The President Places the Cuban Matter Before Congress.

WANTS TO STOP THE WAR IN CUBA.

But Advises Against Recognizing Insurgent Government-Refers to

istrations to the present day.

Uncivilized Warfare.

The present revolution is but the sucenforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to the American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane the sensibilities and offended the humane at the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by propriated expressly for their succording for the form of the fo sympathies of our people.

Ravaged by Fire and sword.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the feelile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a by fire and sword in the history of the struggle unequaled in the history of the islands, and rafely paralleled as to the islands are the control the new paralleled as to the context by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people, striven to be issued an appeal to the American people inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufference in kind for the succor of the starving sufference is in Cuba, following this on the Striven that the control the newly-organized government of the control that the contr power of the sovereign state. Our peo-the community. The efforts of that com-ple have beheld a once prosperous commu-mittee have been untiring and accom-tive is rallying its forces under a new merce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional portation to Cuba have greatly aided the productiveness diminished, its fields laid charitable work. The president of the productiveness diminished, its fields laid charitable work. The president of the productiveness diminished its properties of the productiveness diminished its fields laid charitable work. The president of the productiveness diminished its fields laid charitable work. nity reduced to comparative want, its com- plished much. Arrangements for free trans- leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to productiveness aiminished, its fields faid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people waste, its mills in ruins, and its people of other contributory organizations have perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourgenerously visited Cuba and co-operated ger and destitution. We have found ourgenerously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the perishing the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of the situation of the situation of the generously visited Cuba and the local aughent of the situation of th join, and which the law of nations comthe relief collected through the efforts of
mands, to police our waters and watch our the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in that strict neutrality which our laws en- thorities to make effective distribution of ment of its independence at such a crisis Join, and which the law of hattons come the control of the control act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people has been so sore; tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citzens, which has inevitably found its expressible has been admitted duty free, and the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been transportation to the interior has been transportation to the relief, at first necessarily continued to Havana and the larger on our part to the territory of Texas and of perilous unrest among our own citzens, which has inevitably found its expressions."

all similar questions."

The reupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to the national heart with inexpressible horitor. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave for Two hundred and fifty-eight brave for Two hundred and fifty eight brave for Two hundred and fifty eigh perilous unrest among our own citizens, cities, is now extended through most, if not which has inevitably found its expres-which has inevitably found its expres-sion from time to time in the national Thousands of lives have already been in legislature, so that issues wholly external saved. The necessity for a change in the to our own body politic engross attention | condition of the reconcentrados is recogand stand in the way of that close devo- nized by the Spanish government. Within tion to domestic advancement that be- a few days past the orders of General Weycomes a self-contented commonwealth ler have been revoked, the reconcentra-whose primal maxim has been the avoid- dos are, it is said, to be permitted to reance of all foreign entanglements. All this turn to their homes and aided to resume must needs awaken, and has indeed aroused the self-supporting pursuits of peace; pubthe utmost concern on the part of this gov- lic works have been ordered to give them

administration as my own. Spain and her revolted colony, on the by the truce of Zenjon, The prospect of ence abroad and inspired confidence at basis of some effective scheme of self-gov- such a protraction and conclusion of the home." in power to consider any form of mediation United States, affected and injured as we or indeed any plan of settlement which did are deeply and intimately by the United States. In addition to

by the addition to the horrors of the strife sult of much representation and correof a new and inhuman phase happily unprecedented in the modern history of civlister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanlister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanlister at Madrid, proposition to the modern history of civlister at Madrid, proposition to the Spanlister at Mad flized Christian peoples. The policy of ish government looking to an armistice un-devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the captain-general's bando of Oc- | with the good offices of the president. tober 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del In addition I asked the immediate revoca- test was in fact applied in the case of Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of tion of the order of reconcentration, so as Texas. The congress to whom President the island to which the power of the Span- to permit the people to return to their ish arms was able to reach by occupation or, farms and the needy to be relieved with by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwellings in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

