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VOL. XXVIII.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

NO. 23.

GLOBE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

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M'KINLEY SENDS IN HIS CUBAN MESSAGE

President Asks Permission of Congress to Use Force In Restoring Peace.

SAYS TIME IS AT HAND TO END THE STRUGGLE

He Wants Discretionary Powers Vested In Him-ReviewsTrouble and Argues Against Recognition-Catastrophe to Maine Cited as Proof That Spain Can't Guard Interests of This Country.

MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

Washington, April 12.-The president's message was sent to congress at noon along with consular reports. The information that Spain has proclaimed a cessation of hestilities on the island did not have the effect of materially changing the president's message as originally prepared, except that it furnished important evidence in support of his contention that discretionary power in some measure should be given to the president in the use of ferce to compel peace.

In his message the president strongly opposes recognition of belligerency as inexpedient. He also opposes the recognition of the independence of Cuba at this time, but favors the granting of authority for such use of armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to put an end to hostilities and to secure a stable government in Cuba. He also asks for an appropriation to be used for the relief of such of the people as are still in need.

The message shows that Spain herself first suggested to this government the desirability of an armistice and signified in advance her assent and asked that the United States use its good offices to secure a like assent from the insurgents. This request was denied.

The Maine incident figures quite

prominently in the message and the president argues that the wreck of our battleship in Havana harbor shows conclusively that Spain is not able to guarantee to the United States and the other nations that security to their vessels which they have a right to demand. The message shows, however, that Spain, so far as can be done, without specific action by the cortes, has disavowed any connection with the wrecking of the Maine and has expressed her deep regret and sorrow that the appalling disaster should have occurred in a port within he jurisdiction.

The only feature of the message which it is thought will encounter any serious opposition in congress, is that giving the president a measure of discretionary authority in the use of force. It is believed, however, a majority of the committees of the two houses, to which the message was referred, will support the president's view, and the opinion is gaining ground in administration circles that a more conservative sentiment has been developed than seemed probable a week ago, and the expectation is that when put to the test of a vote, the president's recommendations will receive the support of a majority of both houses of congress.

MESSAGE IN FULL.

Obedient to that precept of the consti-

Washington, April 11.-The president today sent the following message to the United States congress:

tution which commands the president to give from time to time to the congress information of the state of union and to recommend to their consideration such measures 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 States to Spain 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 own union and the grave relation to the course which it is now 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 pres-

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 effect and expense in according its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused circulation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of

Review of the Revolt.

February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely parelleled as t the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revoluion 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, its lucrative commoree virtually paralyzed, its excentional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands

eases. It is One True Blood Purifrom hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained. in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoins what the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own scaports to prevent any unlawful act in aid of he 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 have peen so sorely tried as to beget a perilons unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly exterhal to our own body politic engress at-

tention and stand in the way of that

rlese devotion to domestic advancement

that becomes a self-contained common-

wealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entangle-All this must needs awaken, and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so enerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to ensider any form of mediation, or indeed of any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mether 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.

War of Extermination.

The efforts of Spain were increased by the dispatches of fresh levies of Cula and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase happily unprecedented in the history of rivilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaucurated by the captain general Oct. 1. 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to embrace all of the islands to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occuration or by military operation

The peasantry, including the dwellers in the open agricultural interior, were driven into garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The razing movement in the provinces of all kinds were inaugurated. 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 cendemned by order of one of the centending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took effect, a year ago, a reconcentration-socalled-had been made effective over the bett r part of the four central or western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del The agricultural population, to estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived families of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. The scarcity of food increased with devastation of the population areas and the destruction and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio.

The Mortality Great.

By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident exceeded 50 percentum of their total number. Practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. Socalled "zones of cultivation," established within the immediate area offective 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, without tools, seed or shelter. for their own support or for the supply of the cities. 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 message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could be-

get was that of the wilderness and the Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relarsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own and their conquest and 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 narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and open ing the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule in this government to be through its new

April Wisdom,

Be sure that your blocd is pure. your appetite good, your digest on

To per fy your blood and build up your health, take Hood's Sar apa-This medicine has accomplished remarkable cares of all blood dis-

Hool's Sarsapuilla has power to make you well by purifying and enriching your blood, giving you an appetite, and nerve, mental and digestive strength.

An Afflicted Mother.

From the Times, Paw Paw, 11.

A resident of this town who has lost two children during the past six years, by violent deaths has been utterly prostrated by the shock, and seriously sick as a result of it. One child (aged 9) was killed by a cyclone in '90 while at school: another, three years later was run over by a Burlington R. R. train. That griefs and misfortunes may so prey on the mind as to lend to serious physical disorders has been well demonstratedin this case. As a result of them. her health was shattered and she has been a constant sufferer since 1890. Her principal trouble has been neuralgia of the stomach which was very painful, and exhibited all the symptoms of ordinary neuralgia, pervousness and indigestion. Physiians did her no good whatever. She was discouraged and aband med all hope of getting well. Finally, however, a certain well known pul was recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People She supplied herself with a quan-

tity of them and had not taken them two weeks when she roisel a marked improvement in her con-



A CONSTANT SUFFERER

She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years. She is not troubled in ment full power to negotiate peace with the least with pervousness as she was during the time of her stomach trou-

She is now well and all because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a complete cure has been

If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. liams Pink Pills for Pale People tley may be obtained probably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well known residents, Mrs. Eilen A. Oderkirk, Paw Paw, Ill.

envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the conditions of the island, al though not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed 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 Span-

Aided by Americans.

