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Evening Herald

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898.

The Maine is a ghost that will not down in Spain's present and future history.

The United States has issued its ultimatum. It is that Cuba shall be free. There is no other road leading to peace, so far as this country is concerned.

Quite a number of Shenandoah patriots would rather be soldiers than sailors at this time—probably for the reason that no trees grow in mid-ocean.

It is an every day occurrence to hear the remark that the HERALD is the newest paper circulated in this community. And what everybody says must be true.

The Republican national platform favors the independence of Cuba, and it is the inevitable custom of Republicans to stick to their statement of principles. President McKinley and Congress will see to it that the party pledge is fulfilled.

A "Quack" Critic.

The people of Shenandoah are burdened with a semi-weekly publication of limited circulation, with the title of News Budget, lately edited by an uncle of the late Lord Bondary.

The writer referred to says the pumps at Brandonville "are in charge of incompetent people" and "who perhaps have never seen a pump."

The reflection upon the retiring superintendent is on a par with the other charges. Mr. Stout, with but one term, has made a good record for himself. His books are in excellent condition, and if his successor makes the collections as close as he did there will be no complaint coming.

Poisoned Blood

Disagreeable Itching Spread All Over His Body—Sleep Disturbed—Hood's Sarsaparilla Drove Out the Poison and Cured.

land to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peninsula, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops.

Horror of the Concentration Order. By the time the present administration took office a year ago reconcentration, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces—Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio.

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, enabled by disease and hunger, could not have lifted the soil, without tools, seed or shelter.

A Doomed Struggle. Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. 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 relaxed in a degree.

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 opening the way to some form of honorable settlement.

The increasing destitution. While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados, and the alarming mortality among them, claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their support by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane disposition of a similar measure of aid to the great body of sufferers.

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Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba has greatly aided the charitable work. The presence of the American Red Cross, and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consular general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief col-

lected through the efforts of. Nearly \$1,000,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted free of duty, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessary to Havana, and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists.

Military Victory Impracticable. The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impossible. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the treaty of Madrid.

In addition I asked the immediate recognition of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief.

The proposals submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda. The text of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his efforts. In my annual message of December last I said: "Of the untold measures there 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 contending parties; and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was unpracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence 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 inconsistency in substance, as well as in recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous

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SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE. If you suffer from any of the above ailments, frequently, especially at night, pain in the small of the back; pain in making water; a sediment at the bottom of the urine which has stood 24 hours; urine that stains linen; or constipation of the bowels, send your name and address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y., mentioning this paper, and a sample bottle will be mailed free, together with full directions for its use. Do not delay. Do not allow the disease to get a deep foothold.

Opposed to Recognition. Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States to Spain has been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of legal consequence, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate peaceful result and honorable to all interests concerned.

Reasons for Intervention. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows: First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarous, blood-stained and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is in no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and that therefore none of our business. It is especially 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 is now being denied them, and to that 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 industry 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 the expense of our government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our citizens are in constant danger and whose property is 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 starting question and contentions 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.

tion that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revealed dependency, until the danger of her being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas.

It is so recognized by President Grant, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 1852, after Mexico had abandoned an 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.

As to the question of fact which appears from the diversity of view between the report of the American and Spanish historians, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparently indefinite prolongation, said: "In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expense of war separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wise terms, 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 purpose, 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 intimation 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 United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching an adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success worthy of one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. 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 my annual message to congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare 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 assumed in the line of what is just and right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity."

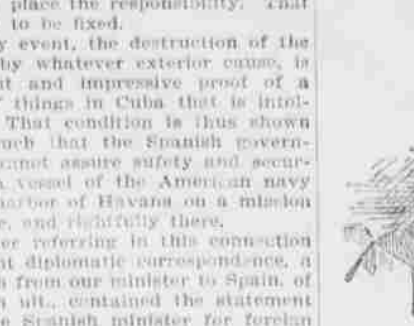
"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement."

The destruction of the Maine. These elements of danger and disaster are already pointed out, have been strikingly demonstrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly wounded 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 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with indescribable horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, representing in the fancied spirit of a glorious martyr, have been hurried 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 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.

Her Health Restored



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Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Medication and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expense of war separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wise terms, and to assume the part of peacemaker.

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by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. "If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, and to secure the safety of 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."

Spain Cannot Suppress Cuba. The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has tried to control the island has failed. 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 issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable conditions of affairs which are before 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, which information was received on the 11th, 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 nation, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Executive Man April 11, 1898.

A Clever Trick. It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by getting Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at A. Wasyly's drug store.

Coming Events. April 19.—Entertainment under auspices of the Welsh Presbyterian church, in the church building, South West street. Tickets 10 cents, including refreshments. May 4th.—Social and entertainment under auspices of the Welsh Presbyterian church, in Robbins' opera house. Give the Children a Drink. Balfour's Food is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and druggists. It has no harm in it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-Oats digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

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Advertisement for Mother's Friend. Includes text: 'EVERY BRIDE and wife should know about the preparation that for half a century has been helping expectant mothers bring little ones into the world without larger and the hundred and one discomforts and distractions incident to child-birth. It is applied externally, which is the only way to get relief. Medicines taken internally will not help and may result in harm. Mother's Friend fits and prepares every organ, muscle and part of the body for the critical hour. It robs child-birth of its tortures and pains. Baby's coming is made quick and easy. Its action is doubly beneficial if used during the whole period of pregnancy. \$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.'