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> All the News of the Week

President's Message in the Cause of Ilumanity.

ARMED INTERVENTION ASKED

Spain's Armistice Decree Reported Without Recommendation-Recognito He Unwarranted and Inexpedient.

President McKinley Monday sent the following message to the congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give from time to time the congress information of the state of the Union and war measure, to cut off the resources of to recommend to its consideration such the insurgents, worked its predestined remeasures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the it could beget was that of the wilderness grave condition that has arisen in the and the grave. relations of the United States and Spain, by reason of the warfare that for more

in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous lose to American trade and serce, caused irritation, annoyance ter, Ca

Bince the present revolution began, in February, 1865, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people striving to be free have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want.

Rico.

The overtures of this government made ford, and loking to an immediate effective amolioration of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the island, sithough not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule in an advanced phase should be forthwith offered to Cuba, without writing for the war to end, and that more humans methode should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities.

Incidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continued and

the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the laws of nations command, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of Cuba. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably followed its expression from time to time in the national legislature so that issues wholly external to our body politic engross attention and stand in the way of more close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government as well during my predecessor's as during my own administration.

A Previous Effort to Restore Peace. In April, 1836, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so enormous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about peace through the mediation of the government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolting colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba, under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba, under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba, under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba, under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba, under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba under the flas and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government for Cuba and co-operated with the consultance of the contest between the contest consultance of the contest contest of the contest content of the contest content of the contest content of the vaters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of Cuba. Our trade has suffered; the capi-

human phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian people, the policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the captain-general's ban of October 21, 1896, in the that, short of subjugation or exterminaprovince of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spaniards was lies in the physical exhaustion of the one which the power of the Spaniards was able to reach by occupation or by mill-fary operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrisoned towns or isolated places held by the Spanish troops. The raising of provisions of all kinds was interdicted. Fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything iich the power of the Spaniards was

production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in slarming ratio, and by March, 1898, according to con-servative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the disceptum of the total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. Bo-called sones of cultivation, estab-lished within the immediate area of effective military control, about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a rem edy 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 without tools, seeds or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities.

Reconcentration adopted avowedly as a suit. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare;

Progress of the War. by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our Union, and because of the grave relations which the course which is incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The Cuban Revolution.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused the strain of the military situation in the island has undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherts unharmed fields of Pinar dei Rio and carried have and destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and easiern provinces. The Spanish army reditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset. 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 the acutences and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement.

Sagnata's Vain Promises. Meanwhile the military situation in the

Sagasta's Vain Promises

The assassination of the prime minis-ter, Canovas, led to a change of governand disturbance among our citizens, and ment in Spain. The former administraby the exercise of cruel, barbarous and tion, which pledged subjugation without uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked concession, gave place to that of a more the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Since the present revolution began, in Rico.

community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

Damage to American Interests.

We have felt ourselves constrained, in prison.

Incidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continued and new government of Spain continued and the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

prison. The Relief Movement.

While these negotiations were in progress increasing destitution of the

government for Cuba, under the flaz and sovereignty of Spain. It falled, through 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.

Weyler's Inhuman Policy.

The war continued unabated. The resistance of insurgents was in no wise distance of insurgents was in no wise diminished. The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by additions to the horrors of the strife. The new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian people, the policy of devastation and con-

Spain's Cause Hopeless.

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 contending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentrations of other and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentrations of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on the lifth ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistic until October 1, for the negotiation of the struggle of the lift of the serial population of the struggle of the lift of the serial population of the struggle of the struggle of the serial population of the struggle of the struggle of the serial population of the struggle of the strug

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 by 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 Sist uitimo. It
offers as the means to bring about peace
in Cuba to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch
as the concurrence of that body would
be necessary to establish a final result,
it being however understood that the
powers reserved by the constitution to the
central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does
not meet until the 4th of May next, the
Spanish government would not object, for
its part, to accept at once a suspension
of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents through the general-in-chief, to
whom it would pertain in such cases to
determine the duration and conditions of
the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General
Woodford and the reply of the Spanish

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 mentioned and substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of do-ing so are not explained in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussion preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish govern-ment stands ready to give the insular congress full power to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by di-rect negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception Spain, the executive was brought to

Recognition Not Warranted. In my annual message of December last

"Of the untried measures there remain-Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba and intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be ught of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's message in the words uttered in 1875, when after several years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel barbarities 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 texts of public law. amented especially upon that phase of the question, pointing out the inconventences and positive dangers of recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neunot in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostili-

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 ocess the so-called recognition of belligerency 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

A Precedent Cited.

