

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IS FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Such is the Tenor of the Message on Cuban Affairs Sent to the Two Houses of Congress on Monday.

CANNOT RECOGNIZE ISLAND'S INDEPENDENCE

Executive Opposes Recognition of Belligerency as Inexpedient and Favors the Granting of Authority to Use Such Armed Forces of the United States as are Necessary to End Hostilities and Establish a Stable Government.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The president sent the following message to the congress of the United States: Obeying to the precept of the constitution which commands the president to give congress from time to time information of the state of the union, and to recommend to their 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 is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with the precept laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations 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 effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to the American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and, by the exercise of cruel and barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Since 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 the combatants and bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld once prosperity and commerce reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productivity diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and starvation. We have found ourselves constrained in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws and which the law of nations enjoins, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered so the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the forbearance of our people has been so sorely tried as to beset 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 cross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as my own predecessor has expressed.

In April, 1896, the crisis 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 its coveted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain itself 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, but 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 unexampled in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by General Weyler on October 10, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spanish arms 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 rising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded to be destroyed by one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

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 agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinages, 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 official Spanish 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 and fortified camps proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunate, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for their own support, or for the supply of the cities. A concentration adopted avowedly as a war measure, in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined results. 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.

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 destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed 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 had their own territory and their submission put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

At 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 detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its aspersions 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, committed long in advance to a policy of reform, involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition 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 awaiting the war to end, and that more humane methods should henceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Incidentally 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 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 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 the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and the representatives of other contributory organizations have generously

visited Cuba and co-operated with the consul general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has 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 orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and added to resume their 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 extermination 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 years' war by the truce of Zanjón. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appears to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, not 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 ultimo, 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 October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president. In addition I asked the immediate revocation 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 reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, 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 of the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 1st of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The proposition submitted by General 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 matter of "preparing" peace is 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 terms of peace with the insurgents whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disavowal reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said: "Of the untiring measures taken for the 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, 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 barbarities in Cuba he reached the conclusion that recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerency was not warranted by the facts, according to the tests of public law. I commended especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition, 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 territory of hostilities. Nothing has since 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 belligerency is published, could not of itself, and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of hostilities.

Turning to the question of intervention 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 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 contentions that have arisen out of the revolutions of France out of the disputes relating to the crews of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European government, and out of the numerous

and constantly occurring struggles for domination in Spanish America, so classically consistent with our 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 re-estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to the merits of the original controversy. But on this, as on every other 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 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 itself."

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled. Its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of today annihilated within its confines, but on the other hand there is in appearance, at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost domain."

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis should 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 proposed to consider the risk that there might be imposed on the United States' motives of selfish interests 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 indicate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great 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 but 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." These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as to the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state (to-wit, that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic having a government in substance as well as name, possessed of the elements of stability and forming de facto, if left to itself, a state among the nations reasonably capable of discharging the duties of state): has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent status 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 alone can be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its period must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the executive providing merely for sending 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 17, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory and then there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of a recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

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. To commit this country to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subjected to the approval or disapproval of such government and we would be required to submit to its direction and assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be

promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

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 an active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, not so conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain, and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty for it is right at our door.

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

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

4. And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by war ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, 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 comfort us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible sorrow. 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 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 force, 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 reference in 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 requires 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 of 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 follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views from the report of the American and Spanish boards Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply. 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 not plain that it can be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of the endangered American interests, which gives us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopelessness and apparent indefinite prolongation, said: "In such event I am of the 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 peacemakers. In this case, 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 its opinion that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and 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 upon the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed 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 alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full settlement and 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 out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens. The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the laws, I await your action.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said: "When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that its sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and 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."

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 Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests as 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 the time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable 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 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 government support will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11.

"Don't you see," said the Atlanta Constitution's colored veteran, the other day, "what dey don't wid de niggers in dis heah war time; en ein't it des ez I tol' you?" "W'y—whut dey doin'?" "Well, euh, ef dey ain't gone en sot a whole regiment er culled sojers ter de Dry Tortures! Min' you, now—tuk 'um all fum a lan' whar dey has local option en sot 'um ter de Dry Tortures! I tells you, de culled race ain't got no show 'tall on de top side er de worl'!"

When Gen. John B. Gordon was lecturing in Owasso, Mich., the other evening, a telegram from the south was handed to him, which he read: "One hundred and fifty thousand of your comrades stand ready to follow your lead in the protection of our national honor." After reading it, he said: "I think I hear rebel yells and Yankee hurrahs mingled as our common country unites in the protection of our flag."

Why isn't a girl's figure her fortune instead of her face?