

THE CUBAN MESSAGE.

President McKinley Declares in Favor of Armed Intervention,

BUT IS OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION

He Asks, However, That the President Be Given Absolute Power—He Discusses the Horrors of Weyler's Concentration Order and Refers Briefly to the Maine Horror.

Washington, April 12.—President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban question, which was transmitted yesterday, reviews at length the revolution which has raged on that island for more than three years past, which is "but a successor of similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba during nearly half a century," and declares the latest outbreak "a struggle unequalled in the history of the island," which has "subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to 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 the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

The message then proceeds in substance as follows: "A once prosperous community has been reduced to comparative want and its people have perished by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. 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 begot a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature."

After referring to the futile efforts of his predecessor to bring peace in Cuba he dwells at length on the order of concentration of General Weyler, of which he says:

"By the time the present administration took office a year ago the agricultural population, to the estimated number of 200,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. 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, 1897, according to conservative estimates from Spanish official sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per cent of the total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general death, could give no aid."

Illusory "Zones of Cultivation."

"The 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 unfortunate, 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 predicted end. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave."

Referring to the assassination of Premier Canovas and the accession to power in Spain of a more liberal party, the message deals with the pledges of autonomy of the Sagasta cabinet and then discusses the work of the charitable people in this country in relieving the distressed reconcentrados, which has resulted in saving thousands of lives. The president declares further that "the war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or military extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable."

"Realizing this," he declares, "it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president."

The reply of the Spanish government to the above was to the effect that they would accept at once a suspension of hostilities if applied for by the insurgents. Then the efforts of General Woodford in the interest of peace are recounted, and then the president, after arguing at length against either the recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and citing numerous precedents in support of his position, continues:

"There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of one party or the other."

Reasons for Intervention.

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

"First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business."

It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to the end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection."

"Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island."

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

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurried to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation."

The Destruction of the Maine.

"The naval court of inquiry which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed."

"In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there."

"Further referring to this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 16th 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 made no reply."

"He then quote from the messages of Presidents Grant and Cleveland and from his own message of December last opposing recognition of the Cuban insurgents, declaring they have not yet demonstrated their ability to hold a stable government, and proceeds:

Spain Cannot Subdue the Cubans.

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

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

The Issue is now with the congress.

"It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, Pa.

We are now receiving daily a large stock of new Spring Goods, and there is more yet to come, our buyer being now in the Eastern markets purchasing goods for the Spring and Summer. It will be a stock of goods extraordinary, and we would ask that but a visit be made to inspect them.

There will be some very important announcements in this space next week. You will profit by watching.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and hand-made. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, Penna.

How Do They Make Them? ...How do they make them for the price? asked one of our customers—a good judge of clothing—after he had examined our assortment of men's \$10.00 Dress Suits. He saw two times Ten Dollars worth in them. So will you once you see them. They are undoubtedly the greatest values we have ever shown and are positively not equaled by any concern in Centre county. It costs nothing to see them, while a visit will be sure to save you money.

FAUBLES, Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your

Fishing Tackle

G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Union STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa. Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

"UNION FINISH."—the top notch in Laundry Art, High Gloss or Domestic. Collars and Cuffs laundered with Smooth Ivory-like Edges. Give us a trial and be convinced. Lace Curtains a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAUL MURRAY, Agent for Centre Hall.

THE CENTRE REPORTER. SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 14

Ironical Its.

If a man does you an ill turn he will never forgive you for it.

If a man re-leases a piece of property he takes a fresh grip on it.

If people didn't have hobbies the world would soon cease to revolve.

If a man is able to keep his mouth shut he will never have to eat any crow.

If a man once uses porous plasters he is apt to become much attached to them.

If it is necessary to write to any one you don't care 2 cents for use a postal card.

If you want to know the defects of a railway consult the man who travels on a pass.

If Hope assumes the guise of an Easter bonnet it springs eternal in the female breast.

