

SPAIN'S INHUMANITY TO CUBA

Deeds of Blood Perpetrated Un-
rivalled in the History
of Barbarism.

Men Taken Out in Batches of Ten
and Slaughtered Like Or-
dinary Oxen.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 25.—A mem-
ber of the Cuban junta, who travels for
the cigar trade, and who was a colonial
in the first Cuban revolution, reached
Minneapolis to-day.

While refusing to allow his name to be
mentioned on the ground that the suc-
cess of the Junta's operations depend up-
on the secrecy of his movement, he re-
luctantly gave to the Associated Press
the following news received by the Junta from
Cuba. He has been concerned in every
effort of the American Junta to help the
Cuban cause, including the Wilmington
affair. The following is a dispatch he
has just received from Cuba describing
the recent revolutionists' victory which
gave the control of the province of Puer-
to Principe to the insurgents:

"General Maceo, acting under orders
from the war minister, started on a
march from Santiago de Cuba to join
General Sarchin in Las Villas, in the
province of Santa Clara, where they
were to unite their forces and ravage the
sugar plantations. The Spanish gov-
ernment of General Maceo's march and
immediately dispatched a formidable col-
umn of 2800 men under General Echague
to prevent the junction of the Cuban
armies. This column found General
Maceo as far advanced on his way as
the San Juan valley, in the south of
Cuba, between Polguo and Baraguas.
Maceo had 3000 men, of which 500 were
cavalry and 2500 infantry. The Spanish
had 200 men less, but this difference was
more than compensated for by the pos-
session of three excellent pieces of ar-
tillery. The battle began at once and
was fought by the Cubans with great
fury. After four hours of terrible
fighting, General Echague was driven
from the field in a disorderly retreat,
leaving 500 killed and wounded men, and
all his artillery, behind him. Since the
battle the insurgents have over-run Puer-
to Principe and have effected a junction
with General Sarchin at Las Villas.

The colonel said: "We are bound to
win. We control three-fourths of the
island now. Our men are armed not
only with Mausers captured from the
Spaniards, but also with Winchester
and Remingtons sent from the United
States.

"There are over three hundred Ameri-
can officers in our army, and more are
going every day. Only a few of the re-
lief expeditions we are sending out got
into the papers. We are now planning
a coupe that will put a final quietus
on Spain.

"The Spaniards are fighting barbarous-
ly. They give no quarter and they even
kill the wounded. We are going to ask
the United States for recognition when
congress meets.

"Our president, Salvador Cisneros, has
sent Dr. Joaquin Castillo, well known
in connection with the Jeannette
expedition to this country, to treat with
President Cleveland. He has not yet
received an answer, but he has been
in getting through the lines."

Detroit, Oct. 25.—The News to-day
prints an extended interview with ex-
Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson
on the Cuban question. Mr. Dickinson's
expressions show him to have been a
close student of Cuban history, and Span-
ish oppression, and his conclusions are re-
garded to be in some degree indicative of
the sentiment of the national administra-
tion. In the course of the interview Mr.
Dickinson says:

"While we must maintain the laws of
neutrality, yet the law of humanity is
higher, and whether or not the United
States recognizes the belligerency of the
insurgents of Cuba, this country
should certainly intervene in the inter-
ests of civilization to restrain the atroci-
ties upon persons and property daily per-
petrated on the island. This is what
the Cubans are hoping and praying for.
No law can restrain the expression of
our natural feeling of sympathy, nor
should it restrain, in my opinion, such
an expression from this country.

"Cuba is at our doors, in the highway
of our commerce, 8000 miles from us, as
the Spaniards have sent some soldiers
of women and children and can see the
horrors in Cuba that were practised by
the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands.
We can send our sympathies to Greece,
to Poland, to Hungary, and the fam-
ily at our very doors, shall this strug-
gling people toss their fettered arms
in high and groan-for freedom's gift in
vain?"

