

President McKinley's Real Cuban Policy.

Sweeping Plans on Foot for Strengthening the Strategic Outposts of the Nation—Cuba and Hawaii Both to Be Brought Into the American Union.

If the following letter from Washington to the Chicago Times-Herald, President McKinley's western organ, is not a semi-official announcement of policy, it is at least a strong indication that the Times-Herald, a conservative paper, whose owner, Mr. Kohlsaat, enjoys the president's entire confidence, prints it in a most conspicuous position, with triple leads, ought, one would think, to possess a certain significance.

"Cuba is to be a dependency of the United States. It is to be acquired, peacefully if possible, during the McKinley administration. This is the real significance of the Cuban message. Apparently the only purpose was to call the attention of congress to the unfortunate situation of our subjects in the island and secure appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the president, for providing them with food and medicine. But this is the nominal purpose of the message. Behind it lies an intention which, executed, will change to a most momentous decree the traditional policy of this government. It is a determination to annex both Hawaii and Cuba, to strengthen our strategic outposts, to go out to the very frontiers of our jurisdiction, our commerce, our empire.

"The policy has not yet been disclosed. It will not be disclosed till the auspicious moment arrives. That it now exists may even be denied. But the events of the coming six months will amply justify the statements made in this dispatch. Our eyes are turned toward Cuba, both from motives of duty and self-interest, and from the thing can divert them and postpone the inevitable separation of the island from Spain and its falling within the jurisdiction of the United States. That is a speech which, if made, would be a declaration of war against the government. If Spain is to save Cuba for herself she must move promptly and effectively.

STUDYING THE PROBLEM.

"For more than a year President McKinley has been a close student of the Cuban question. The Cuban plank in the St. Louis platform was adopted with his knowledge and consent. His sympathies have naturally been with the Cuban struggle for liberty. The sympathies of an individual and the duty of a conscientious ruler are far apart. They may inspire action, but they do not restrain it. Limits of conservatism. But in this case it is a conviction as to where his duty lies that impels the president to the adoption of the general policy outlined here. The McKinley administration is a study in the fact that Spain has ruled Cuba only with the sword, that she rules now only with the sword, and that even if the present insurrection is suppressed, the military power, constantly employed, will serve to keep the island in subjection. An empire that can rule a colony only by force does not deserve to keep it and cannot keep it. The world is not to be grown those despotic systems in which a colony may be perpetually ground under the iron heel of military power.

"With these things in mind, and remembering also that this nation has more than a century of experience in the world that if Cuba be lost to Spain the island must fall under the jurisdiction of any other power than the United States, the president has endeavored to suppress the insurrection and maintain order. He has become convinced that it is only a question of time when Spain's financial troubles or the absolutely intolerable condition of affairs in the island will make it impossible for the island longer to remain under a foreign yoke. In other words, if it is the manifest destiny of Cuba to escape from the jurisdiction of Spain—if the fates and impulses of a people are stronger than the desires and the powers of governments and dynasties—why should not the same destiny before ruin engulf the whole island, and in time to have a part of impending loss of life and suffering?

"That the United States has a peculiar duty and a peculiar interest in the solution of the Cuban problem, the president is well satisfied. The world has grown beyond that state of society in which the theory was no man had responsibility for his neighbor. It has grown beyond these relations between nations in which the strong power no longer concerns itself for the weak one near by. The United States has asserted and is prepared to maintain the Monroe doctrine, not that it is a doctrine nothing more nor less than a declaration that the magnitude, might, position and interest of our nation in the western world make it the standard reference of all questions pertaining to redistribution of territory affecting the balance of power in the Americas. In other words, we assert our influence in the region which we assert our influence in; but our right and our duty is law. The United States, by asserting the Monroe doctrine, by getting itself up as the great commanding power of the western world, has assumed a general responsibility as to Cuba; it has assumed a special responsibility by its off-repeated notice to the world that that island naturally belongs to the republic and that it can never be permitted to fall into the hands of another nation.

