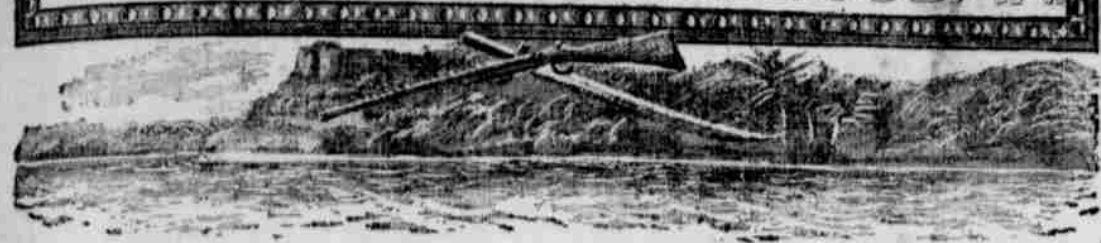


## THE WAR IN CUBA. BY A CUBAN.



The failure of the last uprising, in 1895, so discouraged the leaders who had taken part in the war of 1895-78, that few of them could believe in the possibility of any successful movement for many years to come. The Cuban people had suffered very severely during the ten-year war, and they were poor and disheartened. Had the Spanish government then shown a more conciliatory disposition, introduced some reforms into the administration of the island and lightened a little the burdens of taxation, a long period of peace would have been assured; but instead of doing so, it showed a determination to persist in its policy of oppression and rapine, and even to aggravate it. The spirit of resistance, although not apparent, was by no means extinguished, and gradually stimulated by repeated acts of oppression, began again to assert itself. But as there existed no revolutionary organization in the island, it was difficult to ascertain to what extent an attempt at revolution would be supported by the people at large, and no leader was willing to assume the responsibility of setting to an uprising which might

them, while their own fate was unknown to the others. The Spaniards, meanwhile, having at their command the mail, telegraph and all the means of publicity, lost no time in misrepresenting, in the island and abroad, the character of the outbreak and its importance and significance. In this they were so successful at first, that three months after the occurrence, in the city of Havana, even Cubans interested and closely connected with the movement, were deceived and misled.

On April 1st, General Antonio Maceo and his brother Jose landed in Cuba, and two weeks later came General Maximo Gomez, Jose Marti, and several other leaders of less importance. Their arrival was most timely and opportune. The news of it at once spread all over the island, confidence was restored, enthusiasm was awakened, and volunteers from all classes of Cuban society began to join the little army of liberty. It was agreed that General Antonio Maceo should take command of the troops in the province of Santiago, with his brother as second in command, and General-in-Chief Maximo

to supply his men with arms and ammunition from the Spanish troops, and in various bold and daring attacks succeeded in capturing a considerable number of rifles and cartridges. Probably no less than one-half of the Cuban soldiers have been provided with arms and ammunition thus obtained. The Spaniards, who have so frequently asserted that the insurgents do not fight, have never explained how Spanish rifles and cartridges have been transferred to the Cubans.

Toward the end of the month of July the expeditions commanded by Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Rodriguez landed in the province of Santa Clara, not far from Trinidad, and found the people of that part of the island ready to join them, the revolutionary movement being thereby greatly strengthened. On April 16th Captain-General Calleja, then in command, was succeeded by Martinez Campos, who had come over from Spain with thousands of soldiers, a score of the best Spanish Generals, unlimited powers and a good supply of money. Immediately after taking charge of the government of the island, he announced to the world that the war would soon be over; but a few days after, better acquainted, perhaps, with what he had to face, he informed the home government that he had found everything disorganized and in confusion, and could not begin active operations until order had been re-established. This was equivalent to confessing that nothing would be done until the following November or December, as the rainy season was near at hand, and it was not to be expected that he would then begin his campaign. Meanwhile he asked for more reinforcements, and kept on traveling up and down the island, devising and commencing various public works in order to give employment to the country laborers, as one of his theories of the cause of the disturbance was lack of occupation for the laboring classes. In one of his excursions along the coast, about the middle of July, he decided to pass from Manzanillo to Bayamo with some four thousand men. On the way, at Perales, he encountered General Antonio Maceo and his army, and a bloody battle was fought. The Spanish forces were utterly routed; their General, Santocildes, was killed, and Martinez Campos himself came very near falling into the hands of the Cuban general. This was the first and the last attempt of General Martinez Campos to travel by land in the eastern part of the island.