New York, Oct. 25.—Reports of a de-
spicable battle in the San Juan office
between the Cuban Junta and the magis-
trates, were confirmed by dispatches
received by the Cuban Junta last
night. The forces engaged were led by
General Antonio Maceo, with 3000 Cu-
ban troops, and General Echague, with
1800 Spaniards. The greater portion of the
Cubans were not actually engaged, ac-
cording to the report, but continued to
advance toward the west after the bat-
tle. Only 500 cavalry defended the rear
of the Cuban army and kept the Span-
iards from advancing. The Spanish
troops hesitated at critical times, and
did not fight with the valor which dis-
tinguished their ancestors. About 300
men of their number were killed. Gen-
eral Maceo's westward movement was for
the purpose of succoring the insurgent for-
ces in Santa Clara province, as he had
received word that they were threatened
by the columns of Spanish infantry. The
news was received by the Cuban Junta
General Rego, who at Manicaria is hold-
ing a position in the mountains about
midway between Cienfuegos and Tri-
nidad. He has about 1200 men, divided
into seven companies of cavalry and in-
fantry. He stated to General Maceo
in his dispatch that the Spanish for-
ces were massing at Cienfuegos, Tri-
nidad and Villa Clara. There are three
roads to Manicaria from these three
places. Spies reported to General Rego
that there was to be a concerted at-
tack. In Villa Clara there are over
1800 Spaniards, in Cienfuegos about
2000, and in Trinidad 1500, making in
all a formidable force to be repulsed
by the Cubans. It is reported that
hard fighting will occur in the prov-
ince of Santa Clara.

As soon as the sugar cane fields are re-
lieved from the dampness of the recent
heavy rains, the insurgents will begin to

burn them. Gomez has given orders to
destroy everything.

From Havana comes word that it is
the daily practice of the Spanish jailers
to take several prisoners from the forts
and prisons and shoot them. The pris-
oners are stood in line. Ten men are
selected for death. Perhaps it is the
first ten, perhaps the last ten men, or the
middle ten. The names of the con-
demned men are not ascertained. They
are simply penned up and treated as ani-
mals.

In the province of Santa Clara, Gen-
eral Laquis is said to be rivalling the re-
putation of Garrido, the butcher, in the
eastern province, according to letters re-
ceived from Sagua la Grande, on the
north coast of Cuba. His force recently
captured a mountain hospital near Diego
del Valle, after a fierce combat with
200 insurgents, who were guarding the
sick and wounded. In the hospital were
31 insurgents, unable to participate in
the engagement. The Spanish soldiers
put every one of them to the bayonet.
Not one was left alive.

Pancho Francisco Garillo, who is well
known in this city, was the one of the
Cubans arrested at Ingua, Bahama is-
lands. In company with a score of others
he sailed on board the Clyde steamer
Delaware from New York City on Oct.
12. The vessel was bound for Cape
Haiti. The little band were put ashore
at Ingua in a small boat at their own
request, although they had secured pass-
ports along on board the steamer, the
plan on leaving her being to get the ves-
sel to leave to launch their boat and
allow them to go where they pleased. Im-
mediately on landing the British authori-
ties at Ingua placed the 21 Cubans un-
der arrest. They were sent to Nassau,
where they will be tried on the charges of
violating the foreign enlistment and the
laws of neutrality. There is great ex-
citement at Cuban headquarters because
of the arrest of the members of the
expedition. The men arrested were
many of them implicated in the Wilming-
ton affair. It is expected that counsel
will be sent to the prisoners next Thurs-
day, when the Ward line steamer sails
for Nassau.

Washington City, Oct. 25.—A letter
received at the navy department from
the commander of the United States
steamer Yantic, at Montevideo, states
that on September 16 last, the steamship
San Francisco carried from that port
over 1200 Spaniards who had volunteered
to join the Spanish army in Cuba.
Eleven hundred of these were from Uru-
guay and the remainder were deserters
from the Spanish army who had volun-
teered to return for services in Cuba.
A great proportion of the total number
were mere boys. They were taken
charge of on the San Francisco by a
guard of Spanish soldiers and not al-
lowed to leave. The ship bore no Span-
ish flag or insignia of nationality. No
formal enlistment took place aboard, but
each man on boarding the vessel ren-
dered a paper professing his services
to Spain.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

Execution of Murderers—Persecution of
Native Christians.