"Our right and duty in Cuba, therefore, are analogous to the relations of the great powers of Europe to Greece, to Armenia, to the Balkan states. The balance of power rests upon the hands, and the assert it for self-preservation and for the maintenance of peace. But they also accept a responsibility which impels them to avert misadventure, to correct bad government, to restrain tyranny, to promote commerce, to improve the condition of people. Such is our responsibility for Cuba.

THE POINT OF TOLERANCE.

"These are elementary principles, even if they are not generally understood. The only question which arises under them as to Cuba is to whether or not the point of tolerance has been passed. Spain has no right to destroy

Cuba because she cannot rule it. Has the work of destruction gone on long enough? Has the time come for the United States to step in, with the majesty of its powers, and to demand, as the liberator of the western world, that there be a new dispensation which shall restore order, preserve property, protect life, save non-combatants from terrible sufferings, reestablish commerce and institute a juster and more effective government? President McKinley has concluded that moment is almost if not quite here, just as General Grant reached the same conclusion during the '60s years' war nearly a quarter of a century ago.

"The great policy which has been framed by this administration is not one of selfishness. It is not a policy of greed or acquisitiveness. No initiative looking to the enlargement of our national domain is found in our government in the case of Hawaii or of Cuba. In both instances the movement is from without, is in the condition, necessities and the manifest destiny of the islands themselves.

"Though it is certain that Hawaii and probably Cuba will be under the control of the United States before Mr. McKinley's four years' term has passed, it can never be said that this country went forth to conquer or to gain. It will be said, rather, that a great Christian nation forbore, in the name of humanity, order, security, the progress of civilization, demanded its intervention. Natural causes, lying deep in the blood of peoples, in their aspirations, in their geographical position, lead these two hands to the sheltering wing of a great republic. History will write that greed had no part in it.

THE RELIEF PLAN.

"Considered in the light of diplomatic precedent, the determination to send relief to suffering Americans in Cuba is a most unusual procedure. It is in some measure justified by the condition of about 200 real Americans and three or four naturalized American citizens, who have been driven into the cities and towns by General Weyler's brutal order. Praiseworthy as is the plan to feed, clothe and succor subjects of the United States who are suffering the rigors of war in a foreign country, it is well understood this move would never have been made for itself alone. A simple request to the Spanish government, in that these Americans be relieved would have been made with prompt and effective action—because Spain loves Americans, but because she is eager to do everything which her government asks her to do in the hope of averting the inevitable intervention. But there is something else to be considered affording relief to unfortunate Americans in the walled cities of Cuba.

"The diplomatic in Washington is surprised that Spain has consented to this plan of relief. Spain has consented, but it was only making a virtue of necessity. She did not dare refuse, for she knew full well that refusal would have been quickly followed by dispatch of ships of war bearing the needed supplies. Spain consented, not only because she is a nation of honor, but because she is a nation of honor, like the statesmen of Spain, like the diplomats of other nations, understood very well that this move is but a prelude to more vigorous action later on. It is in the first place a blow to Spanish pride, for she knew full well that she is prepared for a great fall. It is well to place, sure to show to the world the condition of affairs prevailing in Cuba.

"When Spain consents to the administration of relief by the American government as a government, and not through the agency of the Red Cross or some other society, she officially confesses her own failure for there is no stronger axiom among modern nations than that non-combatants are driven from their homes by a government for military purposes the government is responsible for their maintenance and well-being. If Spain has fallen so low she cannot care for the people driven by her own edict from their homes, the world will conclude that it is high time her reign were brought to an end. No better condition precedent to intervention by the United States could be desired than the state of affairs which this United States relief expedition is expected to disclose. It is the belief of members of the ad-

ONE POPULIST WHO KNEW THE GAME

New Congressman Surprises His Experienced Colleagues at Poker.

MUCH GAMBLING AT THE CAPITAL. Wonderful Stories of After the War. Pastime Still Kept Up—Senator Wolcott's Clever Play Against a Tableful of Shavers Who Slipped Up on One Calculation.