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

ican possessions of both from the Eu-ropean governments, and out of the nu-merous and constantly recurring strug-gies for dominian in Spanish-American countries, so wisely consistent with just principles has been the action of our government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other svil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, com-pelled to decide.

"It has thus been 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 na-tions, and eventually to recognize the au-thority of the prevailing party without reftions, 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 in this, as in every other occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to these principles. In the contest between Spain and the revolting colonice we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the chance 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 authorities of Mexico had 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 again is railying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost domain.

"Theory the issue of this threatened in-

main.
"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the relations between the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crists could scarcely be regarded as consistent with the prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

tions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk—that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interests 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:

tion of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Frudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great 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 severeignty and to uphold the government constituted by tham. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-setablished policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and impired confidence at home."

These are the words of Andrew Jackson.

ulation, to the estimated number of 200,500 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of all means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsatisfactory conditions.

Sufferings of Reconcentrados.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Sist ultimo. It offers as the means to bring about peace of a neutral state, the like was the condition of the recognition of the independence of 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 summer to with the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Spanish cabinet in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recondition of the reconcentration, so the state that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in same, possessed of the elements of states, co-operating with the Spanish cabinet was received with provisions and supplies by the United States, co-operating with the Spanish cabinet in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in same, possessed of the elements of the independence of 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 same provisions and supplies by the United States, co-operating with the Spanish cabinet in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in same provisions and supplies by the United States, co-oper ernance in dealing with cases like these, the further condition that recognition of the further condition that recognition of an independent state is not due to a re-volted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away." This ex-treme test was, in fact, applied in the case of Treas.

treme test was, in fact, applied in the came of Texas.

The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one probably leading to war, and therefore an approprileading to war, and therefore an appropriate subject for a "previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone he declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished, left the matter of recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of diplomatic agents 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 charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to conquer the Texas territory, and then there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

Cuba Not Rightly a State

I said in my message of December last:
"It is to be seriously considered whether
the Cuban government possesses beyond
dispute the attributes of statehood, which
alone can demand the recognition of belligerency, in its favor."

Herency, 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 depending upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of beligerency is concerned, are secondary if ligerency is concerned, are secondary if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independ-ent beyond peradventure.

Recognition Inexpedient.

Nor from the atandpoint 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 interest obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention, our conduct will be subject to the approval or disappreval 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 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.

Possible Alternative. from the standpoint of expedience think it would be wise or prudent

Possible Alternative. There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, each as an

intervention to end the war, each as an impartial neutrality, 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 attitude of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exercision of a retential influing to the exertion of a potential influ-ence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests con-cerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire gress 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 disquere resulting to Portugal and the contests that have arisen the disquere resulting to Portugal and the said and the contests described by differences between the United States and Spain and unstained by the States and Portugal and the States and Spain and unstained by the States and Spain and United States and tral to stop the war according to the United States has interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to end the eventual settlement. 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.

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 explicitly our duty, for 'e-'e-'s 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 put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed.

Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end 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 forement im-

Fourth—And which is of foremost importance, the condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in anishand so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, their property destroyed and themselves ruined— when our trading vessels are liable to seig-ure and are seized at our very door by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of fillbustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating que-tions and entanglements thus arising-all these and others are a constant menace to our peace and tend to keep us on a war footing with that nation with which we are

The Maine Incident.

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 con-gress the report of the naval court of ina solemn responsibility: I have exhausted quiry on the destruction of the battle-ship 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: 265 brave satiors and marines and officers of our navy, reposing in the funcied security of a friendly harbor have been huried to death. Grief and want are brought to their homes and sorrow to the foregoing message official information nation.

brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is we needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was ununtified in its cenclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an oxiderance in the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the government, was ununtified confidence of the government, was ununtified in its cenclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an oxideration and details the many 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 curity to a vassel of the Americans.

Spain's Last Subterfage.

Yesterday and effect the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the intent decree of the government facilities peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details which have not yet been communication of the maine, but the east coast of South America were at 4 per cent, or double yest at 4 per cent, or double yest at 50 tile queen regent of Spain directs General Bianco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details which have not yet been communication and details which have not

nection is made to recent diplomatic cor-A dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ultimo contained that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs as-

that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. ultimo also contained an expression the readiness of Spain to submit to arbi-tration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently ex-plained by the note of the Spanish minis-

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversified views between representatives of the American and the Spanish boards. Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I have

ter at Washington of the 10th inst., as

Another Precedent.