took office a year ago, reconcentration—so—the 4th of May next, the Spanish govern—in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere called—had been made effective over the ment would not object, for its part, to acceled. better part of the four central and west- cept at once a suspension of hostilities, if eign. ern provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Ha- asked for by the insurgents from the genvana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural eral in chief, to whom it would pertain, in population, to the estimated number of such case, to determine the duration and 300,000 or more, was herded within the conditions of the armistice. towns and their immediate vicinage, de- The propositions submitted by Gen. prived of the means of support, rendered | Woodford and the reply of the Spanish destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and government were both in the form of brief

from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called zones of cultivation, established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, with-

ried havor and destitution up to the walls belligerence was not warranted by the of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter astern provinces. The Spanish arms repect of the question, pointing out the inspand of provinces. The Spanish arms repect of the question, pointing out the inspand of provinces. existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held tillities. Nothing has since occurred to tially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their submission, forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as

lieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Spanish Weakness.

Spanish Weakness.

Spanish Weakness.

Washington, April 12—The president Monday sent the following message to the congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept, of the constitution which commands the bresident to give the command the suppose to this government, made to the prime minister. Canovas, led to a change of government in Cuba, we find ent insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in the following many historical precedents and following many historical Opedient to that precept or the constitution which commands the president to give
from time to time to congress information
of the state of the union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures
as he shall judge necessary and expedient, as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United has arisen in the relations of the Warfard States to Spain by reason of the warfard that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. Without waiting for the raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our of the cuban question with the state of our of the cuban question with the state of our of the cuban question with the state of our of the numerous and constantly occurring of the numerous and con I do so because of the intimate connection of the Change o the traditional policy of our government American citizens held under one charge if it is to accord with the precepts laid or another connected with the insurrection, down by the founders of the republic and so that by the end of November not a down by the founders of the republic and single person entitled in any way to our religiously observed by succeeding adminsingle person entitled in a Spanish United States is to avoid all interference indemnity for life and property which no national protection remained in a Spanish to the present day. An Appeal for Help.

While these negotiations were in proghave occurred in Cuba against the do- ress, the increasing destitution of the unminion of Spain, extending over a period fortunate reconcentrados and the alarming fortunate reconcentrados and the alarming minion of Spain, extending over a period fortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest at tention. The success which had attended tention. ed States to great effort and expense in the limited measure of relief extended to enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enor- the suffering American citizens among sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last I caused to

ernment as well during my predecessor's employment, and a sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for their relief. Can See No End.

provisions and supplies from the United States, cooperating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

lation, does not appear. End of Diplomacy. immediate peace and its disappointing re-ception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort. In my annual message of December last

support or for the supply of the cities. Recognition of the independence of Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my measure of the surgents war believed the contestant of for the other party. I to fin favor of one or the other party. I to fin favor of one or the contestant of th

gained a measure of control in Pinar del conveniences and positive dangers of a Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the recognition of belligerency which, while change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance steps Taken for Relief.

In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way lieving its acuteness and opening the way. of a proclamation of neutrality, by which

Our Estalished Policy.

"It was thus made known to the world eventually to recognize the authority of that deprive them of legal protection. the prevailing party without reference to Third-The right to intervene may

"In the contest between Spain and the relished, 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

the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the union, concluding thus:

Words of Jackson.

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate tain our present attitude, if not until Mex- It did not assume to place the responsiicoltself, 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 In April, 1896, the evils from which our The war in Cuba is of such a nature that their separate sovereignty and to uphold became so onerous that my predecessor final military victory for either side seems here an effort to bring about a peace impracticable. The alternative lies in the through the mediation of this government of the one or the other. through the mediation of this government physical exhaustion of the one or the other it, we are but carrying out the long estabin any way that might tend to an honor-able adjustment of the contest between which in effect ended the ten years' war which has secured to us respect and influ-Spain, and, her revolted colony on the

the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of settlement which, did not begin with the actual 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.