Washington Letter, Philadelphia Press.

The recent junket of the house and senate to New York to witness the grand monument ceremonies has been prolific of several good stories. The trip was a genuine revelation of more than one of the congressional habits, and there are men in the lower house who had never been farther east than Washington. One of these gentlemen was a Populist who is occupying his seat in the house for the first time. He was not included in the company, but he secured transportation and went over to New York on the train that carried the congressional party.

The idea of going to New York was a pretty big one to him, and several days before the time set for the journey he consulted with a friend—a newspaper correspondent—as to what preparations he should make. He was advised in the first place to get a new suit of clothes as those which he wore every day in the house might be all right outside of New York, but when he visited that city he ought to appear like a statesman.

He took the advice, and ordered a brand new suit of broad-brim, which was cut on the approved Prince Albert style, and purchased a silk hat of the latest block. As the train was being made up Mr. Populist met his newspaper friend, and he was told to get into the breast of his new coat, he puffed out his chest in the most approved statesmanlike manner, and inquired: "Well, what do you think of me?" "Oh, you are learning," responded the newspaper man.

Very much pleased with himself, the Populist boarded the train and found himself well taken care of. He was introduced to several of those who were every day in the house might be all right outside of New York, but when he visited that city he ought to appear like a statesman.

ROUND SHOULDERS. Helpful Exercises Which Strengthen and Straighten Them.

Better than the boards on which old-fashioned mothers were inclined to straighten their daughters' backs, and better even than the constant "Hold yourself straight, Mary," with which others have sought to correct faults of carriage, are the two following simple exercises:

The first one is said to be effective, not only in straightening shoulders, but also in reducing the waist measure, a consummation generally devoutly wished. To take it, assume the perpendicular position with the heels together, forming an angle of forty-five degrees, raise the body slowly on the toes, at the same time lifting the arms straight from the sides until they meet above the head. Lower them until they are extended out to a straight line with the shoulders, then make the finger tips meet or as nearly meet as possible, the arms being extended toward the back. Descend slowly to a level.

For a second exercise take the same original position. Then drop the arms lifelessly by the side, inflating and raising the chest to the full capacity muscularly, keeping the chin well drawn in and the crown of the head feeling as if attached to a string suspended to the ceiling above. Slowly rise upon the balls of both feet to the greatest possible height, thereby exercising all the muscles of the legs and body, and drop once more into the standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this same exercise, first on one foot and then on the other.

It is wonderful what a straightening-out power it has upon round shoulders and crooked backs. A man surprised to note how soon the lungs begin to show the effect of such expansive development. The exercise is best taken in the open air, but even as an indoor exercise it is one of the best for strengthening the muscles, straightening the shoulders and expanding the lungs.

WARRANTED.

Brown—"Ever tried any of these cures for the tobacco habit?" Jones—"Yes; here are some cigars my wife bought me."

IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT.

If I should die tonight, My friends would weep upon my quiet face Before they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death had left it almost fair.

And, laying snow-white flowers against my hair, Would smooth it down with fearful tenderness, And fold my hands with lingering caress, Poor hands, so empty and so cold tonight.

If I should die tonight, My friends would call to mind, with loving thought, And kindly deed the icy hands had wrought; Some gentle word the frozen lips had said; Errands on which the willing feet had sped;

If I should die tonight, Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me. Recalling other days remorsefully; The eyes that child me, with averted glance, Would look upon me as of yore parchance And soften in the old familiar way; For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay? So I might rest, forgiven of all, tonight.

Oh, friends, I pray tonight, Keep your kisses for my dead, cold brow; The way is lonely, let me feel them now; Think gently of me; I am travel-worn; My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn; Forgive, oh, hearts estranged, forgive, I plead! When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need; The tenderness for which I long tonight.

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Plans for Solving Big Social Problems.

Agricultural Life to Be Made More Attractive to the Masses So as to Wean Them from the Cities.

From the Times-Herald.