President Grant, in 1875, in discussing the purposes of the Cuban contest as it then appeared, and the hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation of such event, said: "I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsi-bility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining neasures possible-mediation and inter vention. Owing, perhaps, to the large ex-panse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties ap-pear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and thus assume the

part of peacemaker."

In this view in the early days of the contest the good offices of the United States as the mediator were tendered in good faith without any selfsh purpose in the interest of humanity and 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 ind'spensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached; yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors. part of peacemaker." that that the has been reached; yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and its injuries to the United States and 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 the property of the state of seem incapable of reaching any agreement, and both have thus far failed of achieving and success whereby one party shall pos-sess and control the island to the exclu-

seas and control the island to the exclu-sion of the other.

Under the circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or by inter-vention, seems to be the only alternative

which must sooner or later be involved 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 inability of Spain to deal when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has be-come manifest, and if demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba, for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-estab-lishment has degenerated into the strife which means nothing more than the useless sucrifice 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 ob-ligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In my annual message to congress De-cember last, speaking to this question,

said:
"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the weifare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, other action by the United States will remain to be taken; when that time comes the action will be determined in the line if indisputable right of duty; it will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to tiself, to the people who con-

and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfshness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shal, 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." and patriotic considerations, moved neith-

Intervention the Only Hone

The long trial has proved that the ob rection may flame or may smolder 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 cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

In the name of humanity, in the name 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 these considerations, i ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full 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 force of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes and in preserving the lives of the starving per ple of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made ment the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with congress; it is a solemn responsibility; I have exhausted

TREACHERY OF SPAIN

RAS THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATE OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY

ADVERTISING BATRS.

Lee Accuses Spanish Officers of the Work.

DOES NOT IMPLICATE BLANCO

Two Rows of Torpedoes Placed Acrost Havana Harbor Entrance With-

in the Past Two Months. Washington, April 16.—The testiee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cubawas made public today. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much

that was known before and running back for a year or more. The statement which contains greatest current interest is that made by General Lee on the 12th inst. In his statement Lee says he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards placed two rows of torpelos just at the mouth of Havana harbor within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that switch-

boards are in a room in Morro castle. "Had you any reason to suppose the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Sens-

tor Frye.
"No, sir. I had no reason to suspec anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that the writer of a letter to Santos Gusman had led him to believe mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said this supposition was strengthened by a tele-gram from Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole, he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the gennine letter. The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canela, a noted Spanish woman and admirer of Weyler, and to Senor Gusman, and

it read as follows: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the letter of Febru-

ary 12." Lee said this telegram had never before been published, and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the letter.

With reference to responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I have always believed the Maine was not blown up by any private individual, but by sor officers who had charge of mines and electric wires and torpedos in the arsenal, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well. I don't think Blanco had anything to do with it. I don't think he had any knowledge of it. I was sitting in my room at the hotel when I heard the explosion, and saw a great column of fire go up in the air. After ascertaining that it was the Maine, I went right down to the Palace and ment owes to the fifth the people who con-fided the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keping free from all offense ourselves, actuated by upright as anybody I gaw in Havana. I think it came from some subordinate officers. who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco any-how, and who had full knowledge of the business."

SPAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

Scouring European Waters for Warships
-- Mobilizing Her Pleet.

New York, April 16 .- Official confirmation has been given to the an-nouncement of the departure of the Vizcaya and Almirante ject for which Spain has waged war Oquendo for the Cape Verdes islands, cannot be attained. The fire of insur- where the Spanish torpedo fleet is ixwhere the Spanish torpedo fleet is lying, says the Washington correspond-ent of the Herald. They left San Juan five days ago, and are expected at their destination within the next two or

three days. In accordance with the instructions given by the Spanish minister of maof civilization, in behalf of endangered rine, the mobilization of the Spanish naval force at Cadiz continues. Spain is scouring the European markets for desirable merchant ships which can be transformed into auxiliary cruisers.

No confirmation has been received of the rumored purchase by Spain of the Saale and Spree, of the North German Lloyds line. Should it prove true, and should war break out within the next 10 days, it can be stated on excellent authority that the Saale at least will never fly the Spanish flag. The Saale will arrive at New York on Saturday next, and if the Saale has been sold to Spain there is no doubt the government would seize her at New York and impress her into the American navy.

The Spree is in German waters, that it will be impossible to reach have Basides the Spree, Saale, Normannia and Columbia, Germany has other merchant ships especially built for conversion into auxiliary cruisers, which it is believed here her agents are inspect-

War Risks Advance. New York, April 16 .- Marine ricks took snother sharp advance today. Rates on vessels sailing for the south-east coast of South America were quoted at 4 per cent, or double yesterday's