In September a convention of delegates from the six provinces met at Jimaguayu, in the Province of Puerto Principe, and on the 16th a provisional constitution was adopted. It is a very simple instrument. In the preamble all political bonds between the people of Cuba and Spain are solemnly declared to be dissolved, and the Republic of Cuba to be free and independent. Then follow twenty-four short articles. The supreme power of the Republic is vested in a council composed of a president, vice-president, and four secretaries for the dispatch of the business of war, of the interior, of foreign affairs and of the treasury, and four assistant

Gomez should proceed with a small force to the province of Puerto Principe for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and disciplining another army corps while the Maceos kept the Spaniards busy in Santiago. These and other preliminary arrangements having been effected, Marti was about to return to the United States, where his presence was needed in order to hasten the shipment of military supplies, when on his way to the coast, in an encounter with a body of Spanish troops, he lost his life on May 19th, 1895.

Arms and ammunition were then, have been since, and are yet at the present time, the great want of the Cuban patriots. During the first four months after the outbreak scarcely any



RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF HOYO, NEAR HAVANA, WHICH WAS BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

were forwarded from abroad, the funds which had been accumulated having been exhausted in the purchase of those shipped previously to the uprising, many of which unfortunately fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But General Maceo, as soon as he took command of the army in the east, made up his mind

secretaries. The Council of Government is empowered to dictate all measures and dispositions relative to the civil and political life of the revolution; to impose and collect taxes; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to appropriate and expend the funds collected in the island from whatever

source, and also the funds which may be raised abroad; to grant letters of marque; to raise troops, and to maintain them; to declare reprisals with respect to the enemy, and to ratify treaties; to grant authorization, when deemed it convenient to do so, for the trial before the civil courts of the president or any member of the Council of Government who may be accused; to decide all matters which may be brought before them by any citizen, except those of a judicial character; to approve the law of military organization, and the regulations of the military service as drawn up by the commander-in-chief; to grant military commissions from that of colonel upward, previously hearing and considering the report of the immediate superior officer, and of the general-in-chief or the lieutenant, and also to appoint the general-in-chief and his lieutenant in case of vacancy; to order the election of four representatives from each army corps whenever, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, an assembly shall be convened. For the validity of the decisions of the Council of



FILIBUSTERS LANDING SUPPLIES.

Government a two-thirds majority is required. The executive power is vested in the president, and in his default in the vice-president.

Two days later, the provisional government was organized in accordance with the constitutional provisions. General Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, ex-Marshal of Santa Lucia, was elected president; General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war; General Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo, secretary of state; General Severo Pina, secretary of the treasury; General Santiago J. Canizares, secretary of the interior. General Maximo Gomez was confirmed as commander-in-chief, and General Antonio Maceo appointed his lieutenant.

In the month of July, General Max-

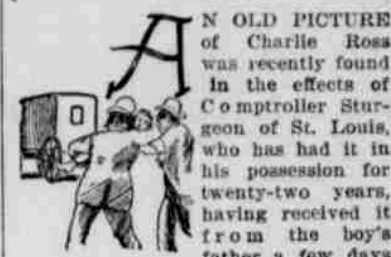
join him, while he himself began to advance slowly to the west, so as to allow the former, who was coming forward at forced marches, to overtake him. They met about Plasencia, in the Province of Santa Clara, and after giving their troops two or three days rest, resumed their westward march, carrying before them everything which offered resistance. About the middle of December the Cuban forces were right in the center of the Spanish army, and then began such a scattering of this latter as has been very seldom witnessed. In seven consecutive days General Martinez Campos was compelled by General Gomez to change his basis of operation seven times, and was finally so overwhelmed at Coliseo that the Spanish commander escaped to Havana and began hurriedly to fortify the approaches to the city, fearing that it might be attacked at any moment. General Gomez, on Christmas Eve, as he had promised, was only a few miles from Havana and Matanzas.

The famous Spanish general had been undone by the leaders of those whom the Spaniards had characterized

## LOST CHARLIE ROSS.

AN OLD PICTURE OF THE BOY DISCOVERED IN ST. LOUIS.

Very Few Readers of This Generation Familiar with the Story—How the Boy Was Taken Away from His Parents and Perhaps Killed.