An Ohio capitalist, philanthropist and author is about to throw open to the public a magnificent park in the heart of Ohio and also to try, on the remainder of his estate, an interesting experiment which may be classed as "diversified intensive farming."

This man is John Bryan. On the title page of the unique book of "Fables and Essays," which he issued two years since, he calls himself "John Bryan of Ohio." He was in business in Cincinnati, and from it, crossing the park, is a natural avenue on a spine or ridge 100 feet high to the river. This avenue is a quarter of a mile long, and rejoices in the name of the "Devil's Backbone." At its end, directly over the river bank, there is a sharp curve in the cliff, forming a natural amphitheater, and before it, on the river shore, a sandy arena which will be a capital place for all athletic sports and contests.

The park slopes away from the mansion house, and is crossed by tiers of rock over which fall in miniature cascades the water which gushes from the rock walls and numerous stone basins on the farm. There are nineteen of these clear springs on the farm, and the channels are green with water cross all the year round. The lower part of the park is made up of a number of picturesque glens, one after the other. These glens in such names as "Happy Valley," "Peaceful Valley," "Sleepy Hollow," and "The Glen of Easy Wooing." Along the river are a number of large, isolated rocks, which have been given names suggested by their position or contour. Many of these are tall trees and shrubs. Of them the most beautiful are "The Giant's Shelter," "The Twins," "The Contented Sisters" and "The Lunch Tables."

AN UNIQUE EVENT.

The opening of this park to the public is in itself a great sociologic event. The amphitheater is to be provided with seats, there will be shelter, bath and boat houses, swings, tennis courts and a bicycle track. Visitors, campers, picnickers, Sunday schools, conventions, literary societies, and many other respectable gatherings, will be welcomed to Riverside Farm. Mr. Bryan expects to entertain many guests at the mansion house, and, as there will be theatrical, literary and artistic people, he expects to have addresses, lectures, entertainments during the summer, which will make the farm the liveliest place in the neighborhood.

So much for the altruistic spirit of Mr. Bryan. He will be a most endeavor to interest not only intelligent men but intelligent women in the farming.

Any reader of Mr. Bryan's book, and those who know him as a member and a patron of the National Council of Women, will remember his radical ideas on the subjects of woman's ability to care for herself, the sacredness of maternity and the education of women. It was one of the few men asked to address the late mother's congress in Washington, and that is peculiar because he is a bachelor. He believes that much of the female energy in the world is misdirected and he is going to give women a better chance at Riverside Farm to do some work if they will. He has declared that there shall be no sex discrimination there, and he means what he says. Riverside Farm will be carried on in departments, and Mr. Bryan wishes to place each department in charge of an intelligent man or woman who will undertake the work as a specialty, devote time and energy to it and endeavor to teach according to the knowledge which will make them independent. The departments mapped out by Mr. Bryan are: Farming proper, dairy department, bee culture, poultry raising, cattle and swine department, a carpenter, wagon and blacking, cooking, gardening, a stone quarry, a lime kiln, the taking of sand and gravel, the taking of clay and marl for building purposes, a vineyard.

THE PROFITS.

Others will be added from time to time. The head of the department is to have the profits, paying Mr. Bryan a per cent. on the amount invested in the department for his labor or his.

The human material for the experiment was, according to the original plan, to have been gathered from the best of the country, and to be modified, and now applications are coming in from intelligent and college-bred people all over the country. Several departments are in operation and doing well.

TO CHECK URBAN GROWTH.

Something must be done to counteract the tendency to crowd into cities, and the consequent results of the fearful congestion. To the mind of this man, civilization has become self-defeating and has reached its maximum of evolution, resulting in a fearful wave of pessimism which threatens society.