If you would know what the wild waves are saying study the handkerchief flirtation code.

If the sun had nothing to do but shine on the truly good it wouldn't have to get up so early.

If two souls find they have but a single thought it is useless to waste any time contemplating matrimony.

If people wouldn't bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone there would be fewer dental parlors.

If a man marries a woman because she has more sense than he has, he is never allowed to lose sight of the fact.

If you ask a girl to name the prettiest of her sex present at a social gathering she will invariably look embarrassed.

If a young man is convinced that he will never amount to anything in the world it doesn't matter how soon he begins to part his hair in the middle and smoke cigarettes.

Shot in the Leg.

Tuesday afternoon Harry Hockenberry, son of William Hockenberry, of Nigh Bank, was sitting on a chair examining a 38-calibre revolver, when it accidentally went off, the ball entering his leg just above the knee and coming out about ten inches below the knee, making an ugly and painful wound.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS FULL OF FURNITURE.....

.....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades—a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained undecreeded for a space of five years and upwards:

Acre.	Perches.	Warranted.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50			Unknown	Unknown	\$ 28 12
50			Wester	Unknown	28 12 890
50			Wm Fishburn	Unknown	28 12 177
100			J D Shugert	Unknown	27 62 153
100			Christian Dale	Unknown	76 24 73
45			Jacob Leathers	Unknown	87 92 15
50			Jonathan Walker	Unknown	61 52 14
163			J A Beaver, trustee	Unknown	141 53 100
121			Unknown	Unknown	56 27 100
181			Curtin	Unknown	19 84 30
31			Godfrey, Martha	Unknown	73 55 35
31			Hepburn, Wm	Unknown	14 91 48
Unknown			Haines	Unknown	24 00 101
75			Unknown	Unknown	27 24 75
106			Unknown	Unknown	23 15 15
Unknown			D Hensel	Unknown	16 84 128
125			Unknown	Unknown	16 84 100
15			Unknown	Unknown	6 52 112
38			Castons, Thomas	Unknown	7 88 76
48			Beck, Daniel	Unknown	59 28 216
25			Shearer, Isaac	Unknown	27 45 250
150			Irwin, Wilson	Unknown	8 13 100
150			Irwin, John	Unknown	41 75 588
125			Grayson, J S	Unknown	23 28 190
107			Brown, Samuel	Unknown	115 96 150
415			Godfrey, Martha	Unknown	86 42 117
150			Smith, Robert	Unknown	84 60 159
80			Gorrell, Wm	Unknown	16 82 433
209			Irwin, Robert	Unknown	40 27 22
185			Jackson, Jeremiah	Unknown	89 70 250
200			Krouse, Daniel	Unknown	41 03
150			Lyle, Peter	Unknown	14 75
68			J A D Gonsalus	Unknown	137 52
58			McAlmont	Unknown	68 76
6			Unknown	Unknown	14 75
130			Lamb, David	Unknown	32 87
85			Shugert, J D	Unknown	8 82
75			Toner, Thomas	Unknown	21 60
100			Unknown	Unknown	20 20
44			Cooper, Wm	Unknown	18 12
100			Cook, Wm	Unknown	47 81
400			Unknown	Unknown	32 37
46			Brady, Wm F	Unknown	35 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	20 18
46			Unknown	Unknown	149 84
Unknown			Long, A B	Unknown	117 72
6			Unknown	Unknown	34 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	12 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	14 64
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	125 13
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	203 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	207 07
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	41 37
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	83 06
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	6 27
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	27 87
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	453 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	240 72
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	185 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	74 78
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	68 76
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	65 16
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	69 72
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	16 62
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	205 93
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	31 62
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	25 62
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	32 82
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	114 01
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	260 80
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	661 12
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	25 62
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	84 71
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	62 40
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	64 25
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	105 10
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	6 27
Unknown			Unknown	Unknown	99 12

Attest: N. E. ROBB, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa. April 14th, 1898.