AN OLD PICTURE of Charlie Ross was recently found in the effects of Comptroller Sturgeon of St. Louis, who has had it in his possession for twenty-two years, having received it from the boy's father a few days after the child was kidnapped. The younger generation know nothing of the Charlie Ross case. Except perhaps they occasionally hear a minstrel or comedian get off a "gag" on the name just as he will on the question of "Who struck Billy Patterson?" But in the time of its happening, the Charlie Ross case was the sensation of the day. His parents lived at Germantown, Pa., the aristocratic suburb of Philadelphia. On the afternoon of July 1, 1874, he and his brother were playing near the house. A covered wagon drove up and stopped. A man stepped up, decoyed the children by offers of candy, got them in the wagon, and drove rapidly away. There were two or three men in the wagon, and a good description of it was obtained, but the police were never able to locate the kidnappers. Charlie was then 4 years and 2 months old. His brother was found next morning, having been turned loose by his captors, but from that day to this Charlie Ross whereabouts has remained a mystery. Telegrams were sent to the police all over the country. The newspapers published columns and columns about the case. The European police were given descriptions and pictures, but all was of no avail.

A large reward was offered for news of the boy and naturally every stray child picked up was a Charlie Ross. Mr. Ross traveled thousands and thousands of miles, following up supposed clues. In several cases stray children were found in various parts of the country so closely fitting the description of the missing boy that Mr. Ross made long journeys to identify them. He lost his health, and spent a fortune in the search, but with no success. Once Mr. Ross could have recovered his child. That the idea of the kidnappers was to receive a heavy ransom for the restoration of the boy was the theory from the start. It was the correct one. The kidnappers opened up negotiations with Mr. Ross, who submitted all correspondence to the police. But it was no use laying traps for the guilty parties. Mr. Ross was himself shadowed and the conspirators knew that he had communicated all their offers to the police. There was a time when, if he had made an appointment alone, in an out-of-the-way place, he could have got his darling boy back. Parental affection would have led him to accept the offer, but the police dissuaded him. It is pointed out that if the conspirators were successful in obtaining a ransom, that thereafter no rich man's child would be safe for a day, and kidnapping would become a lucrative profession.

The police thought that they could capture the men with the child on the clues furnished by the negotiations. It is now thought that the police got closer to the conspirators than the former knew, and that they killed the pressed. Anyway, the negotiations suddenly ceased. Not a line was ever received afterwards. It has long been believed that Charlie Ross is dead; either killed by his kidnappers, or else, dying on their hands, they saw no use in possible exposure by further communications with the family. If living he would now be 26 years old, and it is clear that he has never learned who his parents are. If dead, it is un-



CHARLIE ROSS.

likely it will ever be learned how or when he died. It is and will probably remain one of the criminal mysteries of the century. But it is doubtless true that although he lost his son by listening to the police Mr. Ross by so doing put a wholesome check on the kidnapping profession, and saved perhaps hundreds of wealthy parents from a like experience. There has not been a notable kidnapping for ransom since.

Renewing False Hope. False hope, if used, should be often renewed. If it is cut off the head of a living person it will keep its vitality for about two years, no longer. After that it becomes unequal, stiff and rough and should be replaced. Great care must be taken where it is purchased, and it is necessary to ascertain that it has been most thoroughly cleansed, as there is always the danger of some skin disease being communicated to the wearer.

He—What are they coming in for? She—They are dissatisfied with the umpire's decision. She—Oh! Are they going to bolt?—Puck.

## KILLS WHILE RESISTING ARREST

Adolph Case of Waterloo, Ind., Ends Constable Hart's Life.

Adolph Case, a citizen of Waterloo, Ind., left home suddenly several weeks ago. He was suspected of horse stealing and a warrant was placed in the hands of officers for his arrest. No effort was made to capture him as it was supposed that he would ultimately return and, besides, it was not certainly known that he was cognizant of the fact that he was under suspicion. He returned the other morning and when Constable Hart went to arrest him he found Case engaged in a quarrel with a man named Stevens. Hart called upon Case to surrender, but the latter drew his revolver and the two men grappled. In the struggle Hart threw Case to the ground, but Case shot Hart in the groin, causing a wound that resulted in death an hour later. Case escaped. Bloodhounds have been placed on his track.

## HALLUM SUES FOR A DIVORCE

On Account of His Wife He Shot a Preacher Two Months Ago.

Col. John Hallum, who shot Rev. W. A. Forbes, a well-known Baptist divine at Texarkana two months ago, has filed a suit for divorce. He claims to have been a citizen of Pulaski county for six months past. He and the defendant, Mrs. Mattie Hallum, were married at Washington, D. C., March 6, 1869.