As progress must go on, Mr. Bryan believes that a regeneration will come next unless something is done to counteract the tendency of men and women to rush to the large cities. He thinks that sanitary and economic improvements will retard retrogression, but not prevent it. After long study the mind of the man was made up to the belief that the only solution of the problem was in turning the attention of the people to the basis of all wealth, agricultural pursuits, its healthfulness and simplicity, and to endeavor to create a contentment which should somewhat counteract the tendency of men and women to crowd into the large cities.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Strabismus, or "cross eyes," are now rarely and almost painlessly corrected. The desired result may be obtained by the wearing of proper spectacles in early youth, and the evil is not then corrected an operation later on will be necessary. The removal of a "cataract" from the eye is one of the most delicate operations performed by the oculist. A cataract is formed by the lens of the eye becoming opaque, so as to appear grayish white, when it shuts out the light from the optic nerve. The oculist of today cuts into the ball of the eye and removes the darkened lens, and the oculist of the past used artificial lenses that made good the sight. The demand for glass eyes is increasing as the character and quality of the eyes improve. Unhealthy eyes are not removed in part, leaving enough of the muscle to rotate the glass shell that is placed over them. Where the work is properly done the possessor of the glass eye can move it about with all the naturalness of a real eye, and in many cases it is very difficult to tell the manufactured article from the genuine.

Now comes J. Lawrence-Hamilton, M. D., of Brighton, England, with formulae formulated, scientific facts to prove that baked bread often fall to be heated in baking to the point at which the bacteria in the doughy interior are killed, with the result that our bread may be full of disease germs. It was shown in the Lancet last September that typhoid fever spread in the army in India by half-baked scones made with impure water. The interior of a loaf is often heated above its degree, which is insufficient to kill various microbes. It is accordingly unsuited for dyspeptics. Two curious facts were brought out by Mr. Lawrence-Hamilton's experiments. He finds that while the loaf as a whole is cooling the interior may have a rise in degrees in temperature, the heat of the exterior being absorbed by the interior. Cooking is, therefore, it is declared, "continued and completed" during cooling. The word "toast," it is declared, is wholly English and has no equivalent in other languages.

Only Natural.

Tenant—"Say, who's the man in the flat below mine?" "He's always pounding on the door under our feet." Landlord—"Oh, he does that in his business." Tenant—"What's his business?" Landlord—"He's a manufacturer of ceiling whacks."—New York Press.

nat for a number of years, but is better known as the inventor of a number of electrical appliances. During the past three years he resided in New York, and while there he published his book and worked out the details of his experiments, which are of interest to the world because of their novel methods of dealing with problems of sociologic and agricultural importance.

Mr. Bryan's book indicates strongly the character of its author. He states in its preface that it was written for his own relief. It is dedicated to Liberty and Justice. The field of the book's writing is a unique one, and Robert G. Ingersoll says that the fables in John Bryan's book are as good as those of old Aesop. They are certainly calculated to breed some good thought, and their quaint wisdom has attracted all kinds of criticism from the reviewers. After reading the book there is expected from the writer something original in the way of philanthropic effort.

As soon as he had brought out his book Mr. Bryan gave himself to the study of the sociologic conditions in New York, Boston and the other large eastern cities. He became filled with despair at the existing state of civilization, and he began to seek for a solution to the awful problem presented.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The house, known as the Mansion House, is the home of Mr. John Bryan, and near it are numerous sheds, barns, cribs and other farm buildings. It is a dwelling of the style so often seen on large southern plantations, and has hospitable piazzas and many windows. It is handsomely furnished, and at the end of the main hall is the library, an office where the business of the farm is attended to and the author-farmer sees his guests. In front of the house is a driveway, and from it, crossing the park, is a natural avenue on a spine or ridge 100 feet high to the river. This avenue is a quarter of a mile long, and rejoices in the name of the "Devil's Backbone." At its end, directly over the river bank, there is a sharp curve in the cliff, forming a natural amphitheater, and before it, on the river shore, a sandy arena which will be a capital place for all athletic sports and contests.

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THE MANSION HOUSE.