Tokio, Oct. 10.—A correspondent at
Fogehow sends the following account of
the execution at Kucheng. On the
morning of the 17th ultimo seven of the
murderers were executed at the south
side of the city. All the members of the
commission were present, with the ex-
ception of Captain Newell and Rev. W.
Benjamin. The scene was a gruesome
one, only one head being severed at the
first blow, the others being chopped and
the unfortunate wretches left to die. The
executions took place under the spec-
tacles of a large number of natives, who
had received a telegram from the vic-
ary authorizing the executions. Since
then the names of 16 more criminals
have been communicated to the vicary
for execution.

Anti-Christian rioting still continues,
and further outrages are reported. A
mob attacked two churches at Sieng, in
the Hingwa district, doing them some
damage, and the homes of native pasto-
rs and teachers were plundered and a cate-
chist severely beaten. In these cases, as
at Kucheng, the magistrate took no no-
tice, but allowed the rioters to have their
own way. It would appear that the man-
dara are acting on the same general
plan of inflicting the Christians to be
persecuted. The hospital at Kienming-
too has also been threatened, and anti-
foreign placards have been extensively
posted all over the city and country, but
the authorities have sent some soldiers
to protect the hospital, which at the lat-
est reports had not been molested.

Further outrages on native Christians
are reported from Wenchow. In July
last an anti-Christian movement broke
out in a large village called Pengling,
where the Christians were assaulted, their
houses broken into, household goods stol-
en, and their growing crops damaged.
Suit was brought to recover damages,
but the trial proved a farce, the defend-
ents being in league with the defend-
ants and subjecting the plaintiffs to the
gross abuse and ill-treatment, finally
throwing them into prison.

The Mohammedan rebels in Kansu
are increasing in numbers. The soldiers
sent to quell the rebellion are joining the
rebels. The Mollin rebels are rumored
to be dispersing, but there is no authen-
tic information from Swatow. The
marauders in southwest Kwangung are
still holding their own.

THE CHOLERA SCARE IS OVER.

Honolulu Quarantine Bailed—British Claims
Will Be Considered.

Honolulu, Oct. 17.—Per steamer Mariposa
from San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The board
of health has lifted the quarantine and Hon-
olulu is once more a clear port. The
government will take up the claims of the
British arising out of the January rebellion.
Minister Hatch is preparing the govern-
ment's defence.

The taking of testimony in the Cranston
suit against the steamer Warrimoo will
commence to-morrow. Cranston wants \$50,
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country.

Both the Olympia and the Bennington
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The Olympia will leave for the China
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THEIR RELATIONS FRIENDLY

America and Britain on Cordial
Terms—Armenian Murderers
Put Overboard.

Prussia Anxious About Silver—
Century of French Institute
—Cable Notes.

London, Oct. 25.—The Chronicle says
this morning: "Much needless comment
has been made on Ambassador Bayard's
absence from Lord Salisbury's Wednes-
day reception at the foreign office. No
discomfety was intended. Mr. Bayard,
in accordance with the diplomatic cus-
tom, awaits Lord Salisbury's answer to
his dispatch regarding Venezuela, and
does not intend to personally attend till
the answer is forthcoming. Lord Salis-
bury will possibly send an answer to-
day. Perfectly friendly relations exist
between the two countries."

The Standard this morning has fur-
ther details from its correspondent at
Constantinople regarding the execution of
the fifty young Turks who were ar-
rested on Saturday on a charge of ex-
cesses during the recent Armenian riots.
The fifty culprits, after a trial, were
conveyed by night aboard a Turkish
man of war, whose boats took them in-
to the swiftest current and dropped
them overboard. "I am able to assert,"
continues the correspondent, "that these
measures have entirely broken the spir-
it of the Turkish revolutionists. Huse-
san Pasha, minister of marine, is also
suspected, and is closely watched."