These are the words of the resistance of the Maine. The rediction of the States, in addition to that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the test imposed by public law as the test imposed work that the condition of the recognition of independnnt to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter of the Maine. The reading the during in the matter of the Maine. The recipit in each locality of the present that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the test imposed work that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reading the during in the matter of the Maine. The reading the patriotic Jackson. They are evidence with the as the United States, in addition to that the United States, in addition to that the United States, in addition to the test imposed work that the limited an expression of the submission of Spain to submission of Spain to submission of Spain to submission of the readiness of Spain the submission of the readiness of Spain the matter of the Maine The rediction of the States, in addition to that the United States, in addition to that the The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife by the addition to the horrors of the strife by the addition to the horrors of the strife by the addition to the horrors of the strife by the addition to the horrors of the strife by the addition to the horrors of the strife sult of much representation and correspond to the levies to Cuba and submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a respectively. The stripe of the strife sult of much representation and correspond to the levies to Cuba and submitted. States mind the levies to Cuba and submitted sult of much representation and correspond to the strife sult of much representation and correspond to the stripe of th much to lose by the prolongation of the elements of stability," and forming de Jackson referred the question as one the phases of the contest as it then ap-"probably leading to war" and therefore a peared, and its hopeless and apparently in-proper subject for "a previous understand- definite prolongation, said: ing with that body by whom war can alone "In such event, I am of opinion that ment are not lessened or diminished. As an attempt to reconquer the Texan terri-By the time the present administration the Cuban parliament does not meet until tory and when there was at the time no took office a year ago, reconcentration—so—the 4th of May next, the Spanish govern—the the time no the spanish govern—the 4th of May next, the Spanish govern—the the former and the former Should Not Recognize Cuba.

said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether they would be indispensable. the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond "No intimation has been received that in dispute the attributes of statehood which the opinion of Spain that time has been alone can demand the recognition of bel- reached. And yet the strife continues with ligerency in its favor." The same require- all its dread horrors and all its injuries to ment must certainly be no less seriously the interests of the United States and of and it is claimed that unless many others As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1887, according to conservative spanish sources, the mortality among the Spanish sources, from starvation and the reconcentrados from starvation and the destards from starvation and the reconcentrados from starvation and the destards ready to give the insular congress diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No pracdiseases thereto inchient, exceeded to per stands ready to give the terms of peace factors, when the real question is whether by mediation to make the direct new factors, when the real question is whether by mediation to make the direct new factors, when the real question is whether by mediation to make the direct new factors, when the real question is whether by mediation to make the direct new factors, when the real question is whether by direct new factors, when the real question is whether by mediation to make the direct new factors. centum of their total number. No prac-tical relief was accorded to the destitute. With the insurgents, whether by direct ne-tical relief was accorded to the destitute. With the insurgents, whether by direct ne-tical relief was accorded to the destitute. With the insurgents, whether by direct ne-or is not independent beyond peradventure. Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this invoked for the termination of the strife." With this last overture in the direction of 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 recog-"Of the untried measures there remain: nition of any particular government in Recognition of the insurgents as belliger-

Our Alternatives. There remain the alternative forms of in-

impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the 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 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, untar-nished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American

Second-We owe it to our citizens in

ternal government of other nations, and to that end to terminate the conditions Third-The right to intervene may be our particular interests and views or to justified by the very serious injury to the in the island the establishment of a stable the merits of the original controversy.

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid property and devastation of the island.

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid property and devastation of the island. Fourth-And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs own, and to use the military and naval volted colonies we stood aloof and waited, in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace forces of the United States as may be not only until the ability of the new states and entails upon this government an necessary for these purposes. to protect themselves was fully estabwaged for years in an island so near us aid in preserving the lives of the stary-and with which our people have such trade ing people of the island. I recommend that and business relations—when the lives and the distribution of food and supplies be liberty of our citizens are in constant dan- continued, and that an appropriation be ger and their property destroyed and them- made out of the public treasury to sup-

Destruction of the Maine.