The house, known as the Mansion House, is the home of Mr. John Bryan, and near it are numerous sheds, barns, cribs and other farm buildings. It is a dwelling of the style so often seen on large southern plantations, and has hospitable piazzas and many windows. It is handsomely furnished, and at the end of the main hall is the library, an office where the business of the farm is attended to and the author-farmer sees his guests. In front of the house is a driveway, and from it, crossing the park, is a natural avenue on a spine or ridge 100 feet high to the river. This avenue is a quarter of a mile long, and rejoices in the name of the "Devil's Backbone." At its end, directly over the river bank, there is a sharp curve in the cliff, forming a natural amphitheater, and before it, on the river shore, a sandy arena which will be a capital place for all athletic sports and contests.

The park slopes away from the mansion house, and is crossed by tiers of rock over which fall in miniature cascades the water which gushes from the rock walls and numerous stone basins on the farm. There are nineteen of these clear springs on the farm, and the channels are green with water cross all the year round. The lower part of the park is made up of a number of picturesque glens, one after the other. These glens in such names as "Happy Valley," "Peaceful Valley," "Sleepy Hollow," and "The Glen of Easy Wooing." Along the river are a number of large, isolated rocks, which have been given names suggested by their position or contour. Many of these are tall trees and shrubs. Of them the most beautiful are "The Giant's Shelter," "The Twins," "The Contented Sisters" and "The Lunch Tables."

AN UNIQUE EVENT.

The opening of this park to the public is in itself a great sociologic event. The amphitheater is to be provided with seats, there will be shelter, bath and boat houses, swings, tennis courts and a bicycle track. Visitors, campers, picnickers, Sunday schools, conventions, literary societies, and many other respectable gatherings, will be welcomed to Riverside Farm. Mr. Bryan expects to entertain many guests at the mansion house, and, as there will be theatrical, literary and artistic people, he expects to have addresses, lectures, entertainments during the summer, which will make the farm the liveliest place in the neighborhood.

TO CHECK URBAN GROWTH.

Something must be done to counteract the tendency to crowd into cities, and the consequent results of the fearful congestion. To the mind of this man, civilization has become self-defeating and has reached its maximum of evolution, resulting in a fearful wave of pessimism which threatens society.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Strabismus, or "cross eyes," are now rarely and almost painlessly corrected. The desired result may be obtained by the wearing of proper spectacles in early youth, and the evil is not then corrected an operation later on will be necessary. The removal of a "cataract" from the eye is one of the most delicate operations performed by the oculist. A cataract is formed by the lens of the eye becoming opaque, so as to appear grayish white, when it shuts out the light from the optic nerve. The oculist of today cuts into the ball of the eye and removes the darkened lens, and the oculist of the past used artificial lenses that made good the sight. The demand for glass eyes is increasing as the character and quality of the eyes improve. Unhealthy eyes are not removed in part, leaving enough of the muscle to rotate the glass shell that is placed over them. Where the work is properly done the possessor of the glass eye can move it about with all the naturalness of a real eye, and in many cases it is very difficult to tell the manufactured article from the genuine.

Now comes J. Lawrence-Hamilton, M. D., of Brighton, England, with formulae formulated, scientific facts to prove that baked bread often fall to be heated in baking to the point at which the bacteria in the doughy interior are killed, with the result that our bread may be full of disease germs. It was shown in the Lancet last September that typhoid fever spread in the army in India by half-baked scones made with impure water. The interior of a loaf is often heated above its degree, which is insufficient to kill various microbes. It is accordingly unsuited for dyspeptics. Two curious facts were brought out by Mr. Lawrence-Hamilton's experiments. He finds that while the loaf as a whole is cooling the interior may have a rise in degrees in temperature, the heat of the exterior being absorbed by the interior. Cooking is, therefore, it is declared, "continued and completed" during cooling. The word "toast," it is declared, is wholly English and has no equivalent in other languages.

Only Natural.

Tenant—"Say, who's the man in the flat below mine?" "He's always pounding on the door under our feet." Landlord—"Oh, he does that in his business." Tenant—"What's his business?" Landlord—"He's a manufacturer of ceiling whacks."—New York Press