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says
that Baron Hammerstein, Prussian
minister of agriculture, yesterday said
that the imperial government was de-
liberating how to meet the serious dan-
ger arising from the fall in the price
of silver. His remarks, however, were
somewhat obscure, and it is believed,
can scarcely be interpreted as favoring
measures looking to bi-metalism.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris
says that the fetes in celebration of the
centenary of the French Institute have
commenced. The delegates include Sen-
ator Emile Castelar, the Spanish states-
man and author; Lord Kelvin, of Glas-
gow; and Prof. J. A. Meiner, of Berlin.
W. B. H. Lockey, the historian, and
President Faure. There were present
at the ceremonies most of the diplomats,
including United States Ambassador
Eustis.

The Marquis of Waterford, whose
death occurred Wednesday, was found
on the floor of his study at Curraghmore
by a maid at 7:30 o'clock yesterday
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blood and the top of his head had been
blown off. He was seen a few minutes
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Kokohama, Oct. 25.—Count Inouye,
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Notes of the Excursion to Hawaii,
by Miss Cameron.

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beautify their gardens and grounds in
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tangled weeds and rushes of the pond
we saw something moving, and began
speculating on its probable nature. A
spies and an inarticulate "gurgled" as-
sured us that it was alive and soon with
a yell the object jumped up into our
line of vision. "It" proved to be a
young Hawaiian girl. What in the
wide world was she doing there? was
our next wonder. We had learned one
thing during our visit and that was to
economize questions and to use our eyes.
Watching the girl closely we saw that
she held in her hand what appeared to
be a piece of sack with a strip of
lath tacked to each end. She held the
lath ends in her hands and made a wild
dive and scoop into the water, coming
back in triumph and wading to shore.
We got down to see what she had been
after and peering over the shoulder of
the old Kanaka, we saw three gold fish
wiggling on the sack. We immediately
began "bargaining," which, by the way,
is an art in which one soon becomes an
adept in Honolulu. Everyone expects it
especially the Chinamen and Japs, who
would be seriously shocked if a custom-
er should agree to pay what is first ask-
ed. We eventually struck a bargain
with the girl. She was to get us twen-
ty-five gold-fish and we were to pay her
a quarter as a nickel-and-dime agree-
ment, and Jim, the Kanaka, was also
satisfied, so one of our number went
off to hunt a receptacle for the fish and
the rest of us leaned back in state while
the girl dived for the fish and Jim from
the bank issued the orders. Our friend
Mr. Batchelor, wandered along just
then and was much amused when he
learned of our attempts on the cocoanut
tree. He assured us they were strictly
for the property and it was providential
that the water had been so shallow, and
that their native stems, but like a kind
friend he wound up his lecture by go-
ing off somewhere and procuring three
great, heavy, green nuts and making
them honestly our own. It must be a
very different sort of mortal from the
unknown depths whence came the
cocoanuts soon our missing member
emerged, a comprehensive smile up-
on her face and a new, shiny, coal oil
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CHINA IN RUSSIA'S GRIP

If the Reported Russo-Chinese
Treaty is an Accom-
plished Fact.

It is Much Too Cynical a Joke
for a Serious Diplomatic
Transaction.

London, Oct. 25.—The correspondent
of the Times at Hong Kong learns from
a reliable source that by the recently
concluded Russo-Chinese treaty, Russia
obtains the right to anchor her fleet at
Port Arthur and to construct and work
under Russian administration railways
from Nertchinsk and Istsihar to Vlad-
ivostok and from Istsihar to Port Ar-
thur, together with other commercial ad-
vantages to which the most favored na-
tion clause is not applicable. But the
Chinese reserve the option to purchase
the railways twenty years hence, at a
price to be arranged hereafter.

