.

CRITICISED BY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee—The message of the President is disappointing in its conclusions. Congress, in my opinion, should not give him unlimited power for a neutral intervention and appropriate money to feed the starving Cubans, not knowing whether the intervention is to result in Cuban independence or in the retention of Spanish sovereignty.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), a member of the House Appropriations Committee—This message is a companion piece to the President's former message transmitting the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry, and this one merely supplements the other. Both are anemic, suggestive only of vague, uncertain and hesitating policies. The temporizing indecision that has heretofore characterized our diplomatic negotiations does not seem to warrant Congress in thus taking a leap in the dark. The people have indicated their wishes in unmistakable terms. They will favor no armistice except as it will be promptly followed by the complete independence of the Cubans and the utter extinguishment of Spanish sovereignty on the island. The great overshadowing tragedy of the Maine is still left in the air, but the American people will never consent to the arbitration of that question. The time for compromise has passed. The hour for decisive results cannot longer be deferred.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is a dispassionate statement of our case. The situation is well reviewed, but the President is not happy nor strong in his conclusions and recommendations. I am not in favor of giving him any more power than the Constitution gives him. He does not need it, and should not ask it. His message will be disappointing to the country, and will not take place in history like those of Jackson, from whom he quotes so liberally.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.)—It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.)—The message is a reflection of the man, weak and vacillating. It says the insurgents have maintained themselves against Spain for three years, and in the next breath says there is no Government to recognize. It concludes by asking for more money and more time. The message will go down to history as one that puts this great Republic in a most humiliating attitude, that of having lost all our manhood and love of liberty.

Mr. Joy (Rep., Mo.)—I shall be satisfied with nothing less than armed intervention looking to the independence of the Cuban people and the expulsion of the Spanish flag from Cuban soil.

Mr. Jett (Dem., Ill.)—The message of the President was a great disappointment to all parties. It does not demand of Spain as much as she has granted in the last forty-eight hours. I am not in favor of giving the power to the President, as he requests of Congress, to undertake a settlement of present complications according to his own methods. The message is in accordance with the so-called policy of the President as indicated by his acts heretofore.

DORA ARNOLD INDICTED.

Dora Arnold, who about three weeks ago shot Lafayette R. Beckley in his office in the Vanderbilt Building, Nassau and Beekman sts., was indicted by the Grand Jury for assault in the first degree yesterday. The woman is in the Tombs, having been held in the Centre Street Police Court in $2,500 bail to await trial.

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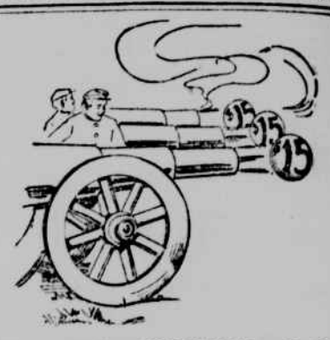

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