M'KINLEY ON CUBA.

The President's Message to Congress on the Subject.

to Act - Discusses the Horrors of and. Weyler's Concentration Order and Refers Briefly to the Maine Horror.

Washington, April 12 .- President Mc-Kinley's message to congress on the Cuban question, which was transmitted yesterday, reviews at length the revolution which has waged 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 unequaled in the history of the island," which has "subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality 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 sym-

The message then proceeds in sub-

pathies of our people.'

"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 beget 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 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, 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 dearth,

could give no aid. Illusory "Zones of Cuitivation." "The so called 'zones of cultivation." established within the immediate area of effective miliary control about the cities and fortified camps, proved iilusory 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 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 char-Itable 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 imprac-

"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 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 the 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 sum-

marized 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 as a Christian, peace loving people will answer to say this is all in another be realized. If it falls it will be only unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no 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 afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal

"Third-The right to intervene may be FAVORS ARMED INTERVENTION, justified by the very serious injury to the ommerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction But Asks That He Be Given Full Power of property and devastation of the isi-

"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 ves sels 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 dis order 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 destruc-tion of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the na-

The Destruction of the Maine.

"The naval court of inquiry which is is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government was unanimous in its conclusion that 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 10th inst, as fol-

"'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 las: 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 en dured is the enforced padification 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

"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

"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 another justification for our contemplated action."

A SKAGUAY AVALANCHE.

which no government there can or will It Destroys the Chilkoot Pass and Engulfs Many Gold Seekers.

SIXTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

In the List of Known Dead Are Two Women Who Were Going in Search of the Yellow Metal-Five Thousand People Digging For Dead Bodies.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.-Advices just received from Skaguay, Alaska, dated April 3, say: At about noon today on the Chilkoot trail many persons met death and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide. Sixty-nine dead bodies have thus far been recovered and the names of 150 missing have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these had succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed.

The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Shep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The telephone wires at this point were carried away by the slide. The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence, and where it lay is now a mountain of snow and ice, under which are many bodies.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed who they were or where they came from. Many a poor fellow lies buried where no human aid can reach him, and his remains must rest until the summer rain melts the tons of snow and ice under which he lies. Upon the crowded trail no record was kept of the living mass of humanity braving hardships and facing death itself in the mad rush for gold. In the procession that daily passed were people from all parts

of the world, unknown to one another The work of rescue has continued night and day ever since last Saturday being gradually more systematized and consequently meeting with better results. Thus far work has been confined to the outskirts of the slide, in the hop of rescuing those who are injured, bu not yet dead. The main body of th avalanche, which is estimated to be 5 feet deep and 150 yards long, has no yet been touched. If there are any bodies underneath they can not be res cued in time to save life. Four men were taken out alive after they had been buried 19 hours. In many instances the bodies of the dead are not bruised in the slightest, and appear as natural as life, indicating that they were suffocated in the snow. Many unclaimed bodies were buried near the scene of the disaster.

It is estimated that 10,000 tons of outfits are buried under the snow and ice. There were several smaller slides be fore the death dealing avalanche start-

Dr. Swallow Accepts.

Harrisburg, April 13.-Rev. Dr. Silas notification committee of the Honest Government party accepting its nomination for governor. The doctor says he would prefer that somebody else should be the candidate, but he is assured on every side that the events that have preceded and led up to his nomination make it impossible for another to do the work required of him He accepts the nomination unpledged and claims to have no friends to re ward nor foes to punish, except as they are the friends or foes of the state.

Two Philadelphia Boys Suffocated. Philadelphia, April 13 .- Flames which are of mysterious origin broke out at an early hour in the morning in the residence of George Dugan, No. 903 South Thirteenth street, almost completely destroying the dwelling and reulting in the deaths of two children and the serious injury of a third. The victims are George Dugan, aged 9 years, and Richard Barry, aged 8, a cousin of young Dugan, both of whom were suffocated. Helen Dugan, 15 years old, is at the hospital suffering from terrible burns received while trying to 8.

Lady Yarde-Buller Insane. Oakland, Cal., April 13 .- Lady Yarde-Buller has been arrested on a charge of insanity and given a ride in the patro wagon before her indentity was known. She was found wandering around aimlessly. Physicians will examine into her mental condition. She is about to come into possession of a million dollars from the estate of her father, the late General Kirkham.

Children Ate Potson Roots. Bridgeton, N. J. , April 13 .- Five girls, the children of Frank Mead, John Fern and John Surran, poisoned by eating roots of the wild sweet potato plant, which grows in abundance in the woods near their home, at Riverside, are in a serious condition, and there is little hope that they will recover.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition. Hawarden, April 13 .- The bulletin issued last evening as to Mr. Gladstone's condition says: "Mr. Gladstone is rather better after a somewhat restless night and morning." Mrs. Gladstone is suffering from an attack of influenza.

General Grosvenor Renominated. Athens, O., April 13 .- Hon. C. H. Grosvenor was renominated yesterday for the sixth time by the Eleventh congressional district. The convention endorsed the policy of President McKinley on the Cuban question.

Switzerland Bars Our Fruit. Berne, April 13.-The government has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits. This action was taken owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale in the fruit imported re-

Pittsburg Miners' Strike Averted. Pittsburg. April 13 .- The threatened age troubles in the Pittsburg coal district are about settled. The operators met yesterday and ratified the scale as adopted by the committee.

"How Did She Burn Her Face"

That Was What People Asked About Our Daughter

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Smooth, Soft, White Skin Now.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass: "Gentlemen: Our little daughter is now four years old. When she was about three months old, she had eruptions on her face which were very disagreeable, and itched so much, especially at night, that it made her trouble a great deal worse. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night and it was necessary to watch her during the day. She would scratch herself whenever she had the chance, until her clothes

Would Be Covered with Blood. We had a great many doctors to see her, out they did not help her in the least. It was a terrible task to care for her. When we took her away from home, people would ask, 'How did that child burn her face?' She was completely covered with scabs for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Barsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and her face is as

Smooth and White and Soft as that of any child. I believe Hond's Sarsaparilla to be the best family medicine that can be obtained. I take it myself for headache and that tired feeling, and I have found nothing to equal it. One peculiarity about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is pleasant to take and it is no trouble to induce children to take it. The doctors pronounced my little girl's disease to be eczema, or salt rheum." MRS. WILBUR WELLS, Warren, Connecticut. N. B. Do not be induced to buy any

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