While these negotiations were in pregress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrades and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of rebef extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure, through the consular agencies, of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May, 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On Dec. 24, last, I caused to be issued an appeal to the people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the saccor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this en Jan. 8 by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee with headquargers in New York city, composed of three members representing the National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much good. Arrangements for free transportation to Havana have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and the representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consul general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies had already reached the sufferers and

central committee. more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted daty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Hayana and the larger cities, is now extended through most if not all the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives bave already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government.
Within a few days, the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be perratted to return to their homes, and aided to resume their 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 exterminatien a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or of the other party or perhaps of beth-a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Sanjon. The prospect of such a protec-25 tion 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 ex-

Efforts to Lnd War.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of time friendliness no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on March 20, as a result of much presentation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. I for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president. In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order to 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 March 31. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament inas much 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 substan-

tially in the language above given. The action of the Cuban parliament n the matter of "preparing" peace and plained in the Spanish memorandum: but from General Woodford's preliminary reports of preliminary discussions preceeding, the final conference, it is understood the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular governthe insurgents-whether direct or indirectly-it does not appear. With this last overture in the direction of peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of

The Last Resort.

In my annual message of December "Of the untried measures these 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 for ible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression. " Thereupon I reviewed these alterna-

tives in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1873, when, after seven year's of sanguinary, destructive and crue! and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the indendence of Unba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligcrence 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 of effective offices in the territory of hestilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view on this regard, and I recognize fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the socal ed recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and mattended 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. 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 Dec. 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of France, out of the disputes in relation 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 circum tances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that preduced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against

dence compelled to decide. As to Recognition.

whem we have been by force of evi-

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests

Rebbed the Graye.

A startling incident of which Mr.

John Oliver of Philadelphia vas the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost vellow, eyes sunken, torgue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no day by d y. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the ment. I continued their use for t tree weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and r bbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. E. Kaufmann's Drug Store.



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"But on this as on every trying occasien, safety is to be found in a rigid ad-

herence to principle. "In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood voof. 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 her-

"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 capthe 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 even acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could searcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto beld ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk there might be imputed to the Unit d 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, conclud-

Andrew Jackson Quoted. "Prudence therefore seems to dictate that we should 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 and the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the. ability of the people of that country to maintain their securate sovereignty and to uphold the government instituted 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 to 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 capuble 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 independence of that stateho al is not due to a revolted dependency under the danger of its being subjugated by the parent state is entirely passed away.

This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. In 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 pravisions for sustaining its pends 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 "has become an independent ' It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commaissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico abandoned the 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 last Decem-

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the

Recognizing a State.

The same requirement must cortainly 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 band the appetite-gradually growing weaker influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which tora important factors where the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are seamlary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the first battle made a decided improve- real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond per adventure. Nor from the standpoint of experience do I think it would be wise or prudent

for this government to recognize, at the

able the United States to Intervene and parify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations towards 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 baving as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be premptly and readily recognized. and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remains two alternative forms of intervention to end the war: Either as an impartial nation by imposing a national compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of 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 note 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 be-

tween the United States and Spain and

unstained by the blood of American cit-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 as to enforce a truce as to guide 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, 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 especially our duty, for it is right at our

Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indefinitely 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 protec-Third, the right to intervene may be

justified by the very serious injury to 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 for the present 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 an island 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 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 to repress altogether and the irritating questions and the 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 semiwer footing with a nation with which

The Maine Disister.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed our 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 barbor of Hayana during the night of Feb. 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and ifty-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 conciusion 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

temains 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 Cula that is intolerable. That andition 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

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the twenty-sixth ult., contained the statement that the Spanish ministerfor foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest ioner and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply of the thirtyfirst ult, also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which can aris in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the

tenth 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. Grant on Intervention. President Grant, in 1875, after dis- and \$1 00.

cussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said: "lu such event, I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assame the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider present time, the independence of the the only remaining measures possible, socahed Cuban republic. Such recogmediation and intervention. Owing. | death. nition is not necessary in order to enperhaps, to the large expanse of water

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion, and one half cent for each subse-

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Obstuaries charged for at the rate of one cent a word, when they exceed 100 words.

Marriage notices inserted tree. G. M. HARMAN, Editor and Publisher.

separating the mand from the pentil sula, 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 purposes COLUMBIA, S. C., 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 indication 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 nited States and of other nations. 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 im-

mediate 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 entinet in Cuba for all purpose 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 obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and dis-

Spain Was Warned.

In my annual mes-age to congress last December, speaking of this ques-

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensible condition of a righteons peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the warfare 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 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 offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations. moved neither by passion nor selfishness, 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 shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligation to ourselves, to civilization and 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 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

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.

Asks Power to Act.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of postilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cube and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. ensuring peace and tranquility 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 starying people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an anpropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens

THE ISSUE IS NOW WITH CON-GRESS. IT IS A SOLEMN RESPON-SIBILITY. I HAVE EXHAUSTED EVERY EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE INTOLERABLE CONDITION OF AF-FAIRS 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 contem-

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

R:markable Rescue.

plated action.

Mrs. Michael Cortin, Plainfield, Ill, makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption: she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bettles of this Great D'scovery at J. E Kanfmann's Drug Store Large bottles 50 cents

A Bamberg jury has convicted Zissett, white, for the murder of Wilson. also white. He was not recommended to the mercy of the court, and will, therefore, receive the sentucee of