There are no sensational allegations in the bill of complaint. The plaintiff says that he and his wife have not lived together since July 11, 1895. He alleges that her affection for him has been fatally estranged and that she treats him with "unmerited rudeness, reproach and contempt, studies neglect and open insults, so as to make his condition intolerable." He alleges that she left him and took up her residence with her son-in-law.

Hallum shot Rev. Mr. Forbes at the depot in Texarkana, claiming that the



MRS. MATTIE HALLUM.

minister had alienated the affections of Mrs. Hallum. The affair caused a great sensation at the time. Forbes was first believed to have been fatally wounded, but he has recovered and Hallum is out on bail awaiting the action of the grand jury. No mention of Forbes is made in the bill of complaint.

## FOOT RACE FOR A WIFE.

Young Woman Gives Her Hand to the Fastest Runner.

This is a prosaic age, in which courtships are too often influenced by "practical" considerations, and even the wedding ceremony is made as dull and unpicturesque as possible. We are anxious above all things to divest our wooing and winning—at least so far as the world may know of it—of every interesting and romantic feature. But there is one young woman, Miss Rosa Francis of Ridgewood, L. I., says the Providence Journal, who scoffs at the prosaic tendencies of the time. She believes that the more romance attached to such matters the better, and she gave on Sunday a practical demonstration of her ideas. The Eureka Social club of Ridgewood held on that day an outdoor festival, at which there were various attractions, base ball, dancing and other popular pastimes. But on this occasion the chief attraction was a foot race, contested by Messrs. Harry Fales and Sam Levy, for the hand of the pretty Rosa. Rosa, it seems, was prettier than ever on this fateful day. "She was dressed," says the observant historian, "in a blue and white shirt waist, a white duck skirt and a sailor hat with a dotted veil. Some unruly locks of wavy black hair stole out from beneath her veil and brushed across her face." No wonder that many a young man was heard to say: "I'd like to race for her, too!"

As the time for the contest approached there was much excitement in the crowd. Throngs of partisans gathered about the race course and cheered lustily for their favorite as the men appeared for the struggle. No crowd at a medieval tournament ever manifested more interest in the foisting of the rival knights. No fairer prize ever awaited the successful contestant. The competitors strained their gaze for the drop of the handkerchief. It fluttered in the air and they were off with all the desperate speed of men who realize how much depended on the outcome of the contest. Neck and neck they flew at first, but at the half Fales had taken the lead. A quarter farther and he was still ahead of his plucky rival, who clung to his heels with grim determination. Then, as the runners approached the finish, Levy was seen to close up the distance, and finally to spurt across the line in the lead, a winner by a head. Great cheers went up for the bridegroom-elect, and Miss Rosa blushing allowed the victor to tuck her arm in his and lead her away.

## An Undetermined Suicide.

"Be alive, Pat and you've bruck the lookin'-glass! How did you do it?" "Shure, an' I tried to shoot myself in the glass an' had luck to it, I missed myself!"—Sydney Bulletin.

## MARTIAL MUSIC.

Here is an Explanation of How It Helps Soldiers.

A question which has been agitating the military critics of Europe is in what way music assists the soldier in the march. All men, it is claimed, having any appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune. Music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasant stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary work of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known

that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body, and that the muscles of the body do not tire half so soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often, it is held, banish all sense of weariness, and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than when it began. Why fresher than usual should tend to move to music no one knows, but it is practically the same thing as dancing, and it is believed to have to do with the

instinct all men display which urges them to associate with what is beautiful in Nature and art.

Rubber Oysters. A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the decoction contains nothing of a solid nature.

## A LACK OF LIONS.

It Is Now Found Necessary to Preserve the King of Beasts.

British hunters of large game are bitterly lamenting the gradual extinction of lions in India. They are no longer found there in any numbers outside of one region, the forest of Gir in Kathiawar. They have disappeared from the hills of Barda, the country of Pakot and other places which formerly enjoyed a high reputation as account of the abundance of lions in them. In the forest of Gir it is feared

their extinction will not long be delayed. Formerly few European hunters dared to venture into this place, which was infested with fever and bandits. Now the forest is being cleared and fevers and bandits are disappearing and with them the lions. To prevent the total extinction of these animals the Durbar of Kathiawar has prohibited the hunting of them for six years.

Every man who has great faith has great power for good.