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,

Proof of Spain's Weakness. In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in ment Monday received Gen. Blanco's Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Span-ish government cannot assure safety and leb minister here, and by him delivered to

recent diplomatic correspondence, a dis- the reiterated wish expressed by his holi-

by experts, which decision Spain accepts GAS COMPANY KNOCKED OUT. in advance.

To this I have made no reply. Grant Is Quoted.

President Grant in 1875, after discussing days of the contest the good offices of the verdict. United States as a mediator were tendered the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time

ternative which must, sooner or later, be

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending strug-

gle, it was said: "When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her

whether the indispensable condition of righteous peace, just alike to the Cubana and to Spain, as well as equitable to all tervention to end the war, either as an 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 indisputable right and duty. It will be owes to itself, to the people who have conconfided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Will Act When the Time Comes. "Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the at this time the independence of the pres-ent insurgent government in Cuba, we find

States, as a neutral, to stop the war, ac-

Asks Authority to Act. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the government Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure the security of its citizens as well as ou

the foregoing message, official information These elements of danger and disorder was received by me that the latest decree

NOT AN ARMISTICE.

Cen. Blanco Issues a Proclamation Ordering Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba.

Washington, April 12.-The state departproclamation ordering a cessation of hos-

home."

Conditions for Recognition.

Conditions for Recognition.

These are the words of the resolute and all that the highest honor and justice repatch from our minister to Spain, of the ness, the pope, has been pleased to decree

Supreme Court Decision Sustains Ruling Against a St. Louis Company.

sions for sustaining its perils must be fur-The reply of the Spanish cabinet was nished," left the matter of the recognition of the executive remaining many the court in the Laclede Gas Light The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ult. It of Texas to the discretion of the executive, remaining measures possible—mediation company case. The company practically received on the night of the 31st ult. It providing merely for the sending of a discretion of the sending of the sending of the sending of a discretion of the sending of the sending of the sending of the received on the night of the 31st uit. It of bexas to the discretion of the sending of a dip-loffers, as the means to bring about peace of the providing merely for the sending of a dip-large expanse of water separating the is-lomatic agent when the president should large expanse of water separating the is-large expanse of water separating the is-lomatic agent when the republic of Texas in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch as the to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necestary of concurrence of the concurrence of that body would be neces-sary to reach a final result, it being, how-was so recognized by President Van Buren, no depository of common confidence, to ever, understood that the powers reserved the feet of March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned ment have their sway and assume the part state decided against the company and the 4th of May next, the Spanish govern-

Cotton Mills Start Up.

New Bedford, Mass., April 12.-The 22 cotton cloth mills of this city, which have been closed since January 17, when the 9,000 operatives struck as the result of the ten per cent. reduction in wages, were opened Monday to give the strikers an opportunity to return. Not many reported for work

Rev. Frederick William Conrad Dead Philadelphia, April 12.-Rev. Frederick

William Conrad, D. D., L.L. D., for many years editor of the Lutheran Observer. died last night, aged 82 years. He had been ill for a long time. Provisions at Havana Double in Price.

ONE E Both the method Syrup of Figs is to and refreshing to ently yet prompt liver and Bowel em effectually, d ches and fevers constipation. S only remedy of

effects, prepared a many excellent q to all and have popular remedy Syrup of Figs ent bottles by Any rela may not have it oure it prompti wishes to try it.

ceptable to the s its action and tru

LDUISVILLE, KY.

CALIFORNIA

and our trat

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WALTER B

out milk toast, and not retain and dige

have steadily imprever was in my life

egan taking CAS

CURE erling Remedy Compa

MO-TO-BAC

WONDER MEDICINE MALLOW **PULL PEI** MEALS. MARSHM FAVORIT PEPSIN I TASTE A STOMACI SWEETE AND YOU WITH TH WOLLAN

20 CENTS THE PEP 127 WES