## MCKINLEY'S CUBAN MESSAGE

Intervention Recommended to Put an End to Barbarous Cruelty.

## THE ISSUE NOW WITH CONGRESS.

Spanish Government Cannot Insure Safety to American Vessels.

PRECEDENTS ARE REFERRED TO.

The President Asks for Full Power to Torminate Rostilities on the Island Every Effort to Settle the Question Peacably Exhausted Recognition of Independence Opposed.

The President Monday sent the following message to the Congress of the United States;

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to its 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 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 Obedient to that precept of the con-

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 each succeeding administration to the present day.

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 expense and effort in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused

pense and effort 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.

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN WAR. Bince the present revolution began, in 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 paralleled as to the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been oppressed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful action in aid of the 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 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, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advance. legislature, so that issues wholly ex-ternal to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advance-ment that becomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose prime maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the ut-most concern on the part of this gov-ernment, as well during my predeces-sor's tern as in my own.

sor's term as in my own.

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

In April, 1898, the evils from wour country suffered through the ban war became so onerous

in April, 1598, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous 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 hasis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba undr the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spainish government then in power to consider any form of mediation, or indeed any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then rely on such terms as Spain herseli might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the captain general's bands of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the Island to which the Spanish arm was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The Seids were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could describe the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the com

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 official sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called "zones of cultivation," established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities 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 unfortunates, oeing 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. While
the military situation in the island had
undergone a noticeable change, the exundergone a noticeable change, the ex-traordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the litherit unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and insurgents invaded even the hitherte unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had reinpsed 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 opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration pledged to subjugation without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, com-

change of 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 for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, Gen. Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the conditions of the island, although 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 Spanish prison.

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 succor by the joint resolution annexed May 44 1804

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 the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in any kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing. York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of the committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to the Island of Cuba have greatly alded the charitable work. The President of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generally visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consul general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected tions have generally 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 Central Committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies had already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most if not all of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past, the orders of Gen. Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to resume the 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 a nature that short of subjugation or extermingtion a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten year's war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilised world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

THE DUTY OF THE UNITED

STATES.

Realising this, it appears 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 prolongalion of the struggle to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the service of the president.

In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people

ing with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the Ilst ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the Insular Parliament, inasmuch 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 rae lot lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object for its parts, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-inchief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and condition of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by Gen. 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 substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament, in 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 un-

but, from General Woodford's explana-tory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference, it is un-derstood that the Spanish government stand ready to give the Insular Con-gress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation, does not appear. PLANS OF INTERVENTION. With this last overture in the direc-

PLANS OF INTERVENTION.
With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his

In my annual message of December last I said:

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"Of the untried 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 contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation; that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in thelight 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 impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerences was not warranted by the facts according to tests of public war. 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 or effective offices in the tersitory of hostilities. Nothing has sinco occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended 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.

The QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

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 sum-

Turning to the question of recognising 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, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating 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 constanty 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 circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will against those whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

NEUTRAL POLICY.

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually

merely relate to the internal govern-ment of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the pre-valling party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy. But on this as on every other trying occa-sion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principles. In the contest between Spain and the revolted coi-onles we stood aloof, and waited not only till the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully establishonly till 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 herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authorities of Mexico had been expelled, its army defeated, the chief of the results of the service o

expelled, its army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly-organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of paysical force on the side of the Texans. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces.

"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, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we

dependence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United 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; concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still 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 or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are about 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."

me."
These are the words of the resolute of patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law the condition of the recognition of dependence by a neutral state (to wit: at the proveled state shall "con-

stitute 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 mations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state"); It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy.

It has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. 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 provisions for sustaining its perils 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 had become 'an independent state.' It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to re-conquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until th

THE IMMORTAL MAINE

was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

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 Malne in the harbor of Havana, during the night of the fifteenth of February. The destruction that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave saliors 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 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 Havapa on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

"Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th uitimo, contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 3ist ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th instant as follows

"To this I have made no reply.

"President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent 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 expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending 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 pencemaker. 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.

CLEVELAND'S PROPHECY.

"No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strift 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 all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far falled of achieving any success whereby 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 alter-

der the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by inter-vention, seems to be the only alter-native which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the

invoked for the termination of the strife.'

"In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggie, 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 extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggiy for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life in 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 higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.'

SPAIN CANNOT WIN.

"In my annual message to congress, December last, speaking of this questions."

"In my annual message to congress, December last, speaking of this question. I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Custom and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately levelyed 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 determined in the line of indisputable right and equality. 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 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, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for action should 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 Cuba.

USE OF ARMS IF NEEDED.

USE OF ARMS IF NEEDED. USE OF ARMS IF NEEDED.
"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 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 tranquillity 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.

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.

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 prepara tion of the toregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Bianco, in orof Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to procalm 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 the only another justification for our contemplated action. templated action. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY

"Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898. The message was referred to the sen-ate committee on foreign affairs.