In an editorial commenting on the
above dispatch, the Times says: "Our
correspondent has close relations with
men who are able to penetrate beneath
the surface of things. His startling
news, therefore, cannot be disregarded
even as too probable. Russia cannot
possibly imagine that the great powers
view with indifference such a de-
struction of the balance of power which
is almost unparalleled in its audacity.
China's option to purchase the railway
is just almost too cynical to find a place
in any serious diplomatic transaction.
Under these conditions Manchuria
would practically become a Russian pro-
vince, while Peking would be within
Russia's grip. Russian statesmen are
so well aware of the magnitude of the
changes involved that it is impossible
that they should expect, unless they
have definitely resolved to abandon the
cautious policy of the last reign and
plunge into vast and dangerous activi-
ties. To say nothing of Japan, England
and Germany, and even France, in spite
of her complaisance, would scarcely fail
to perceive that her friendship had been
exploited with unexpected thorough-
ness."

Vancouver Letter.

Vancouver, Oct. 24.—The sentence
passed on ex-Registrar Falding by Judge
Crease at New Westminster yesterday
will be regarded as a very lenient one.
He is to be imprisoned for eighteen
months in the common jail. Many crim-
inals are serving out sentences of years
in the penitentiary for offences not
nearly as serious as that of Falding who
abused a position of public trust and
embezzled a large amount of funds plac-
ed in his hands by the Board of Com-
missioners of the province. Doubtless the fact
that Falding has a wife and family to
support had some influence with the judge
in passing sentence. But the most re-
markable thing in the proceedings in
court was the testimony of Judges Mc-
Creight and Bole, who are reported to
have borne witness to the hitherto "ap-
parent integrity" of the prisoner and to
have urged that he was drunk when his
various acts of embezzlement were com-
mitted. A man's "apparent integrity" is
the thing that enables him to get in-
to a position where he can steal, and is
a most singular plea to be used by
judges in favor of a criminal; but for
a pair of judges to urge leniency on
account of drunkenness is still more ex-
traordinary and particularly where they
could not know as a matter of fact
whether he had been drunk or not on
the several occasions when the crimes
were committed. It is a stereotyped
phrase of judges on the bench that
drunkenness is no extenuation of crime,
but rather an aggravation of it. A
judge in the witness box, however, may
be a very different sort of mortal from
the judge on the bench, and so it would
appear in this case. But as to the wis-
dom of the light sentence passed on
Falding, there will be a difference of
opinion. The sentence passed on crim-
inals and particularly such criminals as
this one, are supposed to be not less
exemplary than punitive. The effect of
a light sentence in this case, therefore,
is very apt to be regarded by some as

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will be regarded as a very lenient one.
He is to be imprisoned for eighteen
months in the common jail. Many crim-
inals are serving out sentences of years
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nearly as serious as that of Falding who
abused a position of public trust and
embezzled a large amount of funds plac-
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missioners of the province. Doubtless the fact
that Falding has a wife and family to
support had some influence with the judge
in passing sentence. But the most re-
markable thing in the proceedings in
court was the testimony of Judges Mc-
Creight and Bole, who are reported to
have borne witness to the hitherto "ap-
parent integrity" of the prisoner and to
have urged that he was drunk when his
various acts of embezzlement were com-
mitted. A man's "apparent integrity" is
the thing that enables him to get in-
to a position where he can steal, and is
a most singular plea to be used by
judges in favor of a criminal; but for
a pair of judges to urge leniency on
account of drunkenness is still more ex-
traordinary and particularly where they
could not know as a matter of fact
whether he had been drunk or not on
the several occasions when the crimes
were committed. It is a stereotyped
phrase of judges on the bench that
drunkenness is no extenuation of crime,
but rather an aggravation of it. A
judge in the witness box, however, may
be a very different sort of mortal from
the judge on the bench, and so it would
appear in this case. But as to the wis-
dom of the light sentence passed on
Falding, there will be a difference of
opinion. The sentence passed on crim-
inals and particularly such criminals as
this one, are supposed to be not less
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