NOTED BRITISH JOURNALIST. A. C. Harmsworth's Great Newspaper

In all the history of journalism there has probably never been a man who has acquired such immense power over English newspaper development as ha come into the hands of Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of the London Daily Mail and of thirty other papers and magazines. Certainly there has never been a man from whose every action such strikingly successful



ALPRED C. HARMSWORTH.

results have flowed, and upon whom all eyes have centered as they center upon him. The Daily Mail, a half-penny paper which he started about three years ago along lines novel at least for England, and which he has so manag ed as to bring it to a daily circulation of 400,000 copies in that short space of time, has shaken the long-established customs of London newspaper editing to their very foundations. Other men have bulk up immense and profitable journals, which, whether of temporary or of permanent character, have kept aloof from the established senders of news and have had little effect upon them. His great characteristic is that he has introduced new ideas about the things to print and new methods of treating what is printed which have created a demand of an entirely new type. And this demand, short as is the time which it has had to manifest itself, is one which is bound to make it-self actively known, and which the newspaper proprietor is coming to rec-ognize as absolutely essential for him to take account of.

She Didn't Mind It. Mistress-Bridget, you must not use kerosene to light the fire with. It's very dangerous.

-Faith, an' Ol always used it

at me last place.

Mistress—I'm surprised that you never got blown up.

Bridget—Sure, an' Oldid, mum—'most tvery day, by th' misses.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There was recently opened at Leices-ter, Eugland, a new municipal techni-cal art school, in which there is a de-partment devoted to instruction in ho-siery and knitting.

One of the heaviest locomotives of ordinary pattern ever made is now running over the Great Northern railroad. It weighs ninety-five tons, ex-

Draughting compasses are being made with a flexible rubber suction cup on one end to fasten to the paper and hold the instrument while the circle is being drawn. A statistician affirms that the major-

ity of people who attain old age have kept late hours. Eight out of ten who reach the age of 80 have never gone to bed till after 12 at night.

The Belgian government is contemplating the establishment of an overhead single rail between Brussels and Antwerp. It is expected that a speed of about ninety miles an hour will be obtained.

If dry ropes are soaked for four days in a bath containing twenty grains of sulphate of copper to a quart of water, they will be preserved for a considerable time from the attacks of animal parasites and rot.

Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal over 2000 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.

A device for the prevention of ves-sels from foundering, recently tested with success in London, consists of gutta percha bags fixed under the decks which, when inflated with car-bonic acid gas, raised a vessel loaded with brick and sunk to the deck level.

Green is the color most beneficial to the eye in diffused light, and reds and pinks the most harmful. In a strong direct light, however, blue and neu-tral tints are the best for the eyes, and pure white the most harmful, as is proved by the phenomena snow blind-

The president of the Agassiz associa-tion, H. H. Ballard, recently caught an ant near its hill, shut it up in a box, ant near its hill, shut it up in a box, carried it 150 feet away, and set it free in the middle of a shady road. What followed he thus describes: "It seemed at first bewildered. Then it climed to the top of a ridge of sand, erected its body as high as possible, wayed its antenna for several seconds. waved its antenne for several seconds. and then started in a straight line for home."

A London hospital physician has sent a circular to all the London hospitals, protesting against permitting cut flowers to be kept in hospital wards cut flowers to be kept in hospital wards or in sick rooms. A pot of growing plants he believes to be free from germ-collecting possibilities. A small bunch of violets, or a few pinks, which the patient can handle, would be permissible, but not large bunches of flowers kept in water. These he would be from sick rooms.

The Cricket as a Thermometer.

Professor A. N. Dolbear contributes to the American Naturalist the following interesting note regarding the variation of speed in the chirping of crickets. He asserts that the varia-tion of speed depends so closely on the temperature that the height of the thermometer may be calculated by counting the number of chirps to the minute.

nute. Says Professor Dolbear: "An individual cricket chirps with no great regularity when by himself, and the chirping is intermittent, espe-cially in the daytime. At night, when great numbers are chirping, the regularity is astonishing, for one may hear all the crickets in a field chirping synchronously, keeping time, as if led by the wand of a conductor. When the numbers are so great the resting spells of individuals are unnoticed, but when the latter recommence they not only assume the same rate, but the same beat as the rest in that field. The crickets in an adjoining field will have the same rate, that is, will make the same number of chirps per minute. but with a different beat, as one may

easily perceive by listening.
"The rate of chirp seems to be entirely determined by the temperature, and this to such a degree that one may easily compute the temperature when the number of chirps per min-

ute is known.
"Thus at 60 degrees F. the rate is 80 per minute.

"At 70 degrees F. the rate is 120 a minute, a change of four chirps a min-ute for each change of one degree. Below a temperature of 50 degrees the cricket has no energy to waste in music, and there would be but 40 chirps per minute."

Soap Made From the Peanut,

A thrifty woman once discovered that the salted peanut and the salted almond are not very unlike except in the matter of cost. So that the plebian nut has already had a more or less good domestic standing. Now comes Professor S. P. Sadler with a testing of the salted peanut that will insure it a high statement that will insure it a high place in trade.

Its oil, of a pale yellow color and "of agreeable flavor," is to supersede olive oil. "When once freed from the acid found in it in its raw state," says the professor, "peanut oil does not tend to become rancid as easily as olive oil."

Not only are we to dress our salads in peanut oil, but we are to wash our hands with soap made of the oil. Castile soap, with the Spanish name, will be banished from all patriotic American households, and peanut oil soap is to take its place.—New York Journal.

Described If Not Define Teacher—What is velocity Pupil—Velocity is what a hot plate down with.—Phi